Sonthal Parganas.—Weather cloudy and hot. Prospects of paddy good. Indiancorn reported poor. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 13 seers 5 chitaks and of Indian-corn 18 seers 4 chitaks per rupes.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.03, Jajpur 2.50, Kendrapara .54, Banki 1.36, False Point 3.98. Weather hot and seasonable. Sarad, jute, haldia cotton and sugarcane are growing. Beali being cut in places. Sarad and beali being damaged by insects in places. Rain wanted. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				D.	ch.	
Cuttack	•••		***	15	12	The same term
Jajpur Kendrapara	•••		•••	17	1	per rupee.
Kendrapara				19	0	per rupee.
Banki	•••	•••	•••	16	13	)

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar '72. Weather hot. Weeding, puddling and transplanting of sarad continue. Beali being reaped in places. Sugarcane thriving well. More rain wanted. Rice sells at 18\(\frac{1}{3}\) seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.03 and Bisipara 1.02, but not equally distributed throughout. It has kept the crops alive in parts where rain fell. Highland paddy suffering and puddling and transplantation suspended for want of rain. The state of crops in the Khondmals reported as before. Common rice sells at 24 seers per rupee at Sadar and 12 seers in the Khondmals. Great anxiety felt for want of rain throughout the district. Fodder sufficient.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.27, Khurda 1.77. More rain wanted. Beali damaged to some extent. Puddling and weeding of sarad delayed for want of sufficient water. Condition of sugarcane, mandia, and other miscellaneous crops good. Fodder sufficient. Cattledisease continues in some parts. Common rice sells as follows:—

				S. ch.	
Sadar				17 11	1
Khurda		•••		17 1	per rupee.
Interior of the	e district	•••	***	16 11	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.27, Giridih 2.87. Weather seasonable. Prospects of bhadoi crops not favourable. More rain wanted to complete paddy transplanting-Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 1.82. Weather hot and cloudy. More rain wanted for transplantation. Gondli being harvested. Rice sells at Ranchi 15 seers per rupee and in the interior 18 seers. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall 1.03. Weather hot and cloudy. Standing crops generally doing well. No cattle-disease. Rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.05, Gobindpur 1.04. Weather hot. Prospects of crops generally good, but rain is wanted in places. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Tundi and Nirsha. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 16½ seers and at Gobindpur 15 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum,—Rainfall 3.58. More rain is wanted. Common rice sells at 174 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—During the last week rain has fallen in every district, but while it has been excessive in Bihar, North and East Bengal, it has been scanty in Orissa and the Chota Nagpur Division. In Bihar all chance of a fair bhadoi harvest has disappeared. The rice crop is progressing well everywhere save in Orissa, and the report from the 24-Parganas is better. In the Khondmals the deficiency in the rainfall has caused serious anxiety. Early rice is being harvested, and jute cutting is going on. The price of rice has not materially changed since last week.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Revenue Department, The 22nd August 1899. PRICES-CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE

HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH AUGUST 1899.

#### PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

		- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1			WHEAT		E	BARLEY.		Rio	, BEST	SORT.	Rici	, comm	on.	JOWAI (Sorgh	ROR CH	OLUM lgare.
Number.		DISTRICT	s	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return,	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return
		BENGAL.		s. ci	s. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	s. Ch	s. Ch	8. Ch.	8. Ch.	S. Ch.	3. Ch.	s. Ch	S. Ch.	s. c
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.N.	2	Birbhum		16 (	16 0	12 0				13 8	14 4	9 12	15 0	18 0	12 12			
BURDWAN DIVISION,	8	Bankura		13 12	18 12	12 0				12 8	12 8	10 0	17 8	17 8	13 0			-
WAN	4	Midnapore		16 0	16 0	10 8				12 8	12 8	10 0	16 4	17 0	11 8	-		
BURI	5	Hooghly		13 8	13 0	10 0				7 8	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 0	10 0			
	6	Howrah			-		-			10 8	12 0	8 12	13 8	15 0	10 12			-
	. 7	24-Parganas								10 0	8 0	8 0	12 14	12 1	10 0			
ON.	8	Calcutta		12 4	12 4	12 4	17 12	17 12	16 0	7 10	8 0	7 0	11 6	12 4	10 10	17 12	17 12	16
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PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	10	Murshidabad		Jan 18 0 Gangs		13 4	32 0	80 0	20 0	12 4	12 0	10 4	14 0	15 0	13 8			
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	12	Khulna			-					13 0	13 0	10 14	16 0	16 O	12 14			
	/13	Rajshahi		18 12	18 12	13 8	33 0	33 0	21 0	12 12	12 12	6 0	15 0	15 0	12 0		_	
	14	Dinajpur		16 0	14 12	12 12	17-12-3	17-12-3		12 0	11 4	9-9-31	18 0	16 12	13 0			
VISION.	15	Jalpaiguri		11 0	12 0	12 0				5 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	_		
HI Dr	16	Darjeeling		8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	13 o	11 0			
RAJSHARI DIVISION.	17	Rangpur		12 8	14 0	9 8				8 8	8 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0			
	18	Bogra		12 0	12 0	9 9		l 		12 0	12 0	9 12	18 0	18 0	12 12			
	19	Pabns		18 12	18 12	12 12	35 0	35 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 12	15 12	13 8	İ		
	20	Dacca		14 0	14 0	11 8	42 8	42 8	22 8	12 0	12 0	9 8	18 0	19 0	11 0			
DIVISION.	21	Mymensingl.*			13 8	13 8					16 0	9 0		20 0				
DACCA DT	22	Faridpur		23 (	26 0		49 0	51 0		6 0	7 0	5 6	17 0	19 0	12 0			
DA	23	Backergunge								14 8	15 0	11 0	15 0 aus	15 12	11 4 aus			

<sup>\*</sup>Present return not received.

Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks'(panga or karkatch).

B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

D. In the subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

E. In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers; Tamluk 10½ seers; Ghatal 11 seers 7 chittacks.

E. In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10½ seers.

At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10½ chittacks per rupee.

G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10½ seers; Barasat 11½ seers; Baduria 10 seers 10½ chittacks; Magrahat 10 seers 11 chittacks.

H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga); Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 11½ seers (crushed).

I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers; Kandi 11 seers; Jangipur return not received.

J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 10 seers; Magura 9½ seers; Narail 10 seers; Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks

BA. (Pen	Ch. S. Ch. S	CUMB typho m.1	ud-	(E	I ARUA leusine	OR	RAG	1. a.
Present return.	AJRA OR CUMB cannisetum typho cann.1  or china tum.  h. S. Ch. S. C.	with of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re-	burn.	Corresponding re-	last year.	
ch Ch	Ch. S. Ch. S. Co. S. Co	h. S	. cı	h. s. c	h. 8	3. Cl		
	AJRA OR CUMB ennisetum typhu eum.)  ou bar			••				
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Present return.	Next preceding re-	Corresponding re-	Present characteristics	rresent recurn.	Next preceding re-	turn.	Corresponding re-	turn of last year.
s. Ch	S. Ch.	s, Ch.	s.	Ch.	s.	Cb,	S.	Ch
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	-		18	0	22	8	16	0
	-	-	15	0	15	0	14	0
			20	0	20	0	12	8
			16	0	16	0	12	0
		-	16	0	16	0	13	0
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			26	6	26	10	17	12
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			20	0	20	0	11	0
			30	0	30	0	21	0
			21	0	24	0	19	0
	-		19	0	20	0	14	8
			12	0	13	0	11	0
			20	0	20	0	14	0
			22	8	22	8	15	0
			24	0	24	0	16	8
			16	0	16	0	14	0
		-			20	0	8	0
	-		23	0	29	0	14	0
	-	-	14	0	14	8	13	0

### quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th August 1899.

	T		PRICES OF 40	MAUND SEERS.	WHO! PER										<i>(</i> =
		2.0408		SALT.			SALT.		THUR, PEA. ndicus.)	DJAN	CA	# 2.6	E.	MAIZ (Zea m	Į h
Number,		DISTRICTS.	Corresponding return of last year,	Next preceding return,	Present return,	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return,	Present return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Present return,		Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Present return.
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BURDWAN DIVISION.	8	Bankura.	4 0 0	4 0 0	ga. 4 0 0	10 Par	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	8	12	-		
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)	8	Howrah.	8 9 0	8 8 0	3 8 0	10 4	10 8	10 8	11 8	12 0	8	11			
1	7	24-Parganas.	3 8 0	3 6 0	ga. 3 6 0	Pan 10 8 J	11 0	G 10 12	11 0	13 8	4	13			
N.	8	Calcutta.	3 6 0	8 6 0		10 0	11 0 1	11 0	11 4	12 4	6	11	20 0		
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	9	Nadia,	3 10 0	3 7 0	ga. 3 7 0	Pan 11 0 ]	11 10 1	H 11 10		2 5	5	12		-	
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	14	Dinajpur,	4 0 0	4 0 0 4			0 0 1			9 91	91	9 !	-		
HON.	15	Jalpaiguri.			11 0 ;	or county		10 0 1 N		2 0 1	8 1	11 8	]		
DIVIE	16	Darjeeling.	5 0 0	12 0 5	7 0 4	Rora 8 0 1 4	8 0 8	9 0	6 8 3	8 0	0	8 (	22 0	24 0	0
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	17	Raugpur.	0 0	0 0 4	0 0 4		9 0 9	9 0	7 8	9 0	0 1	9 (	18 0	24 0	0
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	19	Pabna,	14 0	14 0 3	a. 3 14 0 3	Pang 12   3	12 9	9 12	2 8	8 1	3 12	2 8	1		
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DIVISION.	21	Mymensingh.	0 0 1	0 0 4	14	Pang	0 9	10	0 0				-	-	•
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DA	23	Backergunge.	12 0 E	10 0 3	10 0 3	0   3	0 10	0 0 10	10	-			-	-	-

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bagerhat 10 seers; Satkhira 11½ seers.

L. Retail price of salt at Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

M. In the Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

N. Retail price of salt (panga) at Kurseong and Siliguri 8 seers per rupee.

O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Gaibanda 10 seers; Nilphamari 10 seers; Kurigram 8 seers.

O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Galbanda 10 seers, Rungram 8 seers.

P. At Sirajanj the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madanganj 11 seers 18 chittacks;
R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishorganj 10 seers; Kagmari 8 seers; Netrokona 8 seers; Jamalpur 10 seers.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Goalundo 10 seers; Madaripur 10½ seers.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Projpur 8 seers; Patuakhali 9 seers; Bhola 9 seers.

### . PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

		(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)											1												Low	AP on (	Incx
						WHE	AT.				BARLE	Υ.		Rioi	, в	EST	SOR	T.	J	RICE	, 0	OMA	ION.		(Sor	AR OR (ghum V	ulgare).
Number,		DISTRICT	3.	Present return,		Next preceding	reverus.	Corresponding return	or tast year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return	or igon year.	Present return.	Nest prepareding	'n.	Corresponding return	of last year.		Fresent return.	Noxt preceding	m.	Corresponding return	of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
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0.	<b>\(\)</b> 24	Tippera											1	0 0	10	0	8	. 8	16	0	17	13	11	12			
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	25	Noakhali									٠,	-	1	2 0	12	0	9	0	16	0	17	0	11	0			
BIHA		Chittagong	••					-					1	2 8	13	0	9	8	14	12	15	0	11	0			
LIA	127	Patna		15	8	18	0	17	0	17 0	21 0	24	0 1	1 8	13	0	11	0	14	0	15	0	14	8	22 0	28 0	24
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DIVISION,	35	Bhagalpur		16	8	17	12	15	1	22 12	26 8	25 4	1 10	4	10	12	11	6	13	4	13	14	13	14			-
	86	Purnea (Kash	a)	17	0	20	0	16 (	)				12	0	12	0	12	8	16	0	16	0	15	0.			
BHAGALPUR	87	Malda (Engli Bazar).	sh		0	20	0	15 (	0			-	10	0	10	0	9	0	15	0	15	0	12	8			
	88	Sonthal Parg	a-	10		13	0	11	0	19 0	24 0	16 (	18	0	12	0	9	0	14	0	17	8	13	0			
RISS	A.	Cuttack		11 1	3	15	2	10 8	3				10	8	10	8	9	3.	15	12	16	7	13	2			
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ORISE	41	Puri		12	7	12	7	7 14		257			8	8	7	14	8	0	17	11	17	12	13	2	_		
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		Singhbhum		16 (			0	8 0	1		90.165		1				12	0			20			0		"	16 0

CALCUTTA, The 22nd August 1899.

<sup>\*</sup>Present return not received.

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Brahmanbaria 10 seers; Chandpur 9 seers.

V. At Foni Hat the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

W. At Cox's Bazar the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Barh 10½ seers; Bihar 9½ seers; Dinapore 10½ seers.

X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Barh 10½ seers; Bihar 9½ seers; Jahanabad return not received.

Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Buxar 11 seers; Bhabua 10 seers; Sasaram 10 seers.

a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Siwan 11 seers; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12½ seers.

b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Hajipur 10 seers; Sitamarhi 9½ seers.

A SECTION PROPERTY				
SEERS	OF	80	TOI.	SHA

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(Seto	IAN MI	ilica.)	1565	01	S	KA UNA triet	GA.	
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			20	3	21	4	19	15
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	-		26	0	26	0		
			25	0	28	0	21	0
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### Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th August 1899 - (concluded).

				in a	tax (AA	0/2.05/5	in i					LESA MAU SE		0					
29 1900	MAIZI Zeamay		C	HAR OR ADJAN anus in			SAL	r.				SAL	т.	7					
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return,	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding		of last year.	Present return.		Next preceding	return.		Corresponding return of last year.		DISTRICTS.		Number
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						x		1	P	anga.							BIHAR.		
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-			12 8			10 S	10 8	3 10	0	3 14	0	3 13	0	4	0	0	Shahabad.	29	HON.
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22 0	22 0	16 0	13 8	14 0		10 8	10 8	10	0	3 13	0	3 13	0	4	0	0	Champaran.	31	Patna Division.
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-		21 8		13 0			10 8	10	8			3 8	0	3	12	0	Darbhanga.	33	
	1 1	21 0	12 12	12 12	13 6	10 0	10 0	10	8	3 8	6	3 8	3	9	11	9	Monghy.		
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	200		T.	3		f	0	1	1	anga.		100				3	Bhagalpur	35	DIVISION
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	c "i	20 0	13 0	13 0	1	10 0	10 (	1.	P	anga.	ST.	3 14	0		12		Malda (English Bazar).	37	BBAGALPUR
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						i			Kar	katch.							ORISSA.		
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19 2	23 10	18 9	9 0	98)	16 4	8 111				nga.	V		,			1	Ranchi.	43	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.
I			13 0	13 0	14	1 10 8	10 8			3 10	0	3 12	0				Manbhum.	45	Снот
									7. A. A. 7. B. B.					13		1			
-	"		12 0	12 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7	0	4 4	0	4 4	0	4	4	0	Singhbhum.	46	

<sup>d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Begusarai 10½ seers; Jamui 10 seers.
e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Banka 10 seers; Madhipura 9 seers; Supaul return not received.
f. In the Araria and Kishanganj subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
g. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt is 10 seens per rupee.
h. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10 seers; Godda 9 seers; Jamtara 11 seers Pakaur 10½ seers; Rajmahal 10 seers.
i. In the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
j. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
k. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
l. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.</sup> 

# PRICES-CURRENT' (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

					R	ICE (	BES	TSC	RT)				Cor	имо	N RI	CE	(mot	a ch	aul)			WE	EA?	(Tr	itic	um s	ativi	ım).			Влі	RLEY	r (He	ord	eum	vulg	are)
Number.	MARTS.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of	last year.		Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of			Present return.			Next preceding return.		3:5	last year.	•		Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.
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	Calcutta	•••	100									3	4	0	3		0	3		0	3	0	0	3	0	U	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
2	Burdwan	••	3	2	0	2	13	0	4	8	0	2	14	0	2	8	0	3	8	0	2	1	0	2	1	0											
3	Midnapore		3	6	0	3	4	0	3	12	0	2	8	0	2	6	0	3	2	0																	
4	Pabna		5	11	8	5	11	3	6	10	0	2	2	0	2	9	6	2	15	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	3	2	3	200							•
5	Rangpur		4	4	0	4	4	0	5	12	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	8	8	0	2	12	0	2	8	0	3	12	0								
6	Dacca		8	2	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	14	0	3	6	0	2	8	.0	2	8	0	3	4	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	1	8
7	Chittagong		3	4	0	8	0	0	4	4	0	2	10	0	2	8	0	3	4	0																	
8	Patna		8	6	6	2	13	0	8	9	0	2	13	0	2	8	0	2	10	6	2		0	2	3	0	2	5	0	2	5	0		7	0	1	10
9	Muzaffarpur		5	0	0	5	0	0	5	11	6	3	1	3		1	3		1	0			6	100 m	5	6		8	0		0	0		11			9
10	Bhagalpur		3	14	6	3	11	9	3	9	6	3	0	3		14				6			9		4				6	70.55 512.5		0		8			9
11	Cuttack	_	8	6	3	8	6	3	3	12	9	2	5	6			9			6	3	2	6	2		0	8	11	0								
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CALCUTTA,
The 22nd August 1899.

ARC	vulga			BAJI	RA (	or cumb typhoide	U (	Penniset	um		or or ragi	(Eleusine			Gi K	ADA:	LAY.	ANA, OR s	SIIN	1 A 63 A	•
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	N-CORN OR Zea mays).	MAIZE		R DAL OR THU EA (Cajanus i			LINSEED.	MUSTARD AND RAI	PESES
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40 STANDARD SEERS	
	200
	<b>3</b> **

Til	OR JINJILI	SEED.	,	Sugar (raw	).	Co	TTON, CLEAN	NED.		Jute.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year,	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
89	40	41	42	48	44	* 45	46	47	48	49	50
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}		<b>-</b>	$\begin{cases} 4 & 11 & 0 \\ 5 & 15 & 0 \end{cases}$	4 7 0 to 5 11 0	}5 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0		-	- {

	Gı	11 (6	CLAI	IFII	ED B	UTT	ER).				,	Гова	ooc	LE	AF.						Hid	es (	cow	),						G	RAS	ss.		
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	51			52			53			54			55			56	3		57			58			59			60			61			6
Rs.	0	P. 0	Rs 32	. A.	P. 0	Rs. 35	. A. 0	<b>P.</b> 0		A. 0	P. 0	Rs.	A. 0	P. 0	66.5		. Р. 0	1000		P	Rs. er 10 250	00 pi	iece	8-			124	A. 12		Rs.		P. 3	Rs.	
33 32 33	0 to 8	0 0	33 32 33	0 to	0000	33		0	${6 \brace 7}$		0	ishal 6 ulta. 7	i. 8 8	0 0	5		0	{ t	0 1 0 2 Cle	1 0 4 0 ane	to 2	14 4 les.	0 0 per	to 2	8 2 ce-	0	}							
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# the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th August 1899.

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		1.							••									1	5	8	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	0	6	0	0	6	3	0	6	6	3	12	0		12 nga		3	12	0	10	. Bhagalpur.
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	N	No f	fixe	bd	ra	te.						***					•••	1	5	0	0	5	0	0	5 1	11	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	2	0		4 anga		1 4	6	0	12	Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 13th to 19th August 1899.

			s of	barometer		Гемрві	RATURE	•	I	HYGROM	ETRY.		WIND.			
Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours bright sunshine.	Mean pressure baro at 32° Fahr.	Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum,	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	WEATHER.
899.		1		Inches.	0	0		ó		Inches	100	1%			Inches	12 15 15
Aug.	13th	142 4	0.3	29.578	83.0	86.4	7.2	79.2	80.9	1 029	80.1	91	S by E, SSE and S	49	0.86	Chiefly cloudy,
,,	14th	147.3	0.8	•563	84.5	88.7	9.5	79.2	81.7	1.045	80.6	88	S and SSW	110	0.11	Chiefly cloud
"	15th	145.1	5.1	•553	84.7	89.7	8.5	81 2	81.1	1.016	79.7	85	SSW and SW by	132	0.26	Chiefly cloudy,
,,	16th	144.6	Nil	546	84.1	91.7	12.7	79 0	80.5	0.997	79.1	85	ssw	140	0.40	Cloudy, o, d, p
,,	17th	142.2	4.2	.549	86.6	92.1	12.9	79.2	81.8	1.021	79.9	81	W and WNW	157	0.01	Chiefly cloudy,
,,	18th	109.1	Nil	.571	84.4	85.5	3•4	82•1	81•1	1.019	79.8	86	SW by W and ESE.	103	0.12	Cloudy, o, d, p
,,	19th	149•1	3.1	•644	83.0	91.3	16.2	75.1	79.6	0.967	78.2	- 86	SSW and variable	49	0.26	Chiefly cloudy, g, d, p, t.
	10 me	an pr	essure	of the sure of	the	corre	s, spon	ding	perio	d for	24	year	rs, Surveyor-Ger	neral'	8	29.572
Th	ie av	Office al nu	mber	of hour					nshin	10		-	•••		• ,	29·587 Hours. 13·5 90·0
Th Th	ne tota	Office al nu ximu	mber m pos	of hour	umbe	r of h	ours		nshin	ю			 			13·5 90·0
The The The The	ne tota	Office al num ximu can ter	mber m pos mpers	of hour ssible nature of peratur	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{umbe} \\ \mathbf{the} \ \mathbf{s} \end{array}$	r of h	days	of su				•	•••	*		13.5
The	ne tota ne ma ne me	office al num ximu ean tem verage Gener	mber m pos mpers tem	of hour ssible nature of peratur Office	the se of	r of h	days corre	of su				•	•••	*		Hours. 13·5 90·0 84·3 83·1
The	ne totale manne me me av	office al num ximu ean ter verage Gener treme	mber m pos mpera tem ral's (	of hour ssible nature of peratur Office	the se of	r of h	days corre	of su				•	 24 years, Surv	*		Hours. 13·5 90·0 84·3 83·1 17·0
The	ne totale manne me me av	office al num ximu ean ter verage Gener treme	mber m pos mpera tem ral's (	of hour ssible nature of peratur Office	the se of	r of h	days corre	of su				r 2	 24 years, Surv	eyor	•	Hours. 13·5 90·0 84·3 83·1 17·0 92·1
The	ne tothe mane me av	Office al num ximu can ter verage Gener treme	mber of m posemperation tem	of hour ssible nature of peratur Office	the se of tempers	r of heeven the	days corre	of su	ling		d for	r 2	 24 years, Surv	eyor		84·3 83·1 17·0 92·1 Miles.
The	ne totale manne me me av	office al nur ximu van terege Gener treme aximu ghest	mber m pos mpera o tem ral's ( o varia m ter veloci	of hour still not	the se of tempire	r of heeven the	days corre	of su	ling		d for	r 2	 24 years, Surv	eyor		Hours. 13·5 90·0 84·3 83·1 17·0 92·1 Miles.
The	ne tothe manne me me av	Office al numerimu ean tererage Generatreme aximu ghest ean re	mber m pos mpera tem ral's ( varia m ter veloci	of hour still not	the se of tempere with the wind the win	even the peratu	days corre	of su	ling	perio	d for	r 2	24 years, Surv	eyor		84·3 83·1 17·0 92·1 Miles.
The	ne tothe manne me avenue avenu	office al numerimu ean ter verage Generatreme eximu ghest ean re verage	mber m pos mpera o tem ral's ( varia m ter veloci	of hoursible nature of perature Office ation of inperature of the humidative	the see of tempure he windity	even the perature and in dity	days corre	of su	ling	perio	d for	per	 24 years, Surv	eyor		84·3 83·1 17·0 92·1 Miles. 12 86
The Tree Tree Tree Tree Tree Tree Tree T	ne tothe manne me avenue avenu	office al nunximu can tererage Generatreme aximu ghest can reverage Surve	mber m pos mpera tem ral's (varia m ten veloci slative	of hoursible nature of perature of the ation of inperature of the humidative of the	the see of tempure the windlity humic's Office	even the perature of in dity	days corre	of suespond	ling	perio	d for	r 2	24 years, Surv	eyor		84·3 83·1 17·0 92·1 Miles. 12 86 87
The Tri	ne tothe manne me avenue he exche manne higher me higher avenue tot	office al nunximu can tererage Generatreme aximu ghest can reverage Surverage al fall	mber m pos mpera e tem ral's ( varia m ter veloci slative e rel eyor-G	of hoursible nature of perature of the ation of inperature ity of the humidative of	the see of tempure the wind humid's Officer 13th	even the peratural in dity ce	days corre	of suespond	ling corre	periodespond	d for	per	24 years, Surv	eyor		84·3 83·1 17·0 92·1 Miles. 12 86
The Tri	ne tothe manne me avenue he exche manne higher me avenue avenue avenue tothe avenue	office al num ximu can ter verage Gener treme aximu ghest ean re verage Surve al fall verage	mber m pos mpera tem ral's ( varia m ter veloci elative yor-G	of hoursible nature of perature of the ation of inperature of the humidative of the	the see of tempure the wind humid's Officer 13th	even the peratural in dity ce	days corre	of suespond	ling corre	periodespond	d for	r 2	24 years, Surv	eyor		84·3 83·1 17·0 92·1 Miles. 12 86 87 Inches. 2·02
The Tri	ne tothe manne he exhe me higher av	office al nunximu can terverage Generative aximu can reverage Surverage Office	mber m pos mpera e tem ral's ( varia m ter veloci elative e rel eyor-G	of hoursible nature of perature of perature. Office ation of mperaturity of the humidative deneral ain from of the control of	the se of tempure the windity humid's Office con	even the perature of in the perature of the pe	days corre	of suespond	corre	periodespond	d for	per 2	24 years, Surv	eyor		84·3 83·1 17·0 92·1 Miles. 12 86 87 Inches. 2·02 3·74
The	ne tothe manne he exhe manne higher av	office al nunximu can tererage Generatreme aximu ghest can reverage Surverage Office cal fall	mber m pos mpera e tem ral's ( varia m ter veloci elative e rel eyor-G	of hoursible nature of peratur. Office ation of inperaturity of the humidative seemeral ain from of the nature seemeral.	the se of tempure the windity humic's Office con	even the perature of in the perature of the pe	days corre	of suespond	corre	periodespond	d for	per	riod for 24	years	3,	84·3 83·1 17·0 92·1 Miles. 12 86 87 Inches. 2·02
The	ne tothe manne higher average	office al nunximu can tererage Generatreme aximu ghest can reverage Surverage Office cal fall	mber m pos mpera o tem ral's ( varia m ter veloci slative e rel pyor-G	of hoursible nature of perature of perature. Office ation of mperaturity of the humidative deneral ain from of the control of	the se of tempure the windity humic's Office con	even the perature of in the perature of the pe	days corre	of suespond	corre	periodespond	d for	per	24 years, Surv	years	3,	84·3 83·1 17·0 92·1 Miles. 12 86 87 Inches. 2·02 3·74

thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet Kew Observatory. above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86,

formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; w, strong wind; g, gloomy.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA, Calcutta, the 21st August 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER, For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 23, 1899. 1475

# CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 19th August 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

N	OF CARGO.	WBEK E:	NDING SATURI TH AUGUST 189	DAY, THE	WEEK BN 20T	DING SATURD H AUGUST 1890	AY, THE
NATURA	OF CARGO.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy Jute Firewood Other articles	••*	645 13 53 557	97,285 9,025 42,100 2,34,946	1,397 115 621 1,988	315 37 61 571	32,525 18,400 37,575 1,34,687	46 22 68 1,76
	Total .	1,268	3,83,356	4,071	984	2,23,187	3,14

## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 1,712.25 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRA	FFIC.		Tota)	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MII	BS BUR
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	Other earnings (estimated).	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
	48	Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	(c)	Rs. A. P.	The state of the state of	200 CM	he 15
To:al traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	304,054	3,19,979 10 0 186 14 0	36,75,372 20	6,34,587 8 0 370 9 1	14,640 0 0 8 8 10	9,69,207 2 0 566 0 8	95,087	146,754	241,
For previous 41 weeks of half-	1,400,145	13,55,293 12 0	1,57,64,758 30	26,80,848 5 0		40,96,762 1 0	392,657	663,593	1,058,
Total for 5) weeks	1,704,199	16,75,273 6 0	1,94,40,131 10	33,15,435 13 0	75,260 0 0	50,65,969 3 0	487,744	810,347	1,298,
COMPARISON.				(d)	(e)	*			
Total for corresponding week of previous year	315,185	3,10,780 0 2	38,95,037 20	7,24,412 9 9	20,594 6 4	10,55,787 0 3	92,282	155,521	247,
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year		182 4 3		424 13 8	1	619 3 2		836,803	1 910
Total for corresponding 5% weeks of previous year	1,637,920%	15,93,183 0 2	2,05,64,172 0	38,88,125 5 3	1,13,785 12 4	55,95,094 1 9	481,837	030,003	1,318

- (a) Deducted R\*. 31 670, being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the week.
  (b) The decrease is chiefly in both the upwards and downwards coal traffic.
  (c) Psyments on account of mileage and demurrage being more than the receipts, nothing is included.
  (d) Includes amount of rebate on coal, Rs. 32,853 0 0
  (e) , , of mileage and demurrage , 7,320 5 0

#### TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 22:23 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE A	ND MINERAL	Other	arnings	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILE	16 RUN
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.		nated).	Total bar intage.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise,	Tota
56.		Rs. A. P.	M DB. 8.	Rs. A. P.	R	s. A. P	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	(a) 16,463	(a) 4,002 5 0 180 0 8	11,188 30	$\begin{array}{cccc} 402 & 0 & 0 \\ 18 & 1 & 4 \end{array}$		9 0 0		1,104	84	1,1
For previous 41 weeks of half-	82,776	19,118 12 0	35,074 10	1,759 0 0		32 0 0		4,440	488	4,
Total for 5} weeks	99,239	23,121 1 0	46,263 0	2,161 0 0		41 0 0	25,323 1 0	5,544	572	- 6,
COMPARISON.			. 89.				7		ener de present Lucie al mer de la la Lucie al mer de la	
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,400%	4,667 10 3	7,071 10	293 7 0		8 4 5	4,969 5 6	1,112	189	1,
Per nile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year		209 15 6	,	13 3 3		0 5 11		4	632	6,
Total for corresponding 57 weeks of previous year	111,072%	25,964 15 7	41,200 30	1,701 5 0		43 4 8	27,709 8 10	5,984	632	. 0,

(a) The decrease is in passenger traffic booked from Sheoraphuli and Tarkessur stations.

### DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 162.24 miles open.

4	Coaching	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE A	ND MINERAL FIC.	Other earnings	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILES
*	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).		Coaching.	Merchan- dise.
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 4½ weeks of half- year	16,226  79,508	Rs. A. P. 14,480 4 0 89 4 0 60,980 0 0	3,08,763 10	Rs. A. P. 9,940 4 0 61 4 4 33,852 14 0	68 0 0 0 .6 8 289 0 0	Rs. A. P.  24,488 8 0 150 15 0  1,01,121 14 0  1,25,610 6 0	6,692 28,914 35,606	3.148 13,108 16,256
Total for 53 weeks  COMPARISON.  Total for corresponding week of previous year  Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	11,000	14,086 4 6 16 13 2	47,509 30	6,397 12 11 39 7 (	69 5 8	20,553 6 8	7,164	3,011

#### SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th August 1899 on 78.83 miles open.

	COACHIN	TRAFFIC.		AND MINERAL	Other earnings	Total	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	ES RUN.
gr. ca. www.chi.e.	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
EN THE	No.	Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 3\$ weeks of half-year	8,460 28,971	4,488 10 0 56 15 1 13,932 7 0	13,339 0 38,653 30	1,054 2 0 13 5 11 3,362 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 28 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 5,552 & 12 & 0 \\ & 70 & 7 & 0 \\ 17,322 & 7 & 0 \end{array}$	795 3,933	318	1,113
Total for 45 weeks	37,431	18.421 1 0	51,992 30	4,416 2 0	38 0 0	22,875 3 0	4,728	635	5,368
COMPARISON.						-			
	18 19 19 19		300000			4,			
Total for corresponding week of previous year							2	*	
Per mile of railway corresponding			******			******	******		
week of prevous year Total for corresponding weeks of	******					••••			
previous year		*****		******				1 5,35 -07 20	S 2510 11

#### EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Heturn of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 834 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFI	c.	M RRCHANDISE TRA	BAND MINERAL FFIC.	1		TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILE	S RUN.
State	Number of passengers.	Coachi receip		Weight carried.	Receipts.	Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs.	A. P.	MDs. 8.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		1	
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 5 weeks of half-	190,460 228		$\begin{smallmatrix}0&&0\\0&&0\end{smallmatrix}$	10,60,660 0 1,272 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 2,14,700 & 0 & 0 \\ 257 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$	8,800 0 0	3,09,550 0 0 *361 0 0	36,000	41,526	77.526
year	1,021,790	4,82,920	0 0	34,72,440 0	6,13,730 0 0	64,040 0 0	11,60,690 0 0	179,110	168,863	347,973
Tetal for 6 weeks	1,212,250	5,68,970	0 0	45,33,100 0	8,28,430 0 0	72,840 0 0	14,70,240 0 0	2,15,110	210,389	425,499
COMPARISON.										200,100
Total for corresponding week of previous year	191,820	77,538	0 0	7,21,227 0	1,45,485 0 0	8,054 0 0	2,31,077 0 0	33,514	34,051	67,565
ing week of previous year fotal to corresponding date of	234	95	0 0	882 0	178 0 0	1 0 0	274 0 0			
previous year	1,176,624	4,96,732	0 0	47,30,243 0	7,78,582 0 0	74,700 0 0	13,50,014 0 0	2,11 943	201,535	413,478

Excluding steamer earnings.
 Note.—Increase in jute.

#### DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 86 miles open.

Kirk top result for	COACHING	TRAPPI	c.		MERCHAND	ISE RAFI	AND MIN	EB	LAL	Othe			Tota	,		TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MII	RS RUB
users of the	Number of passengers.	Coachi			Weight carried.		Receip	ts.		earnin	go.	ry.	earnin			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
		Re.	۸,	Ρ.	MDs.	8,	Rs.	Α.	Р.	Rs.	Δ.	P.	Rs.	Α.	P.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 5 weeks of half-	21,040 245	6,490 75			11,350 132		1,030 12	0		80 1	0		7,600 88	0		2,602	1,276	3,878
70ar	1,19,900	36,670	0	0	47,170	0	4,550	0	0	# 600	0	0	41,820	0	0	13,756	6,582	20,338
Total for 6 weeks	1,40,940	43,160	0	0	58,520	0	5,580	0	0	680	0	0	49,420	0	0	16,358	7,858	24,216
COMPARISON.						1												
Total for corresponding week of p evious year	34,746	9,500	0	0	18,644	0	1,271	0	0	141	0	0	10,912	0	0	2,464	2 233	4,697
Total to corresponding date or	404	110	0	0	217	0	15	0	0	2	0	0	127	0	0			
previous year	1,53,864	44,954	0	0	1,42,369	0	9,534	0	0	1,087	0	0	55,575	0	0	14,058	14,193	29,151

#### MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 33 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE A	PTC.	Other earnings.	Total carnings		TRAIN-MIL	es run,
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Reneipts.	including ferry.	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MD8. 8.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 5 weeks of half-	3,030 92	660 0 0 20 0 0	1,580 0 48 0	310 0 0 9 0 0	===	970 0 0 29 0 0	280	1,148	1,428
year	13,890	3,390 0 0	5,230 0	410 0 0	10 0 0	3,810 0 0	1,538	3,350	4,888
Total for 6 weeks	16,920	4,050 0 0	6,810 0	720 0 0	10 0 0	4,780 0 0	1,818	4,498	6,31
COMPARISON.							100000		
Total for corresponding week of previous year									
ing week of previous year Total to corresponding date of		******	*****						
previous year		******						-	***

<sup>•</sup> Includes ballast train-miles 504,

#### BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 24.75 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFI	c.	MERCHANI		FIC.	FRAL		Other earnings (including		Tota	Total		TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	es eur.
	Number of passengers.	Coach		Weight carried.		Receip	8.		y).		earnin			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs.	A. P.	MDs.	8.	Rs.	A. P.	R	S. A.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 5 weeks of half-	1,910	350 14	0 0	5,170 209			0 0	8	0 0	0	720 29			195	1,019	*1,214
year	6,790	1,890	0 0	19,760	0	1,720	0 0	25	0 0	0	3,860	0	0=	1,080	5,790	6,870
Total for 6 weeks	8,700	2,240	0 0	24,930	0	2,010	0 0	33	0 0	0	4,580	0	0	1,275	6,809	8,084
COMPARISON.			19										1			
Total for corresponding week of														25 A A 20 B	and the fact	
Per mile of railway corresponding		*****				******			•••	- 3	*****	•		******		***
week of previous year		*****			8	******			•••							***
Total to corresponding date of											***					

<sup>\*</sup> Includes ballast train-miles 864.

#### COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 33.73 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHAND		AND MIN	BRAL	Other earnings.	Total	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILE	s RUN.
	Passengers earried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.		Receipt	ts.	including ferry.	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
	9	Rs. A. P.	Mps.	8.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Ra. A. P.			Desc.
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 5 weeks of half-	1,680 50	750 0 0 22 0 0	4,280 127	0		0 0	60 0 0	1,350 0 0 *38 0 0		302	672
year	9,220	3,690 0 0	35,880	0	3,940	0 0	230 0 0	7,860 0 0	1,756	4,442	6,198
Total for 6 weeks	10,900	4,440 0 0	40,160	0	4,480	0 0	290 0 0	9,210 0 0	2,126	4,744	6,870
Comparison.			<u>C7 35 </u>							(10 mm) (10 mm)	
Total for corresponding week of previous year Per mile of railway correspond-	- 1,142	372 0 0	3,200	0	343	0 0	86 0 0	801 0 0	143	733	870
ing week of previous year Total to corresponding date of	52	17 0 0	145	0	16	0 0		88 0 0			
previous year	7,614	2,640 0 0	15,093	0	1,619	0 0	655 0 0	4,914 0 0	944	4,176	5,12

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding ferry.

### BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 125 miles open.

Lygin Liggin	COACHING	TRAFFI	c.		MERCHAND	RAI	AND MINE	RAL	1				n 196 - 178 m 1 m 1 m 1 m		90	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILE	S RUN.
	Number of passengers.	Coach			Weight carried.		Receipt	8.	-	Other ear	nin	gs.	Total ear	nını	gs.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs.	A.	Р.	MDs.	8.	Rs.	, P.	.	Ra.	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	on the line on high		
otal traffic for the week	37,377 299	13,611	0	7000	57,583 461	0		0 0	۰.	392 3	0	0	20,235 162	0		4,348	3,919	8,267
or previous 4 weeks of half-	140,695	53,830		0	1,99,965	130	16,086	0 (	0	7,250	0	0	77,166	0	0	20,908	11,282	32,190
Total for 5 weeks	178,072	67,441	0	0	2,57,548	0	22,318	0 (	0	7,642	0	0	97,401	0	0	25,256	15,201	40,45
COMPARISON.	4.															*		
otal for corresponding week	46,798	13,002	3 0	0	63,634	0	1,974	0	0	244	0	0	15,221	0	0	4,554	2,582	7,13
er mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year	874	104	. 0	0	509	0	16	0 .	0	2	0	0	122	0	0	******	-9	
otal to corresponding date	185,053	61,480	0	0	4,28,502	0	18,490	0	0	1,758	0	0	81,737	0	0	22,205	15,279	37,48

### BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 12th August 1899 on 1,082 miles open.

Cable 197	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE A	IC.	Other earnings (estimated),	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILE	8 RUN.
Land the second	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	including steam-boat.	100s carange	Caching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
		Rs.	MDs.	Rs.	/ Rs.	Rs.			
rotal traffic for the week on 1,082 miles open	129,720 119°89	48,960 45°25	5,80,850 536.83	68,500 63·31	15,510 14.33	(a)1,32,970 122'89	26,040	(8) 28,082	84,122
or per mile of railway Por previous 5; weeks of half-	663,630	2,59,820	25,84,140	3,08,750	83,110	6,51,680	1,30,340	1,40,419	270,759
Total for 6; weeks	793,350	3,08,780	31,64,990	3,77,250	98,620	7,84,650	1,56,380	1,68,501	324,881
COMPARISON.  Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open for mile of railway corresponding week of previous year  Total to corresponding date of previous year	107.85	34,971 37*81 2,60,587	4,65,497 503°24 31,48,581	61,359 66°33 3,99,417	13,228 14°30 88,345	1,09,558 118.44 7,48,349	20,800  1,34,801	(c)27,056  1,61,619	47,85  296,42

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage.
 (b) Includes 5,876 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
 (c) , 4,308

### ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 28\* miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRAF	AND MINERAL FIC.	Other earnings	Total	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.			
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.	
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of rallway For previous 4 weeks of half- year Total for 5 weeks	20,193 50·99 97,075	Rs. A. P. 11,278 0 0 28.48 55,933 0 0 67,210 0 0	2,41,311 0 669·13 10,82,892 0	Rs. A. P. 10,291 0 0 24*27 47,814 0 0 58,105 0 0	353 0 0 0'83 3,095 0 0	Rs. A. P. 21,922 0 0 53.58  1,06,841 0 0  1,28,763 0 0	3,453 8*72 14,784 18,237	7,156 16:88 30,459 37,615	10,606 25*66 45,24 55,85	
Comparison.  Total for corresponding week of previous year Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year  Total to corresponding date of previous year		9,597 0 0 33:79 56,713 0 0	872-21	11,227 0 0 88'32 51,068 0 0	0.99	21,111 0 0 73:09 1,18,416 0 0	2,921 10·29 15,422	5,016 17°12 26,077	7,98 27.4 41,49	

\* 81 Miles (Behara to Damchara) closed to traffic.

#### FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIP 51	TS FOR WEEK	ENDING 899.		rs FOR WEEK H AUGUST 18	ENDING 98.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1899 TO 5TH AUGUST 1899.		A	RECEIPTS FRO PRIL 1898 TO 61 AUGUST 1898.	M let	Total		
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.		Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.		Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		Total decrease in 1899.
424	Rs. 21,922	Rs. 53.58	293	Re. 21,111	Rs. 73*09	424	Rs. 5,10,681		293	Rs. 4,57,372	week.	Rs. 58,309	

## DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

		0	P. 0
	3,193	0	0
=	210 273	10	4 1
*	62	9	9
	71,649 78,522	0	0
	6,873	0	0
		10,748 13,936 3,193 210 273 62 71,649 78,522	10,743 0 18,936 0 3,193 0 210 10 278 4 62 9 71,649 0 78,522 0



# SUPPLEMENT TO Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1899.

### OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Monday, the 7th August, 1899.

#### Present:

The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, presiding.
The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Syud Ameer Hossein, c.i.e.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Buckley.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, c.s.i.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. BAKER.

The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea, Bahadur, c.i.e.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. F. HANDLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. SLACK.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. W. SPINK.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. F. MACKENZIE.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. APCAR.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, M.A., D.L., F.F.A.S., F.R.S.E.

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

#### CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble the President read the Hon'ble Mr. Baker's motion that the Calcutta Municipal Bill be referred back to the Select Committee for further consideration with reference to the correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, which was published in the supplement to the Calcutta Gazette of the 12th July, 1899, and with instructions to report within two weeks.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, by leave of the President, moved the following amendments to the above motion, viz.—

(1) for "two weeks" substitute "six weeks";

(2) add at the end the words "and that the opinions of the Corporation and other public bodies be invited with reference to such correspondence."

He said:—"Sir, my first words will be words of regret at the retirement from this Council of my friend Babu Norendranath Sen. I do not in the smallest degree desire to make any reflection upon my hon'ble friend to my left who so worthily represents the Corporation, and in whose hands I am sure the interests of the rate-payers of Calcutta in regard to the Calcutta Municipal Bill will be perfectly safe. But the tide of human circumstances sometimes demands a tear from us. Hinc illæ lachrymæ—sang Virgil in the olden times. Those who were associated with Babu Norendranath Sen in his arduous labours in connection with the early stages of the Calcutta Municipal Bill must share the regret that he has not been permitted to participate in their toils and

anxieties amid the closing scenes of the final struggle.

"However that may be, now that we have been placed once again by a fortunate accident in possession of our deliberative functions, if we have made a mistake, we may rectify it, if we have acted, I will not say in defiance of, but if we have acted not in conformity with, the dictates of public opinion, we may now pay that ampler homage to public sentiment which, as it seems to me, is imperatively called for at our hands in dealing with a measure such as this, affecting as it does the habits and every-day lives of the people; for a municipal measure is essentially a measure of sanitation, and in order that it may be successful, that it may promote the great ends of sanitation, it must enlist the sympathies of the people on its side. By no stretch of language, however, can it be said that the Municipal Bill, even as revised by the Select Committee, has secured the sympathies or the support of the community, whom it most deeply affects. On the contrary I will say this—that in the whole course of my public life, now extending over the space of nearly a quarter of a century, I have not witnessed a measure which so profoundly stirred the hearts and excited the apprehensions of the people of Calcutta as this Bill has Their apprehensions may be well-founded or ill-founded—I believe them to be well-founded-but there they are-real, intense, deep-seated, influencing the thought and moulding the feelings of the people, driving them in their thousands to those great public meetings held all over the town with a view to record their protest against this measure. A protest so real and so influential and at the same time so universal and so all-pervading, a responsible Government could not ignore. It is with thankfulness we note that the action of the Government of India has been determined by the attitude of public opinion. or I may not be able to assent to the proposals of the Government of India. am afraid I cannot assent to them; but all the same I feel that I should be false to myself and to my representative character if I did not place on record the expression of my admiring gratitude for the spirit in which that Government have approached the consideration of the subject, the temper of the discussion, the sensibility to public opinion which their intervention at this stage indicates, and above all for the desire by which they are actuated and which pervades every line of the despatch, to arrive at a settlement that shall be conducive to the efficiency of municipal administration in Calcutta, and yet at the same time preserve intact the great principle of Local Self-Government. As in the past so in the future, I hope and trust Your Honour's Government and the Government of India will be pleased to extend to our observations that indulgent consideration which both these Governments are accustomed to

accord to the temperate expression of responsible opinion. In that hope and in that confidence I approach the consideration of this subject. Could I persuade myself to believe that the Government of India has definitely made up its mind, that it is inexorably wedded to the opinions it has expressed, and that it is inaccessible to the voice of reason and remonstrance, I for one would not waste my breath nor waste the time of the Council in a vain endeavour to persuade. But I know that the Government is highly deferential to the expression of public opinion, to the clear and unerring dictates of reason and sound sense, and, therefore, it is that I have taken upon myself the task of entering upon a somewhat prolonged discussion of the issues raised in the letter of the Government of India.

"The letter of the Government of India begins with a statement of the principal grounds, as summarized by the Government of Bengal, upon which the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Law is based. To three of these grounds I desire to call attention, because in the first place they seem to me to be important grounds which are now published for the first time. In the second place they seem to be absolutely unsustainable. They make a revelation in respect of which it will be my duty to ask my hon'ble friend in charge

of the Bill to make some sort of an explanation."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"I apologise for interrupting the Hon'ble Member, but this is a point of order. I cannot permit any discussion of the reasons given by the Government of India at the beginning of their letter. The point to which we are limited is the discussion of the changes in the Bill which the Government of India have desired should be made. I cannot allow any discussion of the reasons which have led the Government of India to come to their decision.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said: -- "With your permission I desire to make one observation, namely, that the grounds to which I desire particularly to call the attention of the Council are grounds which do not appear in the letter of the 7th March, 1898. These grounds are absolutely new; therefore they are not covered by Your Honour's ruling that these matters have been decided.'

The Hon'ble the President said :- "I regret I can hear no discussion on that point."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said :- "That being the ruling of Your Honour, I shall proceed to lay before you statements which have been made in the letter of the Government of India, statements which are open to challenge and contradiction, and therefore it seems to me that, having regard to such statements, a case has been made out for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:-"This is a point which has been discussed in Council before. I must ask the Hon'ble Member to proceed with the remainder of his speech. These are points which I cannot allow to be re-opened."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"I want to suggest that in the letter of the Government of India there is one matter which raises a point which I think admits of discussion. The Government of India say that the broad principles of Local Self-Government are to be preserved, but that they are to be so re-cast as to check abuses and secure the continuity of administration. If abuses are to be discovered and to be checked, the best way of discovering and checking them is by the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"I must repeat that that point has been discussed and decided by the Council, and I cannot permit it to be reopened."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee continued :- "I bow to Your Honour's decision and will leave that point. The Government of India in

the 7th paragraph of their letter say:-

'The Government of India cannot fail to realise that they have a special responsibility in this case. It would be strange indeed if they did not feel a peculiar interest in a measure affecting the municipal constitution of a city, which is not merely the capital of the measure affecting the municipal constitution of a city, which is not merely the capital of the Province of Bengal, but also the seat of the Imperial Government and the capital of the Indian Empire. They are deeply persuaded of the importance of a local administration, which shall adequately represent the various great interests that have placed, and still keep, Calcutta in its premier position in India, and which shall be businesslike, efficient, and free from scandal or reproach. At the same time it would be their natural desire, in the interests both of continuity of administration and of public harmony, to see these objects attained, not by any contravention of the broad principles of Local Self-Government already conceded, but by a curtailment of the abuses to which in practice they may have become exposed, and by a restriction within limits suggested by experience, of the range of their future exposed, and by a restriction within limits suggested by experience, of the range of their future operation. In these opinions the Government of India are convinced that they have the sympathy of the Lieutenant-Governor.

"As I read this paragraph I take it to mean that no changes in the present municipal system of Calcutta are to be introduced which would be in contravention of the broad principles of Local Self-Government already conceded. If I am able to show that the proposals of the Government of India are in direct conflict with their avowed policy and the principle which they here lay down, I am entitled to ask the Government for a re-consideration of their detailed proposals. [The Hon'ble the President said :—"That is a perfectly legitimate argument."] What then, Sir, are those broad principles of Local Self-Government which have already been conceded and which I contend have not only been assailed but completely superseded by the proposals of the Government of India? These principles may be classified under three heads:-

"In the first place, the paramountcy of the Corporation was affirmed. The Corporation was declared to be the one supreme authority in the adminstration of municipal affairs, fixing the rates, controlling expenditure, regulating finance, making the superior appointments, in short, controlling, guiding, supervising the affairs of the town. This was no new concession. The paramountcy of the Corporation had been recognized in the constitution of the Corporation under the Justices. The principle was only re-affirmed in 1876. In the second place, and this I regard as the dominating feature of the great concession of 1876, the rate-payers of Calcutta were now for the first time allowed to elect their own representatives in the proportion of two-thirds of the entire number of the Corporation. In other words, the Government of Calcutta, the control of its municipal affairs, was for the first time definitely entrusted to the representatives of the rate-payers. This was the cornerstone of the great system of 1876—the essence of the broad principles of Local Self-Government that were then conceded—and it is this cardinal feature of the system which is now seriously menaced by the proposals of the Government of India. Lastly, as a safeguard, because the Government had parted with its powers and functions in this matter, the Government claimed and asserted the right of control over the Municipality, a control, however, which was to be exercised from without and not from within. These were the three broad principles—especially the second—that formed the prominent features of the concession of 1876. Now the proposed system of co-ordinate authorities is in direct conflict with the paramountcy of the Corporation. Make the Chairman and the General Committee co-ordinate authorities, make the representative Corporation possessed of only certain definite powers, and the supremacy of the Corporation is at an end. With regard to this matter, I must say that the letter of the Government of India gives a very uncertain sound. Nowhere does the Government of India distinctly approve of the system of coordinate authorities; nowhere does it disapprove of it, though it quotes with approbation the strong expression of opinion from the dissenting members, where they speak of an emasculated Corporation recently in possession of supreme authority, viewing with uneasiness, if not with jealousy, the estabtishment of co-ordinate authorities. I hope the principle of co-ordinate authorities has been abandoned. I hope the Hon'ble Member in charge of the

Bill will be able to give us that assurance. I hope he will not tell us that the passage is quoted with a view to show that in the absence of homogeneity there will be friction, there will be a conflict and a collision of interests, and that therefore the popular element in the Corporation must be curtailed. Then as regards the powers of control reserved to the Government under this Bill, the Government of India is in perfect agreement with the majority of the Select Committee. I thought it was possible that there was one feature in the recommendations of the Select Committee which would not commend itself to the approval of the Government of India. The Select Committee provided that, notwithstanding an appeal to the Government of India against the orders of the Government of Bengal, the injunctions and orders of the Local Government in regard to the works which were the subject of appeal should be carried out and the works proceeded with. I find that in regard to this part of the Bill the Government of India is in perfect agreement with the majority of the Select Committee. Let me ask what is the good of an appeal, if the works are to be proceeded with?

"Suppose the appeal is successful, but that in the meantime the works have been carried out, that would mean so much waste of time, labour and money. I hope this part of the Bill will be re-considered. As regards the powers of control, they have been rendered far more stringent under the Bill, and the proposed changes in the law have been approved by the Government of India. I will not repeat the arguments which I have already urged from my place in the Select Committee. These provisions are apparently based upon the English Public Health Act, but they go much beyond the scope of the English Act. Under the English Public Health Act, the control of the Local Government Board is confined to sanitary measures. Under the Bill the control of the Local Government may extend to all matters, sanitary or otherwise. Under the English Public Health Act the Local Government Board can only interfere upon complaint made—that used to be the Municipal Law of Calcutta. Under the Bill the Local Government may interfere upon its own motion without any complaint of any kind being made. Under the English Act the Local Government Board can only realize the sum actually due from the defaulting local body. Under the Bill the Government may raise the rates and may even contract a loan. It is thus very evident that the powers of the Government over the Municipality will be largely added to, while, as I have hope to be able to show, the authority of the representatives of the people will be practically extinguished.

"But it is the proposals of the Government of India to reduce the number of Commissioners and to confine the reduction exclusively to the elected branch of the Corporation that seem to me to completely supersede the concessions made in 1876. They restrict, and indeed practically abolish, Local Self-Government in Calcutta. To reduce the number of Commissioners is to restrict the diffusion of local interest. To reduce the elected element in the Corporation so as to place it to a hopeless minority is to lay the axe at the root

of the system of Local Self-Government in Calcutta.

"In the first place let me address myself to the proposal for the reduction of the number of Commissioners. Jeremy Bentham has observed in his Theory of Legislation that when a change in the law is proposed, it is incumbent upon those who propose the change to make good their case. All the more is this duty incumbent upon them, when the change proposed affects a scheme of legislation which is of long standing, which is consecrated by prescription, and which has come to be bound up with the civic life of the people. Now ever since there has been a Corporation in Calcutta, extending over a period close upon forty years, the number of Justices or Commissioners, for the members of the Corporation were known under these two names at two different periods of their history, was never less than 72 and sometimes exceeded 120. From 1863 to 1876 the municipal affairs of Calcutta were controlled by the Justices. Their number, unlimited at first, was over one hundred in 1876. When the Corporation was re-constituted upon an elective basis in 1876, the number was fixed at 72, and that was the number from 1876 to 1888. In 1888, when the Municipal Law was revised, the number was raised to 75, though with an extensively added area which was now for the first time included within the

jurisdiction of the Municipality. Thus from 1863 to 1899, for a period extending beyond the life-time of a generation, the number of Municipal Commissioners has never been less than seventy-two and has sometimes exceeded one hundred. Look at the question from another point of view. No Lieutenant-Governor from 1863 to 1899 ever recommended the reduction of the number to what is now proposed by the Government of India. Many Lieutenant-Governors, possessed of the largest local experience and intimately acquainted with our municipal affairs, have expressed themselves in favour of the higher number of 72 or 75. If, therefore, in spite of what has been the accepted constitution of the Corporation ever since there has been a Corporation, in spite of the overwhelmining consensus of opinion on the part of responsible rulers of the province, it is proposed to reduce the number, the change can only be justified on the strongest grounds supported by the clearest necessity. A mere desire to correct an illogicality of form will not do. The reasons must be so self-evident, so palpable, so overwhelmingly impressive in their character as to carry home conviction to the most untutored mind. Have we such reasons disclosed to us in the letter of the Government of India? Let us examine the letter somewhat closely. The Government of India say in the 13th paragraph of their letter:—

'The Government of India have been struck, in their examination of the grounds advanced both by Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir John Woodburn for the measure, by the allegation that the existing Corporation has devoted itself to speech and to criticism rather than to action. This charge, while doubtless to some extent due to the temper and spirit in which it has approached its work, is in the main to be attributed to the considerable and, as it would seem excessive, numbers of the municipal body. Their numerical strength, when viewed in regard either to the number of electors by whom the majority are returned, or to the experience of municipal institutions elsewhere, seems to be disproportionately and unnecessarily large. There can be no reason why a number of voters returned as only 13,890 out of a total ward population estimated at about 650,000, or a proportion of little more than 2 per cent., should return as many as 50 members; or why the interests of a city even of over 681,000 inhabitants should require the services of 75 Commissioners for their proper protection. The Government of India are disposed therefore to think that a most effective, though hitherto unsuggested, check upon the abuses and anomalies complained of might be found in a reduction of the numerical strength of the Corporation.'

"The Government of India say that the Commissioners are devoted to criticism rather than to action; and with a view to prevent the waste of time in frivolous talk, it is deemed necessary to reduce the number of Commissioners. I respectfully venture to join issue with the Government in this statement of facts. I go further and I contend that even if the facts were such as they are represented to be, they would involve no reflection on the character of the Corporation, for, by its constitution, the Corporation is a deliberative body; its business is to discuss, to criticize and to resolve upon action. There never was a greater authority on municipal affairs than Sir Henry Harrison - to him belongs the unique honour of being quoted by the friends as well as the opponents of this Bill,—and he says that 'the Executive alone can push on the works.' But I respectfully decline to accept the statement that the Commissioners are given to criticism rather than to action. If that were so, how are we to account for the magnificent sanitary works which have changed the face of Calcutta and have made it, despite the plague, one of the healthiest cities in the Province? Again and again has this been brought against the Corporation, and as often it has been refuted. Many of the eminent men, who, from time to time, have presided over the deliberations of the Corporation, have defended it against an imputation which it has not deserved. We all remember Mr. Lee, whose early death we so deeply deplore, and the very last words which he said from his place as Chairman-words to which his early death has imparted a pathetic interest-were these :-

'Less frequently now than of old, because the outside public is better acquainted with the facts, but still, occasionally, we hear insinuations that much time is wasted in this hall by long speeches from the Municipal Commissioners. No charge could be further from the mark. In all my experience—and that has covered full three years—I have seldom listened to a speech that has not been useful and to the point. I can hardly recall a single instance in which I have made the reflection that the speaker was throwing no new light on his subject and was simply speaking to make a speech. The facts, indeed, are conclusive. In the

course of the year you held some 30 general meetings. All the proceedings of every Committee meeting, of which some 250 are held in the course of the year, come before you in this hall for review. A single Committee will frequently deal with 20 or more separate matters, and you have on the average to review proceedings of such Committees at each, single meeting in this hall, so that you dispose of sometimes 120, seldom less than 40, items of business at a sitting. How long do you take over it? As a rule, between one and two hours! Who could say with fairness that that is excessive? How many similar deliberative bodies in the world are there that would dispose of the work in less time? The general rule that we endeavour to observe is not to speak without special knowledge and clear opinion, and then to express our thoughts in language as brief as we can make it.'

"I would like to repeat with Mr. Lee the question—'How many deliberative bodies in the world would dispose of work in less time!' The same charge has been brought against deliberative bodies of even higher status and dignity, and has been dismissed as unworthy of notice. Let me quote the observations of Sir Henry Fowler in the recent debate in Parliament on the Calcutta Municipal Bill:—

'He was not sure that the Mother of Parliaments was free from that objection. But with the Englishman who understood the working of Parliamentary and Municipal life and Local Self-Government in all its ramifications, those objections would not weigh in the least against the general principle of enlisting the people in their own Self Government.'

"Even if it were admitted for argument's sake that there were prolonged debates in the Corporation which involved waste of time, is the remedy to be found in the reduction of the number of elected Commissioners? Here, again, I am able to rely upon the high authority of Sir Henry Harrison, who was of opinion that the matter of number was immaterial, that there would be only a few Commissioners, the leading Commissioners, who would speak and the others would be quiet listeners. Sir Henry Harrison, speaking in the course of a debate in this Council on the 4th February, 1888, said:—

'At the same time I attach very little importance to this point. I do not believe there will be any practical difficulty in working, whether the number of Commissioners be 75, or 60, or 80, because we know that the time taken up by discussion does not depend on the total number of Commissioners present, but upon those Commissioners who wish to speak, and in a Corporation of even 40 members, the leading Commissioners would, for the most part, be returned, and these would take an active part in the discussion as at present. I do not think that in this respect there would be any great difference in a body of 40 members, and a Corporation of 80 Commissioners, of whom 15 or 16 would, as a rule, take part in the discussions. Practically, therefore, I attach little importance to the number of the Corporation. We only revise the work of the Committees in general meetings of the whole body of Commissioners.'

"My own experience entirely confirms the opinion of Sir Henry Harrison, and, if so, the reduction of the number, looked at from this point of view, is wholly unnecessary.

"Then it has been said the number is excessive when viewed in connection with the experience of similar institutions elsewhere. Here, again, I find myself at variance with the facts as stated by the Government of India. I hold in my hand a statement which shows that in some of the great towns in the United Kingdom with a less numerous and a less homogeneous population, the number of Commissioners varies from sixty-four to over one hundred. I will read from the table:—

Names of towns.				Population in 1896.	Number of Municipal Commissioners.
Glasgow		***		705,052	78
Edinburgh		***		276,514	41
Manchester				529,561	104
Birmingham		4.4	***	501,241	72
Liverpool				632,512	64
Sheffield				347,278	64
Leeds				402,449	64
Lieeds	***	***	***	100,110	0.4

"Looking at the figures which I have just read, and having regard to the population of Calcutta, which is over 650,000, and is certainly more diversified than that of any of the English towns to which I have referred, it cannot be said that the present number of Commissioners is excessive as compared with those of other towns.

"Then, again, it has been said that the number of Commissioners is large as compared with the paucity of voters. The fact is lost sight of that we have no universal suffrage here, and the qualifications of voters are determined by law. Every rate-payer is not a voter. It is only those who pay rates and taxes to the extent of Rs. 24 a year who are entitled to be voters. You lay down an artificial limitation and then you find fault with the system. The representative character of the Ward Commissioners is, however, not to be judged by the number of those who vote for them. They represent the rich and the poor slike. I would remind the Conveil of that well be sent the rich and the poor alike. I would remind the Council of that well-known provision in the Municipal Law which allows poor house-owners to claim a lower percentage of valuation. These applications are all sent to the Ward Commissioners for their opinion. These men have no votes. They are far too poor to have any votes. The Ward Commissioner is their representative as well as

that of the richer voters in the ward.

"I am free to admit that the question of number is one more or less of opinion. But whether as regards the number or the strength of the representative element in the Corporation, you cannot lose sight of the past history of Calcutta or the policy which the Government has hitherto pursued. If we had a tabula rasa, we might inscribe on it what we pleased. But Calcutta has a municipal history, and that history has created associations and ideas in the public mind which no responsible legislator can ignore. Municipal institutions, like all other institutions, are a matter of growth. Our municipal institutions, though English in their origin, have taken a firm root in the Indian mind, because they are so entirely in accordance with our ancient institutions, the panchayet system and the village communities. Any violent change involving a disturbance of these institutions along the lines in which they are accustomed to move would be a shock to popular feeling which no Legislature can ignore. I should be false to myself and to my representative character if I did not say from my place in this Council that the proposals of the Government of India as regards the reduction of the number of Commissioners, and especially as regards the strength of the representative element, have excited the deepest alarm and apprehension in the public mind. We argue somewhat in this way—it may be that we argue in our ignorance or in our innocence—but the line of argument we adopt is somewhat as follows:-If it is considered necessary to cut down talk by reducing the number of Commissioners, why apply the pruningknife to the elected branch of the Corporation and keep intact the number of nominated Commissioners? The nominated Commissioners can talk just as much and just as eloquently and sometimes just as tediously as the elected Commissioners, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Oldham will be able to say. If the object be to curtail talk, there ought to be a reduction all round; but instead of that, it is the elected element alone that is to be cut down.

"Distasteful as the reduction of the number is, it is the curtailment of the elected element in the Corporation, while the number of official and nominated Commissioners remains the same, which has filled the community with alarm and astonishment. Here again the orders of the Government of India involve a violent disturbance of the municipal traditions of Calcutta. Ever since the Corporation has been reorganized upon a popular basis, the rate-payers have enjoyed the right of electing two-thirds of the entire Corporation. Sir Richard Temple was indeed prepared to go further. He was willing to raise the proportion of elected Commissioners to three-fourths of the entire number, if the Legislature agreed to fix the number of Commissioners to be elected by the different nationalities. The matter again came up for consideration in 1888, when the municipal system of Calcutta was revised. There were two conflicting proposals. Mr. Irving, representing the Trades Association, moved in this Council for the reduction of the number of Commissioners to 60 and the representative element to one-half. Babu Kalinath Mitter moved that the number be raised to 80 and that three-fourths of the entire number be elected by the rate-payers. The Government objected to both the proposals and the spokesmen of the Government were Sir Henry Harrison and the lete Mr. Colman Macaular. and the late Mr. Colman Macaulay. Sir Henry Harrison observed:

'I think we ought to follow the old lines as laid down in the Bill, which allows twothirds of the Commissioners to be elected by the Wards, and I therefore trust the Council will on the fullest consideration adhere to the proposals before them in the Bill.

- "You must not imagine that the arguments of Sir Henry Harrison were based upon mere sentimental considerations, or that he was actuated by the mere desire to preserve what is old. What he said in effect was this-that if the number was reduced and if the elected element was reduced to one-half, the business would suffer, for it would be difficult to get the European Commissioners to attend. He, therefore, objected to Mr. Irving's proposal, not on sentimental but on practical grounds of the highest moment. Let me in this connection quote the remarks of Mr. Colman Macaulay, who for many years was Secretary to Government in charge of the Municipal Department, and afterwards became Chief Secretary :-
- 'I oppose the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Irving on the ground that it involves the contraction of both the principle of election and that of representation.'
  - "Again :-
- 'I think that, looking to the experience we have had of the working of the elective system as a whole, we should be fully justified, were we in the position of our predecessors, the legislators of 1876, in taking the proportion of two-thirds elected by the rate-payers. For this reason I will certainly oppose my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Irving's
- "It is now proposed to undo the past, to discard the lessons of the past, and to deprive the rate-payers of Calcutta of the proportion of representation which they have hitherto enjoyed with the full concurrence of the Government since 1876, and which even Sir Alexander Mackenzie did not want to deprive them of If the object be to strengthen European representation, surely it is not necessary to curtail Indian representation in the Corporation. There are the European wards which may elect European representatives; there are the special European constituencies which may return European members; and there is the Government with its reserve power of nomination which may appoint European Commissioners. I have a complaint to make against the European community and the Government in this matter. The European community has not availed themselves of the opportunity created for them by the Government, and the Government has not exercised the power it possesses of balancing inadequate European representation. If the Government and the European community had done their duty in the matter, the complaint of inadequate European representation would never have been heard. And surely a law cannot be said to have failed when it has not been fairly tried. This is what Sir Henry Harrison said in 1888 from his place in this Council:-

'And then as regards the power of nomination this gives a power which the Government has never used to the fullest extent. It has never so used the power of nomination exclusively to strengthen the motive power in the Corporation, and this ought to be tried before the

"But, Sir, it has been said that the reduction in the proportion of the elected element in the Corporation follows the Bombay model. The words used are that 'the Bombay model is faithfully reproduced except as regards numbers.' Here, again, I am constrained to dispute the position of the Government. But if it were otherwise; if the proposals of the Government involved a faithful imitation of the Bombay model, which they do not, even then I should be disposed to object. What have we got to do with the Bombay municipal system? The municipal history of Bombay is different from ours. Its traditions are not our traditions. We are proud of our municipal system, the product of the wisdom and statesmanship of distinguished Bengal Civilians. much in advance of the Bombay system. In Bombay only one-half of the members of the Corporation are elected by the rate-payers; here in the Calcutta Corporation two-thirds of the members are returned by the rate-payers. In the municipalities in the interior of the Bombay Presidency only one-half of the members are elected; in our municipalities in the interior two-thirds of the members are elected. In the Bombay Presidency as a rule, the municipalities in the moffasil do not elect their Chairmen; in Bengal as a rule they elect their Chairmen. Are we to be deprived of a precious right which we have learnt to value and to cherish merely to satisfy the demands of logical precision? Logic is a great art, but it scarcely enters into the calculations of the legislator. If it is illogical to have two-thirds of elected representatives in the Corporation and only one-third in the General Committee, why not meet the requirements

of logic by raising the proportion of elected members to two-thirds of the entire body in the General Committee? If the demands of logical necessity may be satisfied by a downward as well as by an upward movement, why prefer the downward movement? Is that consistent with the dignity and the statesmanship of the Government of India? As a dissenting member of the Select Committee, I have recorded a strong protest against the introduction of the Bombay system. But if the Bombay system is to be forced upon us, let us have the system in its entirety, with its good and bad features, with its defects as well as its points of excellence. I venture, however, to challenge the position that we have a faithful reproduction of the Bombay system in the proposal of the Government which I am now considering. Let us examine the facts:—

"There are 72 Commissioners in the Bombay Corporation, elected and nominated, as follows—36 elected at the ward elections, 16 elected by the Justices, 2 elected by the Chamber of Commerce, 2 elected by the University, and 16 appointed by the Government. The wards, I think, we may fairly take it, are Indian constituencies; the University and the Justices are also Indian constituencies. tituencies; the bulk of the Justices and the bulk of the Fellows being Indians. There are 572 Justices, of whom 335 are Indians; there are 342 Fellows of whom 208 are Indians. Therefore we have this fact, that the wards are Indian constituencies, the Justices and the University are Indian constituencies; and these three constituencies between them return 54 out of 72 Commissioners, or three-fourths of the entire Corporation. Will that be the case in connection with the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation under the orders of the Government of India? I say no; and I am sure you will say no, when you have heard me. The Calcutta Corporation, as it will be reconstituted in accordance with the proposals of the Government of India, will consist of members who will be nominated and elected as follows:—25 Commissioners will be elected by the rate-payers, 10 will be returned by special constituencies, and 15 will be nominated by the Government. The 25 Commissioners elected at the ward elections will be Indians; I take it that they will be Indians, though I don't think they will all be Indians; for the European wards, after this unhappy strife, will make serious efforts to return European representatives; but I will take it for argument's sake that the 25 elected Commissioners will be representative of Iudian interests. The 10 members returned by the special constituencies will be Europeans, and the 15 appointed by the Government will be representative of interests other than those of the Indian rate payers. Thus in a Corporation of fifty members, with the official Chairman, the representatives of the rate-payers will be in a minority, and if the European wards return European representatives, the popular element will be in a hopeless minority. In the Bombay Corporation the representatives of the Indian rate-payers are in a majority; in the Calcutta Corporation, as it is now about to be reconstituted, the representatives of the Indian rate payers will be in a minority, and perhaps in a hopeless minority. Is this, I ask, a faithful reproduction of the Bombay system?

"Let us for a moment examine the bearing of this important change upon the broad principles of Local Self-Government. What is Local Self-Government but the administration of local affairs by the representatives of the local public? But what becomes of Local Self-Government when the representatives of the people are reduced to a hopeless minority—to a condition of pitiable importence—in the body that controls the municipal affairs of the town? And what is the justification for these far-reaching changes? No charge of inefficiency has been brought against the Corporation of Calcutta. On the contrary, eminent Lieutenant Governors have testified to the ability and zeal of the Commissioners and to the continued success of municipal administration in Calcutta. Sir Henry Fowler, speaking from his place in the House of Commons, observed in February last that he discovered no evidence of the break-down of the system. I am bound to say that the Bill as now revised by the Select Committee is distinctly worse and more retrograde than the Bill submitted in April last. That Bill vested the power of the purse in the representatives of the people. The deliberation of large questions also belonged to them. All this power and authority will now be gone. They will not control finance or regulate expenditure. The rates and

taxes will not be fixed by them. Their voice will be impotent for good or evil. The Hindu and Muhammadan rate-payers pay the bulk of the taxes, but their representatives will have no hand in determining how they are to be spent. The result will be disastrous to the ends of economical administration. It is a universal truth, confirmed by the experience of mankind, that the strongest security of the public purse is its control vested in the representatives of the ratepayers. When you have to spend other people's money you are apt to be extravagant. When you spend your own money you have the strongest motives to be economical, and the successful administration of the finances of the Calcutta Corporation is a conspicuous example of the truth of this remark. When it is borne in mind that finance is the backbone of every form of administration, municipal or otherwise, I have no hesitation in saying that it is a perilous experiment to deprive the representatives of the rate-payers of that financial control which they have hitherto exercised, with so much credit to themselves

and benefit to the public.

"I have just a word or two to say with regard to the constitution of the General Committee as it will be affected by the orders of the Government of India. The constitution of the General Committee has been the subject of considerable criticism both here and in England. I cannot say that the alterations proposed by the Government of India in the smallest degree help the rate-payers or improve their position. In the Bill, as originally revised by the Select Committee, the representatives of the rate-payers on the General Committee were four in number out of a total of twelve. In the Bill, as further revised by the Select Committee, the number is still four. Of the twelve members of the General Committee, eight indeed will be elected by the Corporation, four being appointed by the Government. But these eight members are to be elected in accordance with the constituent elements of the electoral body, consisting of elected and nominated Commissioners in equal proportions, and this has been interpreted to mean that of the eight Commissioners to be elected by the Corporation, four are to be elected and four are to be nominated Commissioners. Thus, Sir, as in the Corporation, so also in the General Committee, the representatives of the rate-payers will be in a hopeless minority.

These are the observations which I desire to make on the letter of the Government of India: I would now call attention to the terms of my amendment. I am sure the Council will consider my amendment to be reasonable, having regard to the important nature of the changes proposed. Probably my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill will say that there are only two or three questions which have to be considered, viz., the constitution of the Corporation, the constitution of the General Committee and of the Special Committees. These in themselves would be questions of sufficient importance to need careful consideration. But that is not all. I would refer the hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to paragraphs 7 and 8 of the letter of the Government, from which it will appear that the Government is of opinon that Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Bill is not in accordance with the broad principles of Local Self-Government, and the whole Bill will have to be considered in the light of those principles. The Government of India say:--

'In the course of the passage of the Bill through its various stages, much criticism has been bestowed upon it from many quarters; and, while a good deal of this criticism has been of only ephemeral value and has rested upon no solid foundation, the Government of India have been led, after a careful and independent investigation, to think that there are features in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Bill which are not in entire accordance with the principles just laid down and which might not in practice ensure that amicable and patriotic co-operation of all parties in the future municipal government of the city which is essential to its efficient administration.'

"I would in this connection call attention to paragraph 20 of the letter of the Government of India regarding the constitution of Committees and Sub-Committees. This is a matter of considerable difficulty and requires much careful thought. This is what the Government say : -

"I am also to suggest that it might be desirable to lay down rules for the appointment of the Special Committees and Sub-Committees which would secure their being truly representative, in respect of their constituent elements, of the Corporation or General Committee appointing them. The previsions regarding the making of rules and bye-laws for the conduct of the business of Special Committees and Sub-Committees under sections 89A and 590, in

connection with sections 595 and 597, might be extended to include their constitution in general agreement with the principles already laid down. It might not be necessary or feasible for all such Special Committees and Sub-Committees to be homogenous in constitu-tion with the body appointing them; but it is clear that in some cases at least such homogeneity alone would secure efficiency and obviate friction.'

"I therefore hope that Your Honour's Government will see its way to accept my motion. A few weeks' delay in the passing of this Bill will not be time wasted, if it gives the public an opportunity for considering a measure of this

magnitude and importance.

"I do not know that I should be justified in further detaining the Council. His Excellency the Viceroy has expressed the hope that there may now be a truce to all dissension, and he has appealed to our patriotism to vindicate the cause of Local Self-Government in the capital of the Indian Empire. An appeal addressed to our patriotism, coming from so exalted an authority and from a Vicercy whose utterances have been so sympathetic, is bound to make a deep impression upon our minds. But a higher patriotism—the love that we owe to our country, the duty that binds us to the Government—demands that we should raise our voices in terms of earnest protest and remonstrance against proposals which are inconsistent with the wisdom and the policy of the Government and will wreck the best prospects of Local Self-Government in the capital of the Indian Empire. How can we vindicate Local Self-Government, when Local Self-Government will be at an end! How can there be any amicable co-operation on our part when a cherished institution is laid low to the ground! We have learnt to value Local Self-Government. We love it; we cherish it; the fond devotion of a people clings to it. It has stimulated our public spirit. It has inspired us with a sense of responsibility and that moderation which never fails to follow in the train of responsibility. It that moderation which never fails to follow in the train of responsible is a noble seminary of popular and political education. We have derived from it inestimable benefits, and we desire to transmit it, unsullied and managinal to our children and our children's children. With such an aspiration the Government of this country must sympathize. Far be it from us to wish to exclude our European fellow-citizens from their legitimate share in the administration of our municipal affairs. Their interests and our interests are in many respects common. But they cannot wish us to be Uitlanders in the city of our birth. We shall indeed be worse than Uitlanders; for the Uitlanders never had the franchise—we are to be deprived of the franchise that we possessed. It has always been the crowning glory of the British Government never to withdraw a privilege which it has once conferred. There have no doubt been temporary aberrations, like the eccentricities of the planets; but the Government has soon resumed its steady career of beneficence and progress. I trust, Sir, it will be our high privilege to be able to associate Your Honour's administration and that of His Excellency the Viceroy, if not with the expansion, at any rate with the preservation of an institution which while it has contributed to the sanitary improvement of Calcutta, has stimulated the public life of the people and has helped the cause of popular and political education which it is one of the avowed objects of the Government of India to foster and to promote.

The Hon'ble Mr. MACKENZIE said:—"May it please Your Honour,—I rise, Sir, to oppose the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee on the ground that postponement will make it impossible to pass the Bill this session, and I consider it detrimental to the best interests of Calcutta that legislation should be longer delayed. In the Note of Dissent, signed by two Hon'ble Members of the Select Committee, and largely referred to by the Government of India in their recommendations to the Government of Bengal, complaint is made that 'The Bill, as amended, makes little or no change in the constitutional part of the Bill as originally introduced, and that only as regards two matters has any concession been made in this part of the Bill, and the last of these concessions is nullified by the powers reserved to the Government.' From that view, Sir, I differ entirely. I find that very considerable changes have been made by the Select Committee, and, but for the 'powers reserved to the Government, I have no hesitation in saying that I for one would not be

in the position I am in of being able to give my vote in support of the measure. Government control, however, is an engine only to be brought into play on great occasions, and cannot be called upon for every-day purposes. In my opinion, Sir, the only practical way to increase the 'motive power' in the proceedings of the Corporation would be to largely increase the power of the Chairman, empowering him to do, and holding him responsible for doing, all the ordinary work of the town; the General Committee acting as an advisory or consultative Board, the main body of the Commissioners being restricted to a quasi-legal function. To restore to the Corporation the power of electing the high officers of the city movely energy and the commissioners of electing the high officers of the city movely energy and the commissioners. of electing the high officers of the city merely opens a door for canvassing and

jobbery, which has not been wanting in the past.
"To this extent, Sir, I have to deprecate the action of the Select Committee in their dealings with the Bill. As to the necessity for the introduction of radical changes, there can be no reasonable doubt; but if doubt duction of radical changes, there can be no reasonable doubt; but it doubt did exist, perusal of the letter from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India, dated 7th March, 1898, would dispel it. Much capital has been made in various quarters, in which the Bill is opposed, of 'the blow at the root of Local Self-Government.' Perusal of the 'precis of opinions' (Papers 2 to 35) will show that this is the universal 'war cry' of the opponents of the Bill at their public meetings in the Town Hall, and in each of the several 'Wards'; and more astonishing still it presents itself as the 'boron' of the Government of India in its recent correspondence with the bogey' of the Government of India in its recent correspondence with the Local Government regarding the Bill. Speaking of these public meetings, I may say that there is nothing to show that the same set of people were not present at each and all of these meetings, whipped up to constitute themselves, for the time being, political agitators to swell the importance of the opposition. In fact, Sir, in Paper No. 7, we find one of the Wards (No. 8) appointing by 'Resolution' delegates to the number of 79 to attend the public meeting held at the Town Hall on 31st August, 1898. But, Sir, be that as it may, this Bill, as its title indicates and as its provisions show, is distinctly a Calcutta Municipal Bill, and for my part, I have never seen or heard anything quoted to controvert the arguments adduced by Mr. Risley in his speech in this Council Chamber on 4th April, 1898—that the argument as to its being the death-blow to Local Self-Government in Calcutta is absurd for the reason that one of the chief limitations of the Government of India's Resolutions on the subject of Local Self-Government is 'that it does not apply to Presidency towns.' Now, Sir, when I first read the Government of India's letter No. 93, dated Simla, 17th June, 1899, addressed to the Bengal Government and read in page 7 of that letter, the reference to 'the broad principles of Local Self-Government already conceded'; and again in paragraph 21 of the said letter where it refers to the necessity to 'vindicate the wisdom of the decision that 23 years ago first accorded the privileges of Local Self-Government to the Capital of the Indian Empire,' it occurred to me that either the Government of India or this Council had been seriously misled, and I set myself to enquire into the matter, with the result that I find the Government of Bengal never so much as asked for or recommended Local Self-Government for the Capital of the Indian Empire; and that its application to that Capital was expressly excluded by the Government of India's own Resolution No. 17, dated 18th May, 1882, paragraph 4, from which I quote as follows:-

'Meantime, however, it will be convenient that the Governor General in Council should explain somewhat more fully than he has hitherto done, the general mode in which he would wish to see effect given to the principles of Local Self-Government throughout British India outside the Presidency towns.

"But, Sir, of course the reference to the concession having been made 23 years ago, shows that while the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 18th May, 1882, expressly excludes Presidency towns, we have the somewhat phenomenal position presented to us of what is expressly forbidden in the present having been conceded in the past. To examine the position 23 years ago, one has to go back to the Proceedings in this Council extending from December, 1874, to April, 1876, and from a careful perusal of the record of the debates on the measure at that time before the Council, I have come to

the conclusion that, as regards Local Self-Government said then to have been conceded, the most ever asked for by the late Hon'ble Babu Kristo Das Pal, to quote his own words, on 3rd April, 1875, was-

'If it was advisable to give the citizens of Calcutta the right of Self-Government, they ought to have it fully and unreservedly. But then the question would arise, suppose the elective system be conceded, should the Chairman be elected by the representatives of the town, or should his appointment rest with the Government? Now there could be no thorough elective system unless the Chairman's appointment were also made elective,' &c., &c.

"Then on 26th February, 1876, the late Hon'ble Babu Kristo Das Pal

spoke as follows:-

'The rate payers of Calcutta could not but be grateful to His Honour the President for the liberal announcement he had made in announcing that he was willing to give them the privileges of Self-Government; but they wanted a reality, and the question was whether the Bill, as framed by the majority of the Select Committee, gave a reality. With one voice the rate-payers had declared that it was not a reality; that it could not be a reality so long as the main-spring would be in the hands of Government, and that it could not therefore be leaked upon as a bear or a blessing.' looked upon as a boon or a blessing."

"This, Sir, by one of the first, if not the first, native gentleman to agitate for Local Self-Gevernment, and he recognises (1) the impossibility of conceding the principle; and (2) the fact that it had not been conceded. His Honour the President's answer to the latter quotation was as follows:-

'It is perfectly true, as has been stated by three Hon'ble Members, that I never promised to give the Calcutta community an elective system without Government control, and on 27th November last, I promised an elective system on condition of a certain limited Government control.'

"The most, Sir, that the then Lieutenant-Governor ever suggested conceding, was a restricted principle of election, but no Bill since framed has suggested depriving them of that. Therefore, I submit, Sir, to say that, twenty-three years ago the privileges of Local Self-Government were first accorded to the Capital of the Indian Empire is an error which it is impossible to conceive the Government of India have fallen into. Then, Sir, as to the meetings held in each of the 'Wards.' What are these Wards, and what their importance as representing public opinion? Are they important political divisions, such for example as Westminster; or are they, as I suppose, simply thanas or divisions for police administration purposes and such like? It is a fallacy to suppose that the body of rate-payers take any real interest in the present system, or that the present Commissioners truly represent them. This point was brought out by Mr. Risley in his able speech in this Council Chamber on the 19th March, 1898, when he showed that on the statistics of the ward elections of 1895 the registered electors amount to only two per cent. of the total population of Calcutta, and the figures of the 1898 election show an exactly similar result. Does such a result show that the privilege is as much cherished as the agitators would have it believed to be? The so-called 'boon' in reality has been mainly prized by those who sit as Commissioners and by their followers—not by the mass of the people who know or care little or nothing about it. I find the following to be an analysis of opinions 'For' and 'Against' the Bill:-

'For (1) Central National Muhammadan Association; (2) Bengal Chamber of Commerce and its allied associations; (3) European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association; (4) Calcutta Trades Association; (5) Imperial Anglo-Indian Association.

'Against (1) Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; (2) Indian Association; (3) nine so-called "public meetings," held between 31st August, 1898, and 15th March, 1839; (4) four "ward" meetings held between same dates.'

"What Calcutta requires, Sir, is representation of interests, not races. Commerce made Calcutta. By commerce, I mean European commerce, and by that Calcutta has existed, and will continue to exist. The history of Calcutta shows it to have been little more than a mud bank until European merchants settled there. The present Bengali population who clamour for the Government of Calcutta are not for the most part natives of the place, but have been attracted to it. As long, therefore, as Calcutta holds a prominent position in relation to the commerce of the world, so long have the representatives of Commerce a right to demand that they shall have a preponderating voice in the Municipal Government. This principle is met by the present proposal of the Government of India, and in this view it has the support of the important interests which I have the bonour to re-

present on this Council. "The interests of Government and of Foreign Commerce are more important than all other interests put together, and ought consequently to be at least equally represented. It has been a matter of common complaint that Europeans have not hitherto attended and shared in the municipal administration of the city. The reply to this has been-and I would now beg to reiterate it—that while European merchants can and will find time to attend business functions, they will not give their time to functions where talk is the order of the day, and in which in the matter of arriving at any practical conclusion, they are in a hopeless minority. Under the provisions of the new Bill, I honestly believe they will attend and do good work. As an indication of this, I may be permitted to say that at the last general meeting of the Chamber, held in February last, special reference was made by the President and other prominent Members, to the Bill now before the Council, and of the necessity there would be, and the opportunity which would occur, for members of the mercantile community interesting themselves in the election of representatives of the Chamber on the Municipality under the new Act. It was then suggested, and the suggestion has been adopted, that under the new Act the Vice-President of the Chamber should generally be nominated to the General Committee. The Chamber of Commerce, in common with the other European bodies, are looking to the Bill being passed this session, and I trust, Sir, that you may see fit to direct the Council to see that in this they are not disappointed, and that the amendment favouring further postponement may be negatived.'

The Hon'ble Mr. APCAR said:—"I take this opportunity to thank you Sir, for having acceded to my request in part, and adjourned the Council on Saturday last. The time gained has been a help to me; at the same time I feel it to be due to myself to say that it has been insufficient to do justice to myself. The intervening day being Sunday, I have not been able to utilise it to obtain the papers I have wanted from the Municipal Office. I have been wholly occupied, since the adjournment on Saturday, up to the time when I left for the Council Chamber, collecting material for my speech, and putting together papers to which I wish to refer to-day. I have been hurried to a degree, and I feel conscious that I shall take up more time to-day than if I had been allowed more time for consideration. I wish very distinctly to say that I am not prepared to make my speech.

"Before I enter into any discussion, however, it will be unbecoming on my part not to pay a tribute to the hard work done in this Council by my predecessor, particularly in regard to the present Bill before us. I now turn to speak on the Motion moved by my hon'ble friend, which reads as follows:—

'That this Bill be referred back to the Select Committee for further consideration, with reference to the correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal.'

"The pronouncement by the Supreme Government of their views on the subject of this measure has been waited for with anxiety, for those who are opposed to its principles were not without hope that, coming to the consideration of the question with an open mind, and being intimately acquainted with the conditions of popular and representative institutions, His Excellency would not entirely favour the strange and startling changes that are proposed to be made in the constitution of the Corporation of Calcutta. Now that the letter of the Government of India has been published, it forms a notable and eloquent addition to the literature on the subject. I heartly support the desire expressed in it that there might be an end to the dissensions that have been created by the Municipal Bill. The fair promise that seemed to underlie portions of that letter has not been realised in the suggestions conveyed by it, in such courteous terms, to the Local Government, and while I am thankful for small mercies, I must plainly say that dissatisfaction with regard to the measure is in no degree allayed by the fresh proposals that now are made. The main feature of the new recommendations is the reduction of the elected

members from 50 to 25, the nominated members being maintained at 25, and the reduction being obtained by having only one member for each ward instead of, as now, two members. I have more than one objection to this proposal. I shall first mention the one which brings into prominence the flaw that, as it seems to me, runs through the Bill in so serious a degree—the omission by the framers of the Bill to consult those with intimate practical experience of the administration. It surely cannot be intended that no Muhammadan shall be elected? Yet the reduction of the members, as proposed, will tend to bring about that result. The Muhammadans will practically be disenfranchised. They will, it is true, continue to have the power to vote, but it will be a vain and useless labour to exercise that power in favour of their co-religionists. All the Muhammadan Commissioners elected at the last election came in second on the poll, with a single exception, who himself has told me that his position on the voting was largely due to Hindu support, for their votes were shared by him with his Hindu colleagues, and he has further expressly asked me to represent in the Council that, if there is to be only one member, the election will assuredly be fought out on class lines; that it is inevitable that in his ward all the Hindu votes will be cast for a Hindu, it will be a Hindu who will be elected over a candidate belonging to any other community, and that the same result will be experienced in every ward now returning a Muhammadan representative. I think that to exclude Muhammadans from election would cause a real hardship to that community, as I shall later endeavour more fully to explain.

"The reason given for reducing the number of elected Commissioners is to make it more in proportion with the number of the voters. In examining the number of representatives with reference to the number of voters, the Municipality cannot be compared with a political body. I urgently ask consideration for what I have to say. In a political assembly you have large issues discussed, which affect not individuals merely, but groups of persons. If for political purposes, votes be given to persons who are capable, or are supposed to be capable of understanding the burning question of the hour, the views held by such persons may comprise the views of all who need be considered, and their votes may give a proper and sufficient representation of a locality. Not so the 50 elected Commissioners. They do not represent their wards in the Parliamentary sense. Not the least important one of a Ward Commissioner's duties is the inspection of his ward. And both Ward Commissioners serve a useful purpose in this respect. But this is by no means all. He is not elected only to represent the views which may be entertained by the voters in his constituency or any group of them. With regard to large issues, your predecessor in office, Sir, as well as his spokesman in this Council, eulogised the Municipality for the manner in which they treat large issues. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, even in his Entally speech, expressly admitted this.

He said :-

'The Municipality has, I am afraid, many shortcomings to answer for. But I must say this, that I have never been one to agree that it has shown niggardliness, or been backward in sanctioning money for either water-supply or drainage.

"Again, Mr. Risley, in his reply, in the debate in Council, said-

'No one denies that much has been done, and a great deal of money spent. I have every wish to do ample justice, and I admit that it is in their dealings with large issues that we see the Commissioners at their best.'

"So that there can be no reason to cut down the number of elected Commissioners because of any party feeling about what is the more important business of their administration. The Administration touches the every-day life of each of the inhabitants, and particularly so in the crowded and poorer parts of the town, which lie in the northern quarter and in the suburbs. A Ward Commissioner represents the whole of the inhabitants of his Ward in a special sense, for his duties may lie with any individual among them, and so his representative character may be said to be, in effect, based on universal suffrage, and not only with regard to the voters in his constituency. Those who have votes may have common cause of complaint with those who have no votes. But the sufferings of the poor are widely different often to the experiences of their well-to-do neighbours. While, those who are in good

circumstances can make their voices heard independently of the Ward Commissioners, the poorer classes cannot do so. And the Muhammadans are among the poorest of the inhabitants of Calcutta. I do not exaggerate the melancholy truth when I say that the record of the Municipal Executive is detestable. It is the poorer inhabitants who are harassed by them most; it is the poorer inhabitants who need help most. The system of Municipal Administration that the Government have in their wisdom given them, has taught them to go to their Ward Commissioners for assistance. And, further, there can be not a shadow of a doubt that the knowledge that each Ward Commissioner has a voice in the administration of the Municipality is an effective form of protection from the subordinate staff. Permit me to quote Sir Henry Harrison in my support on the question of the usefulness of the elected Commissioners. In enumerating the gain to Municipal Administration on the elective system, he said :-

'Fourthly, the elective system has been successful in this, that people know that they have a Commissioner who represents them, and when they have a complaint, if it is not immediately attended to by the Executive, they appeal to get the assistance of their Commissioner. This has some beneficial results; it causes some degree of self-reliance in the people when they know that they have someone to whom they can go if they do not get

"Sir Henry Harrison was stating facts that were the outcome of his experience so far back as 1888. Ten years have passed, events have developed, and the poor people have learned to rely more and more on the assistance of their Ward Commissioners, and they will feel the withdrawal of the practical support of the Ward Commissioner the more now, and it will cause discontent which need not be raised. In dealing with this particular matter I have touched upon a wider aspect than that affecting the Muhammadans. You, Sir, cannot have failed to observe, I am sure, that my comments have a bearing upon the position of native elected Commissioners generally, and not only about elected Muhammadan Commissioners, and also upon the larger issue of the new constitution that is proposed, which completely deprives the general body of Commissioners from an effective and direct voice in the administration of the Munici-

pality.

"My hon'ble friend, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, has relieved me of the task of quoting the speech of Mr. Colman Macaulay who was Chief Secretary to the Local Government and a Member of the Council when the Act of 1888 was passed. It will be seen how he regarded the reduction of the numbers to 60 as being a contraction of the principles both of election and of representation. Here it is proposed to contract the principle of election only, and to a greater degree than was proposed in the amendment which he opposed. It will also be observed how emphatically he spoke of the success of the elective

"The Select Committee who reported on the Act of 1888 advised on the question of the nominated Commissioners, that out of the 25 nominated Commissioners the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies should be given the right to nominate 10 members. The Lieutenant-Governor of the day, Sir Steuart Bayley, one of the most experienced of Your Honour's predecessors, with great knowledge of the Province and of the European non-official world of Calcutta, in replying to an amendment of the Muhammadan Member of the Council that the Government should retain the nomination of the whole 25 members in their own hands, said :-

'To come back to this particular point my own position is this. The proposal of the Select Committee will have the effect of whittling away to a certain extent the power of the Select Committee will have the effect of whittling away to a certain extent the power of the Local Government in regard to making nominations, and for that reason I shall vote for it. I think that as time goes on, it will probably be found more and more possible to keep down the proportion of nominations left in the hands of the Government; but at the same time I am not insensible of the objections which have been brought forward to the proposals of the Select Committee as to their particular distribution. There is something in what was said that there is no guarantee that these bodies, whatever they may represent to-day, will represent the same interests hereafter. And if you once stereotype the particular distribution, you will have to go through a long and disagreeable process to alter it. At the same time the Select Committee have given the subject serious thought; and I am not sure that any better proposal can be made. It would be unseemly for me at least to yote sure that any better proposal can be made. It would be unseemly for me at least to vote

or bringing the whole of the nominations back to the hands of the Government, but I have not the slightest wish to influence any Hon'ble Member from voting as he wishes.'

"It will be observed that Sir Steuart Bayley was not so much impressed with the idea of the overwhelming necessity for special representation of commercial interests as something apart from the ordinary and general interest of rate-payers, and I shall show that he had a better appreciation of the situation than has later prevailed. His speech is also notable for the tone of appreciation towards the Corporation, and the progressive development that he foreshadowed in holding out the prospect of the Government withdrawing more

and more from reserving the powers of nomination.

"I would point out also the result of the adoption of the proposal to cut down election—that is to say, to have only one elected Commissioner for each ward-will be that the number of places available for nomination for other communities will be diminished, because to redress the inequality that will be caused by the exclusion of Muhammadans by election, a larger number of them will have to be nominated. If they are to have a sufficient proportion of members on the Corporation, if even the whole number be not allotted to Muhammadans, the opportunity of nominating other interests will be most seriously curtailed; for instance, amongst others, the class of Hindus whom Mr. Risley so much favours—I mean those who will not submit themselves for election; those who would more directly represent Government interest, such as the Commissioner of Police and others; those who could be regarded as sanitary authorities, such as Dr. Sanders, Dr. Charles, Dr. Banks and others; the member for the carters, cow-keepers, washermen and busteewallas, whom Sir Alexander Mackenzie so much fancied as a very useful addition to the Corporation; and that very important class, the European rate-payerswill all run the risk of being left insufficiently represented. Practically it will come to this-and it is important, since the Government themselves lay such emphasis on the difference between the representation of the trade interest and that of the rate-payers—European interest will be confined to the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, and I have known this body on one occasion to return one European, who was a journalist, and three Hindus, the Trades Association, the presence of whose members I always welcome, and the Port Commissioners. The interests of the trading communities are identical with, and are inseparably involved in those of the European rate-payers. But it can be easily seen, as I shall explain later, that the interests of the mercantile firms are not necessarily identical with those of the rate-pavers. From my own observation I feel bound to say that I cannot regard representation by nomination for Muhammadans as satisfactory as representation by election, where it can be obtained. It will be enough if I say that my reason is that there can be no doubt that those who are elected are in closer touch with their constituencies, and represent them far better than those who may be nominated. I am sure that my hon'ble colleagues who are Muhammadans will agree with me that the selection by themselves of the men whom they wish to represent them, and the responsibility imposed on the elected Commissioners towards those to whom their election has been due, creates an effect, both on those who vote and on the candidates, that is nothing but for good.

"The point that I make in these comments is this: The Government of India have said in their letter that the first ground for the new Bill is the failure to secure, under the present conditions, adequate representation by the elective system, and this, as is apparent, with special reference to the Muhamadans, for they have added 'even in the native city.' The result of the new proposal—an unexpected result I feel sure—will be to annihilate the chances of Muhammadans for election. We are as much liable to do harm by want of thought as by want of heart. On the other hand, we find that the Government of India have condemned in a manner so clear that we cannot lose the impression of it, that the proportion of 12 on the General Committee is illogical with reference to 75 on the general body. If it is not intended to destroy the elective system, and I take it that it is not, the numbers of the elected Commissioners should not be reduced as is proposed. And to be logical and consistent, the numbers on the General Committee must be increased. The Europeans now number 8 elected Commissioners. This number, I think, under the

new proposals, will be reduced to 3. They may, however, hold 4 seats. Although the Europeans now number only 8 among the ward or elected Commissioners, my view is that with any organization their number could be raised to 12 or 14. I will speak from my own experience. In the year 1885 the Health Society was started for the sanitary reform of Calcutta. It was started by Europeans, under the auspices of Sir Henry Cunningham, but it comprised some native gentlemen also. One of their plans was to secure the return of Europeans as elected Commissioners. Amongst others, all of whom were successful in their elections, I was solicited to stand for election, and it was in this way that I came to join the Municipality. Before then, I had neither any idea nor inclination of doing so. The Health Society is dead, and I fear all such organizations will meet with the same fate in busy Calcutta.

"If it is not to crush the elective system, and I do not for a moment believe it is, what is the purpose to be served by reducing the number? I can think of only two that may be intended. I take the first to be to prevent waste of time by speeches. This has been dealt with by my hon'ble friend (Babu Surendra-nath Banerjee), and he again has relieved me greatly, and I need only very briefly refer to that point. It would be as absurd to suppose all the 75 members of the Corporation speak at the meetings held throughout the year as that the 600 and odd members of the House of Commons all speak in a single debate. On an average about 5 speak in one debate. The discussion is confined from years end to years end to only a few of the Commissioners: I think to not more than 14 or 16 in number. Any one outside this group very rarely speaks. I think one could very nearly guess before going to a meeting, the names of those who will speak. The Europeans take a fair share in the discussion. I should guess generally that my hon'ble friend here, Mr. Oldham, would be one of the speakers. He speaks to express his opinion. He would not speak, I am sure, if he thought he was only wasting time by so doing. And if he speaks, I am sure he is fair-minded enough to concede to others the right to express their opinions. It is not the number of persons in an assembly that occupies It depends on the individuals who may speak, and I again only am supporting Sir Henry Harrison's view when I say that a reduction even to 40 Commissioners would not make any appreciable difference in the time occupied at the meetings.

"The only other purpose I can think of that the reduction in the number of the Corporation is intended to serve, is to undermine the Hindu predominance in the Corporation. That the Hindus are in a majority numerically, of course, cannot be denied. I am, however, going to advance a contention that will astonish the Council, since it is diametrically opposed to all that has been so confidently relied upon on the point. I say there is no Hindu predominance in the sense that the term is always used. I say that the other communities are not kept in a hopeless minority at the meetings, because the Hindus do not, as a matter of fact, use their numbers to outvote them. If the Council will test the question of predominance with me I hope it will be made clear. The whole of the business of the administration is, in the first instance, dealt with in Committee and chiefly in the General Committee. We have it from Sir Henry Harrison

that in his time only 5 per cent. of the items were challenged.
"I think that it will be an advantage to give Sir Henry Harrison's description of the system of work in his own words. This is what he said in this

Council, when the Act of 1888 was passed :-

'He believed the system of work which had gradually developed itself in the Munici-Pality was eminently advantageous and reasonable. Of course the greatest part of the work must be done by the Executive officers, but that portion which the members of the Corporation were able to look into was chiefly done by Committees. Committees had no final power of their own, and were entirely subordinate to the Commissioners-in-meeting. The result was that the whole work of the Corporation was done by these Committees; but any single member of the Corporation, and the Chairman especially, who often availed himself of the reverse could virtually appeal from the decision of a Committee, if he chose to the of the power, could virtually appeal from the decision of a Committee, if he chose, to the great body of the Commissioners. Therefore, the Corporation, as a whole, had practically fallen into the position of a Court of Appeal on every great question of interest. In 19 out of 20 cases the decisions of Committees on minor questions were passed without discussion on the assumption that the work was done well; it was only the twentieth case that was fought out over again. fought out over again.'

"My experience tells me that we have decidedly a smaller percentage now In the General Committee, which is by far the most important Committee of allthe Hindus are in an overwhelmning majority. The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham, the representative of the Chamber, and of the Trades Association-one from each,my hon'ble friend Prince Bakhtyar Shah, with myself, are the only non-Hindus out of the 18 members. In actual attendance the Hindus have a still greater advantage. If the Hindus voted all on one side, there would be no waste of time, at least on their part-they would come prepared to support each other and would vote together, and there would be the most happy despatch of all the items of business. But we know that this is not what happens. There are the warmest discussions, and many items are hotly contested, with the Hindus on either side. My hon'ble friend Mr. Oldham, who is one of the most hard-working and regular attendants of the meetings, has again and again carried his motions with the support of Hindus. Take an instance that occurred only the other day. My bon'ble friend to my right (Babu Surendranath Banerjee), raised a question of Hindu feeling to give strength to his opposition to a resolution moved by myself. But I carried my motion with the support of Hindu votes. Again, in nothing more, to judge from Mr. Risely's strong strictures, would Hindu class feeling be more observable than in the appointment of the higher officers of the Corporation, all of them most desirable appointments. Nevertheless, since the establishment of the Corporation, no Hindu has yet been appointed to be the Municipal Engineer - a Hindu has never yet been appointed, in this country of officiating appointments, even to act for the Engineer-or to be the Secretary, or the Health Officer. And it is not as if the matter had not been tested. There have been strong efforts made to secure the election of Hindus for each of the appointments I have referred to, but in not a single instance has it been successful. I have long thought, and I am glad of the present opportunity of publicly declaring after a long experience of the Municipality, that the idea about Hindu predominance is a myth. I was speaking on this very subject to an hon'ble friend, and his observation is so apt that I will, with his permission, use his expression. He replied to my question, with quick Irish wit, that he had observed a predominance of Hindu intelligence, but he had not observed their predominance in any other way. I adopt this observation. Perhaps the predominance of the nature my hon'ble friend mentioned explains the situation.

"I think that the control of the Municipal Administration by the general body of members serves a very useful purpose. It keeps the whole body of them in touch with the work that is being done, and gives many most valuable assistants by reason of the active help, as I in practice have personally found, that the system enables every Commissioner, so minded, to give to the more influential in the Corporation. And what is a very important consideration to those familiar with the working of the administration, it gives recruits to fill the places of any that fall out of the ranks of the General Committee and

ready to take up their work.

"I unhesitatingly say—to use one of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's expressions—it is abject nonsense to assert that the system is abused. Mr. Risley would have you to believe that 'the young Bengal, or new India, or whatever you may call them,' as he phrases it, holds sway and that the older and wiser heads are ruled by them. It is not so. The contrary is the fact. It is the very Commissioners who have received unstinted praise from Sir Alexander Mackenzie, from Mr. Risley, and from our present Rulers, who by their experience and standing are the real leaders in the Corporation, and have held their positions for ten and twenty years to my own personal knowledge. The younger men, to my regret sometimes, and to their chagrin, are thrust aside and are barely listened to, unless they have something of real importance to say. Let me again draw attention to Sir Henry Harrison's very striking picture of the leaders of the Corporation. If it was true in 1889, that which he found most conspicuous ten years ago has matured and has proportionately become more valuable now. He said:—

'There were some persons excellently intentioned who have fretted and fumed because the wheels of the chariot of progress have at times tarried, but was not any progress at all in such a trial an almost unparalleled success? Was it not still more gratifying to reflect

that this experimental system had in sober truth developed in many of the most experienced Commissioners that moderation in judgment, that sense of responsibility in action and discussion, that toleration of opposition, that practical sagacity which is at once the test of the experienced administrator and the best guarantee for the confidence bestowed in him? Was it not a legitimate triumph that, now that the necessity of making more sustained efforts for the improvement of the Suburbs of Calcutta was at last fully realised, as bottom course suspected itself than to make them over to the same body who had realismed no better course suggested itself than to make them over to the same body who had reclaimed the town of Calcutta?

"I will not speak a word of comment to mar the eloquence and the impressive picture of the words that I have quoted. But I will warn the Government that the inevitable consequence of the course which they are pursuing will be to throw away the result of what has been proved to be a wise and statesman-like policy, for those whom they most value in the administration will assuredly not remain. It is not unfitting that I should apply to the policy now being adopted, in contrast to the moving eloquence of Sir Henry Harrison, my warning in the words of the very homely adage. 'It is well to make sure before emptying the bath, that the child is not being thrown out with the

"I fear that you, Sir, may think me exceedingly unfriendly, owing to the lurid pictures that have been painted of the meetings of the Commissioners, if I were to express a very strong regret, since one learns so much more by seeing than by hearing, that you have never taken part in any of the proceedings of the Municipality. And yet, in legislating on this most important Bill, I venture to say that I have the advantage over you, Sir, in being on my part intimately and practically acquainted with my subject. If you, Sir, have not been a Member of the Corporation, you have trusty councillors in this Chamber, in the person of my hon'ble friends Mr. Baker and Mr. Oldham, who have had sufficient experience to enable me to refer to them. I can give scores of instances of the practical use of the system that requires confirmation of the proceedings in Committees by the General Meeting. I shall refer, however, to only two, and I choose them because of the presence here of my hon'ble friends, the Member in charge of the Bill, and Mr. Oldham. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker will remember the tramway question, how at the instance of the Chairman of the time, an exceedingly improvident arrangement had been sanctioned by the General Committee, and how my hon'ble friend was one of the strongest supporters of the Commissioner who moved that the resolution of the General Committee should not be confirmed. The Chairman had not a word to say in support of his own motion when the position was explained, and the amendment was carried with his acquiescence. There can be no gainsaying the fact that, by the action of the General Meeting, the Corporation and the rate-payers escaped a most improvident arrangement, which included in its terms the taking over by the Corporation after 21 years user, the property of the Tramway Company at the rate of 140 per cent. of the capital stated to be invested, irrespective of depreciation of the property and mitheat any company as to what some in tenth constituted the invested capital stated. without any enquiry as to what sum in truth constituted the invested capital. And further, Sir, as was later confirmed by the highest legal opinion, the proposals could not have been supported in law. And all the while the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association were intervening to support the proposals on behalf of a new Company that was going to work the Tram-way Company's business. Turning to the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham, I would ask him, on his part, to recall how a resolution which had been carried on his own motion in General Committee relating to Contract No. II of the Suburban Drainage Scheme. There were questions involved which the Acting Engineer, in the absence, on leave, of the Engineer, had referred to in a Note as being of the highest importance, on which the directions of the General Committee should be obtained. These questions had arisen owing to the unbusinesslike proceedings of the Engineer's Department. When the matter came up before the General Committee, the Acting Engineer had given up charge and was not in office, and it is not surprising to me that the Note should not have been placed before the General Committee. In General Meeting, the same Complexed before the General Committee. missioner who had obtained a reference back on the tramway question, pointed out that material considerations had not been before the General Committee. The Chairman who had been absent on leave when the question

was before the General Committee, at once agreed with him and said that the matter must go back. My hon'ble friend need not have said anything, because there was no opposition to the motion for a reference back, but he felt it to be incumbent upon himself to explain that he had moved his resolution in Committee under a complete misapprehension. I hear on all sides that 'You must admit'—that 'You cannot deny'—and other such expressions that there is great waste of time in these meetings, because of the constant references back of questions to Committees. I deny that there are constant references back: and I ask that when 96 and 97 per cent. of the work of Committee is passed without even discussion, is it right to condemn, without knowledge, from preconceived rotions, and without stopping to enquire whether there is not reason for references back in say 1 or 2 per cent. of the matters that come

before the General Meetings?

"We hear much in condemnation of the proceedings of the Commissioners by persons who have never attended a meeting of the Corporation and possibly know nothing of the business of public bodies in this or in any other country. Let me invoke the testimony of a most highly competent critic, well versed in public affairs, whose experiences place him immeasurably above those who have been so ready to belittle the Corporation. At one of our meetings in 1888, I remember we were honoured with a visit from no less a personage than the Viceroy. You, Sir, will see that, after all, I was not so very unfriendly in having wished that you had taken a personal part in the proceedings of the Municipality. Lord Dufferin had been some time in India, and knew many of those who took part in the proceedings on that day. There was a discussion who took part in the proceedings on that day. There was a discussion on the budget—a more dry subject it would be hard to find to sit down and listen to. I remember that before His Excellency left the meeting he wrote a note—I saw the writing and I am very sorry that it has not been preserved in the archives of the Corporation—to be read to the Corporation. I am glad to say that his words have been preserved to us, for the Chairman, before the close of that day's meeting, read the note out to the meeting and it forms a part of the records of our Corporation. I will read from the proceedings of the day -28th of March, 1888 :-

'The Chairman said that, before passing on to the fixing of the rates and taxes for the ensuing year, which was the next item of business, he wished to inform the Commissioners that His Excellency the Viceroy had noted the great pleasure he had derived from having had an opportunity to be present at their proceedings. To see so many persons of position and intelligence, representing as they do both the European and the Native element, devoting their time and telephs to the improvement of the town of Calcutta, was very satisfactory.' their time and talents to the improvement of the town of Calcutta, was very satisfactory.

"Lord Dufferin gives a refutation to those detractors of the Municipality who speak of its members as being men of no position, who represent none but themselves, mere lawyers and corrupt politicians, and I would draw attention to the ring of the words that follow, because they seem to convey the strong impression that had been created in Lord Dufferin's mind:—

'He must also add that he had been much struck by the orderly, practical, and dignified manner in which the business of the meeting had been conducted; his best sympathies and good wishes would always accompany the labours of the Municipal Council and the welfare of those whose affairs they administered.'

"The object of the changes in the law are, it is said, to induce the European Mercantile community to join the Corporation. I have the fullest sympathy with the desire to obtain them as working members. They have the opportunity now, but they do not use it. If they speak of waste of time in the General Meetings, let them learn that the work of the administration is done in Committees, where speeches are not made, and where they can hold their own, if they only will give the time that is required, and always will be required, whether the present constitution is destroyed or not. My hon'ble friends Mr. Baker and Mr. Oldham have been able to join the General Committee and attend regularly: the representatives of the mercantile and trading community could do the same, if only they would be willing to give the time that unavoidably must be required for the transaction of business. This again is by no means a new question. Sir Stuart Hogg expressed his opinion during the legislation of 1876 that they could never be got to give their time to the work: that they were birds-of-passage and not permanent residents

of the city, and as very busy men, they could not be expected to serve as active members of the Corporation. Sir Henry Harrison, another Chairman, speaking after an experience almost as long as that of Sir Stuart Hogg, bore testimony to the same effect. There is no class of persons whom I would welcome more cordially in the Corporation, and to secure whose services I would be more willing to make sacrifices, if only I could think that they would be found to be useful and active members. But I am convinced that it is hopeless to expect it. It is a most important consideration that the working members should give continuous service for a series of years. We have Hindu Comshould give continuous service for a series of years. We have Hindu Commissioners, whose homes are here, who have continuously for 20 or 25 years been active Commissioners. I know no one amongst the leaders of the Corporation who has been for less than 10 years working regularly, and I may say unsparingly. They give the utmost assistance to the Chairman, the incumbent of which office is being constantly changed. With Europeans, the exigencies of their businesses, the climate, absence from their home country, all will operate to cause very short spells of membership. Individuals will think that if they have served one or two years, they have done their turn, and others should undergo the martyrdom that they have had to suffer. The result will be that before they have served their apprenticeship to become serviceable members, they will have left and the same process will be repeated serviceable members, they will have left and the same process will be repeated with each successive member. Mr. Risley falls foul of Sir Stuart Hogg for having suggested that the European community are birds-of-passage, and expresses amazement at the idea because, forsooth, Europeans are interested in their firms, and their firms continue to carry on business here. That is to say, a business man working here to-day, will enter the Corporation because, after he has retired, his firm may or may not be carrying on business here, and he may or may not continue to have an interest in it. We must recognise that the work of the Corporation requires leisure, and the high pressure at which businesses must now be conducted does not admit of him. businesses must now be conducted, does not admit of leisure being provided for those engaged in them, for service on the Municipality. Again, the whole idea of a continuing interest is purely speculative, and the force of the reason asserted has no force with me. In the first place the business firms, it is not even suggested, have suffered from any maladministration of the Municipality, and, in the second place, they contribute to the administration only an insignificant amount in their expenses, in the shape of a license tax which is fixed and invariable. They have successfully resisted all attempts to levy octroice of the other day, when the Building Commission confirmed all the table. duty. Only the other day, when the Building Commission confirmed all that the Corporation have long been saying without being credited, that the whole of their revenue is required for their ordinary administration, that the opening out of the congested parts of the city is of the first importance for its sanitary improvement, and invited the Chamber of Commerce, amongst other bodies, to suggest sources from which money could be obtained for the purpose. The Chamber of Commerce declined to make a single suggestion, for the obvious reason that whatever they might suggest one or other of the businesses carried on by their members would be touched. The members of the various firms are concerned only for their personal comfort and convenience while they reside here, and, circumstanced as they are, they undeniably are only birds-of-passage.
"Then Mr. Risley tells us that because they serve on the Port Trust, they will with equal readiness, if only the constitution is changed, serve on the

Corporation. I would point out that the two institutions cannot be placed in the Corporation. I would point out that the two institutions cannot be placed in the same field for the purposes of comparison. The Port Trust deals with the trade of the port. The members of the Board transacting the business of the Trust, are men connected with the trade of the port—imports, exports, shipping, traders, railways, manufacturers, together with whom, the representatives of the Government and the Municipality, give to the Board complete representation of all the interests concerned. The work is congenial to business men, and I suppose not one item out of 100 is not intelligible or interesting, and generally business in which one or the other of the firms to which the representatives belong, are in some way affected. Many of the members serve on the Board as part of the management of their own business concerns. Their interest, while on the Port Trust, centres round their own concerns. Their interest, while on the Port Trust, centres round their own businesses, in which their capital is invested. The business done in the Port Trust meetings affects the business of the Port with which all are in touch.

The operations of the Port Trust influence the cost of the business of the Port, and they are concerned to watch their own interests. If economy is

not practised, and close supervision, their own interests would suffer.

"It is true that fees are paid for attendance in the Port Trust. The members are business men, and if money is offered, they pocket it. But fees do not make the difference in their acceptance of office. The profits of their own businesses are involved in the operations of the Port Trust, and whether fees were paid or not, there would be competitors for office from among the same class who now send members. It is now proposed to give fees for attendance at Committee meetings in the municipality. Payment has never been made before. It was proposed in 1888, and the idea was very decisively rejected. I think that it is a needless expenditure, and ought not to be incurred as a new departure in the administration. If the payment will make a difference in inducing any person to join, I would regard him as not a desirable member in the Corporation, and I fear that the

payment of fees will lead to mischievous results.

"There is the greatest difference in the work of the Municipality in contrast with that of the Port Trust. It is not of a congenial kind for the class who join the Port Trust, and not one item of business out of 50 will interest It deals in a large measure with conditions of life which is strange to them. The Municipality has to do with the every-day lives of the people of this country, but they are not in touch with them, and least of all with the poorer classes for whom the present elected Commissioners, who are natives of the country, have done so much. They cannot show sympathy with classes of whose wants, requirements, and habits, they are wholly ignorant. In the Port Trust they look after not only their own interests, but also of those of the mercantile public in general, with whom they are closely in touch. And most important distinction of all, there will not be the same incentive to economise in the administration. Since they will not feel extravagant expenditure in the Municipality personally or in their business firms, it will be immaterial to them whether the rates are raised to 25 per cent., and we know that the limit of endurance by the poor is 19½ per cent. In the Port Trust they would be careful because the operations of that body affect their own businesses. All this will inevitably lead to the Europeans becoming aparameters. thetic, and in order to save themselves trouble, gladly leaving the work, so much of which they do not understand, whether by their own inexperience in the administration, or their want of knowledge of the character of the questions that may be under discussion, to be taken up by those whose interest may be to make themselves busy and useful. I firmly believe that we shall not have the administration worked under the influence of the European element, for whom such great sacrifices are being made, but its threads will fall into the hands of a few, and perhaps of an interested few. The prospect of fees will make the impecunious eager to serve on the Committees, and particularly the General Committee, which will be, as now, the Finance Committee of the Corporation. And the very fact that they are impecunious will be a help to them, because the tender-hearted, for the sake of making a little provision for one or other of their importunate friends, will support their candidature and vote for their election. And it by no means is impossible that influential contractors will make efforts to obtain admission of friends into the General Committee who, if successful in gaining admission, will represent the interest of the contractors in the Committee. My contention is strengthened by the Government of India, because I cannot be taken as vaguely protesting that these things are possible. The Government of India puts forward as one of the grounds for legislation that there is corruption among the Commissioners. Now when the Government solemnly make a statement of this nature, and base legislation upon it, we must take it that they have good grounds for it."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"I am sorry to interrupt the Hon'ble Member, but that is a matter which I must exclude from discussion to-day."

The Hon'ble Mr. APCAR said:-"I, of course, bow to the ruling, and I would only explain that the letter is mentioned in the motion before us and is

under reference to the Select Committee. I merely refer to what I rely upon in my argument."

The Hon'ble the President said:-"I cannot allow that statement in the letter to be referred to."

The Hon'ble Mr. APCAR continued:—"I bow to the ruling. I will keep myself within the ruling, and I will not rely on the suggestion as one contained in the letter. I avow it independently of the letter. We must accept the possibility of such a condition of things. I do not say that it is possible only in Calcutta. The Manchester Police Scandal, and other scandals in various Town Councils and Municipalities in the United Kingdom show that we cannot expect Municipalities to be immaculate. And the smaller the body we have, the more real is the danger that we must provide against. And when we recall the defunct Metropolitan Board of Works of London, we cannot expect that all small bodies will be immaculate. One of the serious defects in a small body is that there may be corrupt persons in it, and if that defect exists now, it will exist later on. We have our defence now against any suspicion of wrong doing. The 75 Commissioners have been referred to as so many masters of the Executive. It shows an utter want of acquaintance with the subject for any suggestion of the kind to be made, for no Commissioner can give any order individually. But they may truthfully be regarded as the eyes and ears of the rate-payers. If there is a rumour of a suspicious transaction which may have escaped the vigilance of the Committee, the Commissioners in the General

Meeting come down on it like the leucocytes in the Republic of the Body, and with their silent sensible sanitary vote, and cure it.

"The Bill, Sir, was explained to us, when it was introduced, as being on the model of the Bombay Act. If we are asked to accept the view that we have, in this Bill, the Bombay constitution transplanted to Calcutta, I shall not express my explained with sufficient emphasis if I say of the constitution we have, in this Bill, the Bombay constitution transplanted to Calcutta, I shall not express my opinion with sufficient emphasis if I say of the constitution proposed for Calcutta, Diablement changé en route! The Bombay Act gives a virile, workable constitution. This Bill, if it becomes law, will give a maimed thing, that will be found unworkable and pregnant with hardship and mischief. However, Sir, the Government of India have set before themselves the laudable purpose of giving an administration that 'shall secure the adequate representation of the various great interests that have placed the adequate representation of the various great interests that have placed and still keep Calcutta in its present position in India and which shall be businesslike, efficient and free from scandal and reproach.' If I may say so, our requirements cannot be better described, and the inhabitants of this city are indebted to the Government for a true appreciation of their responsibility in the matter of our municipal administration. We must be clear in the first place as to the various great interests that should be represented, and in the next, we should recognise that adequate representation is not the presentation of so many places to make up a certain percentage with relation to the whole body of Commissioners. There cannot, I take it, be any difference of opinion that, unless we secure a sufficient number of really representative men, who will fill places in the commercial interests, those the adequate representation of the various great interests that have placed representative men, who will fill places in the commercial interests, those places will become so many wasted places, and in consequence the very object for which they have been assigned to them would be defeated. There can be no doubt that it will not answer any good purpose unless those returned are truly representative men, who will enter the Corporation to serve the public, and represent the interests which they have been sent there to represent, and for no other purpose. Commercial interests, which are so intimately bound up with my own that I almost depend upon them, have placed Calcutta in its present forward state, and the underiable admission before us Calcutta in its present forward state, and the undeniable admission before us that Calcutta is not only in the front rank of places in India, but also keeps her place, shows that these interests have hitherto not been prejudiced by any maladministration of the town. Among the many allegations that have been thrown broadcast against the Corporation, I have found no specific one that it is suggested has, in fact, caused injury to the trading interests of this city. I shall meet the allegations against the Commissioners that underlie the words I have quoted from the Government letter, and I am glad of the opportunity of showing that they cannot stand the test of examination, far less can

they then be taken to have been hurtful to the trade of the port.
"The Government of India lays stress on the necessity of the administration being businesslike. The urgent necessity of this quality no one has insisted upon with greater emphasis than I. It has been my constant cry as my Hon'ble friends Mr. Baker and Mr. Oldham will remember, that we were not businesslike, but it is through no fault of the Commissioners. I will give an example of what I refer to."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said: - "I rise to order. There is no question at all in relation to the past administration of the present Corporation."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"The Council came to a conclusion on that point. The question whether the Corporation has or has not done its duty in the past is beyond the pale of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. APCAR said :- "I wish to point out that the Government of India have indicated that the administration is unbusinesslike, and I claimed to be entitled to show to what such charges are due."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:-"Proceed."

The Hon'ble Mr. APCAR continued:—"The Tramway Company had for more than five years complained of a nuisance, of the most offensive character, in a drain at their Kidderpore Depôt. No attention was paid to them. The matter became so serious that it attracted the attention of the Government, and in December of 1896, Mr. Risley, the Secretary of the Local Government in the Municipal Department, wrote to the Chairman of the Corporation to draw the attention of the Commissioners to it, and called upon them to abate the nuisance. Even a letter from the Government had not the effect desired. In December, 1897, the District Magistrate, on the report of his Sanitary authority, wrote to threaten proceedings in the Criminal Court. Then the Municipal Executive woke up. The Local Government authority in the person of the Commissioner of the Division, the Engineer, the Health Officer, and the Local Engineer of the Municipality met the Chairman at the spot. The Engineer to the Corporation proposed that the new pumping machinery required for the drainage scheme under construction should be telegraphed for and obtained from England without calling for tenders. The proposal of the subordinate in his department to utilise a portable engine then in the Municipal Stores, and make a short length of brick drain at a small cost, was preferred, and the Engineer was directed to submit estimates without delay. The Chairman again and again urgently called for the estimates that were ordered, and up to the time when he went away on leave, in March following, they had not been submitted. The new Chairman, shortly after entering upon office, at the close of a meeting of the General Committee, when only a few members, myself among the number, were left, without due notice, brought up the proposal that had been rejected, without a word of information that the permanent incumbent of his office had already given his decision in the matter, and without an inkling being given of the past history of the question, asked us to give the Engineer a free hand, to enable him to telegraph to England to purchase the pumping engine at the cost of Rs. 60,000. This would have involved a large portion of the drainage under construction being taken over prematurely, which, in the existing circumstances which I do not wish to enter into here, would have been a very undesirable proceeding. The Chairman continued to press for the sanction until formal objection was taken on the ground of want of notice, when he withdrew his proposal, undertaking to bring it up again, with due notice, in the following week. Although he had represented the matter to be of the most urgent character, and although I personally reminded him of it on more than one occasion, the subject was never again brought up. Now, this is a matter about which the aggrieved persons would naturally speak of as being a gross neglect on the part of the Commissioners. When the Secretary to the Local Government wrote officially to draw the attention of the Commissioners

to the nuisance, he naturally would be under the impression that the Commissioners had been made acquainted with his letter and had been neglectful. When the District Magistrate threatened prosecution, he would naturally think that it was the Commissioners who had been stirred into action by reason of his threat. The truth is that, from first to last, the Commissioners were kept wholly ignorant of the subject. I was led to enquire into the matter by quite a chance circumstance, and then the whole of the facts were elicited. It seems an incredible story, but I embodied the facts in a Note which was placed formally before the General Committee, when the Commissioners received intimation of the matter for the first time, and not a single statement of fact could be denied. In February last I went down to the spot and found it still a foul nuisance. Nothing had, up to that date, been done, although, more than a year before, the Chairman had issued specific orders in the matter. Is it surprising that the Complaints Committee was instituted when we have proceedings such as these occurring? Now it is bad enough that the Engineer should have neglected to carry out the Chairman's orders. It is bad enough that immediately the permanent incumbent goes away on leave his locum tenens should endeavour to entirely reverse his orders, it is bad enough that a Chairman endeavours to get a sanction for such large expenditure in so irregular a manner, it is bad enough that even the complaint of the Local Government should be unheeded and that the Commissioners should be kept in absolute ignorance of it. But worst of all is what we suffer so much from, that the Engineer should disregard the Chairman and dare to act as he did in this matter, and that he should be allowed to do so with impunity. We are blamed for interfering with the Executive: where is the interference here? We are blamed for hampering the Chairman with Committees and in other ways: in what have we been in fault in this question? You may regard this as a solitary instance, I can give you others. We know how the public attention has been drawn to the Town Hall, and how much blame has been thrown upon the Commissioners. What are the facts"?

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Hon'ble Member is making an attack on the Executive."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"It has been ruled that I can do so. I have given one illustration, and I wish to show that it is by no means an isolated instance."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"We have had one illustration, and I think that is sufficient."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I wish it to be understood that I am prepared to give other instances. If it is accepted that the instance I have given is only one instance out of many, I have no desire to take the trouble of quoting others, or to occupy the time of the Council further. I am content to leave the point on that footing. With the rulings from the Chair in respect of the letter of the Government, I am embarassed as to how I should proceed. I have no wish to contravene any order, and if I may ask it, I would enquire whether I may refer to an expression of Sir Henry Harrison that the Commissioners were lacking in driving or motive power, which has been quoted by the Government of India as an opinion which is relied upon by the Local Government to show the necessity of an influx of Europeans."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said :- "Proceed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I am glad of the opportunities of referring to this point now. The quotation is an isolated extract from a speech which, if read in its entirety, would be found not to bear out the view in support of which it is quoted. But it will suffice if I answer by showing that, as a matter of fact, Sir Henry Harrison in the very speech that is quoted from, opposed the proposal of making the proportions of the bodies of Commissioners equal, by reducing the number of elected Commissioners, and increasing that of the nominated Commissioners, and the debate on the two amendments being taken together, he also

opposed the proposal to increase the number of elected Commissioners to threefourths, and decrease that of the nominated to one-fourth. It is obvious, in such circumstances, that a carefully selected sentence might mislead. He supported in the same speech the proportion that then was existing, which was the view of the Government, and was carried, that is, to the proportion of twothirds elected to one-third nominated which the Government now wish to change. If Sir Henry Harrison desired to have more nominated Commissioners, in other words the opportunity of having more Europeans in the Corporation, he would have supported the amendment for equal proportions which he declined to do. The whole mischief in the present proceedings is that they are being conducted by those who are ignorant of the past history of the questions that are raised. To me, it is very apparent that Sir Henry Harrison had the question of the road now named after him and called Harrison Road, in his mind. He had made the question his own and pressed it with great urgency. His opinion was that, owing to the betterment clauses, the whole cost of the project would be covered. Some of the leading Hindu Commissioners were of opinion that his estimate was an impossible one. The net cost in the result proved to be nearly 28 lakhs. Now, when a project is recommended by its promoter as one the cost of which would be nil, and the cost is found to amount to comparatively such an enormous sum, it must be admitted that the opposition was not without reason. An isolated phrase used in 1888 is raked up as a ground for a change to-day. Has there been any enquiry to show whether the idea, even if true in years past, is true now, and even if the meaning of the words is that which is now attempted to be put upon it? If any enquiry were instituted, it would be found that the Commissioners have by no means been lacking in initiative: it would be shewn whether we have seen any project from the Chairman since Sir Henry Harrison left us, and to take one instance only, how I have had to struggle for 6 years against the stolid opposition of a Chairman against me before sanction was gained for the construction of a road that eased the overcrowded traffic of Russa Road, gave a convenient approach to Kalighât and filled up 18 or 19 highly insanitary tanks, and I would also mention that with reference to roads which the Building Commission recommended to open out the congested quarters of the town, I carried a motion unanimously, asking the Government to commence action by taking steps to consider the alignments of the roads, the cost of them, and how the money for them should be obtained. A letter was written by the Corporation in May last year. Up to to-day not even an acknowledgment of the letter has been received from the Government.

"Sir, in my opinion, the controversy hinges on the question whether the general body shall hold in their hands, for exercise directly or indirectly, the authority to control the general administration of the Municipality, acting openly, and with full responsibility. This is the system of municipal government that prevails in civilized countries, and was extended to Calcutta 36 years ago. Three and twenty years ago the elective system was introduced, after an open enquiry at which Counsel were heard, and in view of the mixed communities in Calcutta, among whom it was thought that the Hindus must be in a permanent majority at the polls, a constitution on the principle of election and of representation by nomination was established in the proportions of two-thirds to one-third, and this constitution was re-enacted on the progressive lines, in the Act of 1888, which it is the object of the present Bill to repeal. The proceedings of 1876 and those of 1888 were severally in charge of Sir Stuart Hogg and Sir Henry Harrison, who had respectively been the Chairmen of the Corporation for nine and eight years. In the interval before 1888 there had been a suggestion to alter the constitution, but the Government set their face against any such idea. Sir Henry Cunningham, who in 1884 led the agitation on sanitary questions that resulted in the Beverly Commission, of which we have heard so much during these proceedings, who had founded the Health Society which I have before mentioned, and had also led the agitation which resulted in the amalgamation of the suburbs with the town area, ventilated the idea of a Municipal Board of Control on the lines of the Port Trust, but on re-consideration he abandoned it. The reception that he met with at the hands of Sir Rivers Thompson, who was Lieutenant-Governor at the time, was such that he even

publicly withdrew the suggestion and apologised for having made it. It will be useful, in these days when the Beverly Commission is so much put in evidence, to see how well the Corporation were supposed to have come out of the enquiry and the confidence placed in them at the time by the very person to whom so much was due for its appointment. I shall quote from a public address delivered by Sir Henry Cunningham on 5th March, 1885 in Calcutta. The first portion of the extract relates to the speech of Sir Henry Harrison, the Chairman of the Corporation, in submitting the report of the Beverly Commission to the Corporation:—

'Now I am sure that all of us must feel this to be a most satisfactory announcement. Of the 37 reforms suggested by the Commission, 4 can be effected by Government, and we need not fear as to them. Of the 18 specific suggestions, II are wholly and 4 partially carried out, and only about 3 is there likely to be a difference of opinion. Of the 15 recommendations of general policy, 10 are already adopted, and as to the 5, the Commissioners have not decided, but have intimated no reluctance to adopt them. As to this small residuum, we shall, I am sure, all of us join in the Chairman's hope that the Commissioners will view the subject as the authors of the report framed it—in a conciliatory spirit.'

"We have had this Commission quoted against us in an authoritative fashion, as if the speaker knew all about the subject, when he apparently could not have known anything of its history, and relied upon as showing results as they in the present day, condemnatory to the Corporation, when the one who actually was the complainant, at whose instance the Beverly Commission was appointed, characterises the statement, not of a Commissioner, but of the official Chairman of the Corporation, to use his own words 'a most satisfactory announcement.' As a matter of fact, as might have been expected, and as it has been with much detail been pointed out, the Corporation have carried out, and in some instances more than fully carried out, the recommendations of that Commission.

"To proceed with reference to the proposal of a Municipal Board of the character of the Port Trust:—

'There has been an idea, due in part, I am afraid, to some words of mine, that there was a wish to ignore the enormous benefits conferred on the city by the great measures of sanitary reform carried out of late years by the Corporation; and some people have chosen to attribute the whole of the recent movement in favour of sanitary reform to a latent wish to depreciate popular institutions and Local Self-Government in particular. There were some expressions of mine with which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in one of his Resolutions, said that he could not sympathize. Now there I am glad to be at one with His Honour, because I do not sympathize with them either, and I heartily wish they were unsaid if they gave any one pain. I have never heard of any one so ignorant and so foolish as to undervalue what has already been done. As the original prospectus of the Health Society said, it has revolutionized the sanitary condition of many parts of the town. For my own part so strongly do I feel this that I do not at all expect that any further improvement in the city can be on so great a scale or have such wide-reaching effects as the improvements of the past. They have reduced the mortality of the town by nearly 100 per cent., from 22,000 to 12,000; and the programme of reform which I have described to-night contemplates only a further saving of 7,000 lives from town and suburbs together.'

"After this, the idea of a control by a small body, until it was resuscitated by this Bill, was treated as dead as is the idea of protection in England. It will thus be seen that, not only Sir Richard Temple and Sir Steuart Bayley, who were our Lieutenant-Governors when the Acts of 1876 and 1888 were passed, but also, in 1884, Sir Rivers Thompson had the subject of the constitution brought directly under their consideration, and not any of them would consent to change the present constitution, and Sir Rivers Thompson even sharply declined to entertain the idea. The whole way through, as I shall on a future occasion show, every single element in this controversy has a prototype: thus we have had an appalling document that has been spoken to in that famous speech, in the shape of a report by Dr. Payne in 1877, which Sir Ashley Eden put aside in a Resolution of a Statesman, and even that famous Entally speech is not new matter.

"Let me refer again to the Act of 1888. The European community had for some time before been leading an agitation for the amalgamation of the Suburbs with the town of Calcutta for municipal administration, and the Corporation, who were willing to allow their neighbours to participate in the

benefits of their water-supply, for the sake of administrative convenience, supported the idea. The Government through their Executive Officer of the district, who was the Chairman of the body constituting the Suburban Municipality, which worked with closed doors, were intimately associated with its administration. And the Act of 1888, which is a progressive development of the previous law, was passed, as I have already said, to amend the Act of 1876, and also for the purpose of amalgamating the suburban area with the town, that is to say, an area of about 13 square miles, with about a quarter of a million of inhabitants, was added under the Act to the town, comprising about six square miles, with a population of about 400,000. If the Government in truth entertained an unfavourable opinion of the administration of Calcutta; if they thought that the Calcutta Commissioners were not fit to be entrusted with the administration of the town; if they thought they were corrupt; if they thought that Hindu predominance and obstruction did indeed hold sway; if they thought that any other constitution was better calculated to give good results; then why in the name of common sense, and of wise and proper government, did they insist—for there was active opposition in the town for the reason, among others, that the Suburbs were in a backward state, would consume more than its fair share of our funds to be placed in a sanitary condition, and in the Suburbs because it was feared that their rates, amounting then to 7 per cent., would be increased-why I say did they insist upon amalgamation and upon the Calcutta Corporation taking over charge of an enormous inhabited area, with the prospect of 14 more Hindus being added to an already bloated contingent of Hindus, when they could have so easily worked their will upon the Suburbs, and have given them a model Municipality after their own heart, reserving the utmost power in the Executive, and with every appliance for repressing the time-wasting Babu? The fact of the matter was that the Government were anxious to be quit of all responsibility in being connected with the Municipal Administration of the Suburbs, for obloquy and odium are inseparably connected with every Municipal Administration, and they thought that whatever strictures—and I am not one to depreciate the wholesome effect of criticism, whether applied to Bumbledom or to higher authority—that may have been passed upon the Corporation, the Commissioners were showing increasing aptitude for local administration, and had proved themselves capable of undertaking greater responsibilities. If this is not true, then I invite the Government to give some explanation how they could have been so neglectful of the interests committed to them as to recklessly hand them over to the charge of a corrupt incorpolal and obstructive hody? And as to the Europeans of a corrupt, incapable, and obstructive body? And as to the Europeans, if they really considered the Corporation to be incompetent and perverse, I would invite them also to give an explanation how they came to agitate—Mr. Irving, who represented the Trades Association in this Council, was one of the leaders of the agitation-for the amalgamation of an immense area in order that it may be administered by a Corporation to which they so much objected. I must not omit to mention that throughout all the discussions that have taken place, whenever objections have been made, they have been of the same stereotyped character, and there never has been a suggestion thrown out in this Council on behalf of the non-official European community that they desired the proceedings to be conducted in private and not in the full blaze of The native community have consistently and strongly pressed, to their credit be it said, for publicity as being the best safeguard that is available, not merely against arbitrariness, but also against malversation and jobbery.

"I have been studying the proceedings of the Bengal Council when the Legislature dealt with the law relating to the Corporation on previous occasions, and I have found every one of the various questions that form the proposals in the present Bill, and all the shortcomings of the Commissioners that have been brought up in connection with it, have been raised again and again. They were all discussed when the Act of 1876 was passed, and again when the Act of 1888 was passed. Thus we have had a proposal for an Act on the lines of the Bombay Municipal Acts, for a Municipal Board on the lines of our Port Trust; the objection to the excessive numbers in the

Corporation, and of its unwieldiness for practical work; a proposal to reduce the number not to 50-nothing so venturesome was ever attempted-but to 60; for the proportion of elected members to be reduced to one-half of the whole body; the obstructiveness of the Hindu Commissioners; their predominant voting powers; even the payment of fees, have all been discussed. After debates of the fullest and keenest character, after the most serious deliberation, all these contentions were decided—as it was hoped, finally decided. there is this difference in the present position. Before, on the first occasion, it was the Government who met the objections that I have mentioned, and after the fullest consideration, they granted the present constitution to the Corporation. On the second opportunity, they refuted the self-same arguments, they freely accepted what had before been done as a settled policy, which they were able to support by powerful reasons of their own, drawn from the actual experience of the working of the administration, and they deliberately reaffirmed the constitution, but on progressive lines. In the present day, every argument that the Government on previous occasions refused to accept, is given as a reason for a change, every principle that was strenuously fought for by the Government themselves, is rejected, and we have to contemplate the Government of the day in Bengal bringing forward a Bill that embodies principles more revolutionary than was ever even suggested by the most uncompromising opponents of the Corporation, since the present constitution was granted to that body.

"I am no enthusiast in favour of the present administration; on the contrary I think it greatly needs reform. But I join issue on the Bill. And I think, too, if the Government had attended to the requests from the Corporation to legislate and give them powers they have not, the Corporation would have escaped

some of the blame that has been sought to attach to that body.

"It does not follow that because a certain law has been enacted that it never shall be changed. But it does follow that when a constitution for the government of an important institution has been granted, and maintained through a series of years, as the settled policy of the Government, it should not be changed except for reasons of the most conclusive nature, and the Government for their own good name and for the happiness and contentment of a loyal people should be ready to show that the change is not wrought by the caprice of any ruler. It does follow that after the Government have been so ready to make use of a body of persons for many years, and after they have repeatedly acknowledged that that body have borne the drudgery of the administration and have rendered great benefits by their labour and service to the chief city of their Empire, after they have deliberately shifted the burden of a heavy charge on to their shoulder from their own, and in so doing marked their confidence in them, as was done on the amalgamation of the suburbs, I say it does follow that those who have done so much, should be treated with full and fair consideration. And I cannot say that this has been done. Those who have felt themselves so painfully aggrieved have again and again appealed in the most earnest—almost pathetic—manner that they may be given a chance of showing that the statements upon which this most important legislation, which so seriously affects their interests, is proceeding, can be displaced; that the statements are one-sided, and they should not be condemned unheard. But the Government of this great dependency of England have continued to treat their own statements in the way Don Quixote treated his helmet, as if they are too tender to be put to the test. The statements have been accepted because of the authoritative manner in which they have been brought forward. It is due to the public that opportunity be given of regarding them from more than one point of view. If there are inaccuracies, they should be corrected so that they should not mislead. And above all, it should not be left open to any one from his place in the Legislature, not lightly, but with a due sense of his responsibility, to say, as I do say face to face with the Government of the day, that those statements embody misconceptions of fact that have distorted and prejudiced the whole question ab initio. I hasten to say that I appreciate, Sir, that the Bill, in its policy and in the form in which it was introduced, cannot be attributed to any person who is in charge of the measures or is in any degree responsible for the policy of the Government, nor is there any one in the Government to-day who is

answerable for the statements on which the Bill was ostensibly based. Our present rulers have succeeded to a damaging heritage, and the sympathy of all, whether supporters or opponents of the Bill, is due to them in the very difficult

position in which they find themselves placed.

"As has been repeatedly stated in Council on behalf of the Government in past years, we have not a tabula rasa to work upon, and the safest and best course is to proceed on settled lines, and if I show, as I am confident I shall be able to do, that the statements on which Mr. Risley has relied cannot be acted upon, I am not without hope that in the final result the present support to the principles of the Bill will not be maintained. I am aware that you, Sir, have expressed approval of the Bill. I venture to say, and I cannot be far wrong, that it is because the statements on which it has been based have been relied upon. I acknowledge the advantages-nay even the necessity-of a continuity of policy, but I cannot admit it is imperative at any cost or in all circumstances. Official tradition is a strong factor, but if homage is paid to it in the present matter, or independently of that idea, if the principle of the Bill is in the result accepted, violence will be done to a tradition yet more potent and with more far-reaching an effect. It is a tradition that has grown with the growth, been strengthened with the strength of England, it is the tradition that her own public institutions, and those that have come into being under her fostering care, have been reformed rather than revolutionised, that they have grown rather than remade. And a departure from this tradition would be the more remarkable in this Legislature, where we are ruled by a paternal Government, in whose hands power continues steadfastly, and where no system of party Government finds place. In considering the recommendations of your immediate predecessor, Sir, we cannot lose sight of the fact that they can only be adopted by rejecting the policy of your predecessors before him.

"I do not belong to the same political complexion or class as those who are the most excited about the measure, and are the chief opponents of it. I have no partisan feeling on the subject, and I do not concern myself with any sentimental views about Local Self-Government in connection with the question. But I speak with an experience far greater and more intimate than that of any person who has been officially connected with the Bill before the Council. I have a personal and permanent interest at stake, and I am anxious for that to be done which will be the best for the welfare and prosperity of this city. I cordially acknowledge that you, Sir, and the Government of India are actuated by the best of motives. I ask that the same consideration be shown to me as that which I readily admit to be your due. If I could think that in the burden of responsibility that now lies upon the Government you would indeed better those who blame you; if I only could think that you, in reality, would be guarding those interests which I am assured, in my own mind, it is your sincere desire to protect, you would have my vote. But I say from my innermost conviction, if the Bill in its present form becomes law, in the result the best safeguards that now exist will be destroyed, and the efficiency of the municipal administration will be impaired in a marked degree. And I shall feel the greater regret, because the passing of the Bill, in all its attendant circumstances, will certainly

have a bad political effect."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said: - "It is not without some reluctance that I rise to offer a few remarks upon the motion and the amendment now before the Council. When I came here this morning I could not persuade myself to believe that there was really any room for prolonged debate, unless indeed, we deliberately chose to wander away from the question before the Council. The situation, if I apprehend it rightly, is this; under the standing legislative orders we were bound to submit for the approval of the Government of India the Bill as reported upon by the Select Committee; that Government, after a careful, and, it is said impartial consideration of the whole question, has come to the conclusion that certain changes of the greatest importance are essential, in so far as the constitution of the Municipality is concerned. This decision is embodied in a despatch which it will be idle to deny practically conveys a mandate to us, although it is couched in extremely courteous language. If this is the right view of the position in which we find ourselves, a position which

probably none of us anticipated when the Bill was sent up to the Government of India, I confess I find it difficult to discover what practical advantages are to be secured by a criticism of that despatch. If my hon'ble friend, who opened the debate to-day with one of those speeches which we all delight to hear, had ventured to assert that the decision of the Government of India is not binding upon us, if he had ventured to suggest that though the independence of this Council is somewhat mythical, we are at liberty to disregard the views of the Government of India, and proceed with the consideration of the Bill, clause by clause, his remarks would have been perfectly intelligible to me. If, on the other hand, my hon'ble friend had taken up a more moderate position and had ventured to suggest that the Council should approach the Government of India and respectfully ask for a re-consideration of their decision, on the ground that the views of the Members who represented the interests of the Corporation had not been rightly appreciated, his remarks would have been perfectly in order. In support of such an amendment, it would have been open to the character that the despetal from the Corporation of Indianaste labels. to me to show that the despatch from the Government of India was remarkable for the fact that the conclusions embodied in it were not deducible from the premises. To take a concrete instance, in support of such an amendment, it would have been perfectly legitimate to show that assuming, as indeed it is assumed in the 13th paragraph of the letter from the Government of India, that the allegation is well-founded, that the existing Corporation has devoted itself to speech rather than to action; assuming further, that in order to check the abuses and anomalies complained of, it is necessary to reduce the numerical strength of the Corporation; assuming all this, it does not necessarily follow that the proposed reduction should be confined to the body of elected Commissioners alone. Indeed, if these positions are granted, and I shall assume for my present purpose that they are granted, it would follow that the reduction should not be confined to the body of elected Commissioners alone, but should be extended to the body of nominated Commissioners as well; unless, indeed, the Government is further prepared to affirm that the vice of speech without action is monopolised by the elected Commissioners, and the abuses complained of are traceable to them exclusively. But these comments, however just and wellfounded they may be, are somewhat pointless in relation to the amendment before the Council. If these considerations cannot have any practical effect on our action in the present stage of the Bill, I submit with great confidence that the wisest course would be to refrain from such ineffectual criticisms. At the same time I frankly confess that the amendment proposed by my hon'ble friend seems to me a very reasonable one, and it has my hearty support."

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen said:—"I do not propose at this late hour to enter into a detailed examination of the proposals of the Government of India, especially those relating to the proposed reduction in the number of elected Commissioners and the introduction of the Bombay system into our municipal constitution which I intended to dwell upon. The matter has been sufficiently discussed by the Hon'ble Member who proposed the amendment, but I should like to offer one or two observations. The spirit in which, and the courtesy with which, the Government of India has dealt with this subject has led me to entertain the strongest hope that if a proper representation is made to the Government of India on the subject they will be prepared to re-consider the matter. But the reason why we should accept this amendment is supplied by the letter of the Government of India itself, where it is said that the proposal which they now make is new, having never been suggested before. That being so, it cannot be doubted that a proper and sufficient time should be allowed to the public to express their opinions on the matter, and to press their representations upon the Government of Bengal, the Government of India and upon the Select Committee, and it is proper and I should say just that further time should be given to enable the Select Committee to entertain and consider the views that may be expressed by the public on the changes which are proposed to be made in the Bill. It is therefore desirable, that the amendment proposed should be adopted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham said:—"Sir, my hon'ble friends who represent the Corporation have twice appealed to me for confirmation of their statements,

and though I am 'able to give that confirmation, the fact in no way diminishes the strenuousness with which I would oppose this amendment. They have made some general remarks in which my name has been brought in, in corroboration, and I beg, Sir, for permission to reply to them. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar began his speech by pointing out that the diminished representation now proposed to be given must have the effect of obliterating the Muhammadan representatives on the Corporation. But what are the actual facts under the present constitution which he defends and would maintain? In the General Committee of the Corporation which was elected the other day, so far as it is composed of elected Commissioners, there is not one single Muhammadan, and so far as it is composed of nominated Commissioners, only one Muhammadan has been returned, my noble friend the Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, who is not even a resident within the Corporation's area."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I was referring to Muhammadans in relation to the wards."

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham continued :-- "I understand my friend's correction, but do not see how it lessens the force of what I say. The whole controversy hitherto has turned upon the constitution of the General Committee which is the embodiment of the elective and representative principle in the whole Corporation, and Muhammadans are excluded from it. Therefore, the present constitution does not allow adequate Muhammadan representation, and Government must be looked to for a new constitution to redress the balance. My hon'ble friend went on to deny that there was anything like a Hindu predominance in the Corporation. He said that this Hindu predominance was an absolute myth. How can he possibly reconcile that statement with the facts? The Hindu predominance is an absolute demonstrable fact, and is the fact which induces me to oppose this motion for postponing the debate. It is true that I do not join, and have never joined, in the indictment against the Corporation. For more than a year I have been a Commissioner myself, and have worked with them, and therefore have been able to understand more clearly than before how, from time to time, such men as Sir Henry Harrison and Mr. Cotton and Mr. Lee, and now the present Chairman, Mr. Bright, have stood forth as the champions of the Commissioners. I believe them to be an upright and devoted body of men who have carried out with singular ability the duties entrusted to them, but I deny that they are representatives. Why in the very ward in which I live, and in which, under pressure of the plague, I have become a [self-constituted Ward Commissioner, though the European vote is far stronger than the Indian vote, my elected colleagues are two Muhammadan gentlemen, one of whom is not even a resident. Taken by itself the circumstance is one which I personally could not regret, because one of these colleagues—a young gentleman, Maulvi Agha Mahomed Musa by name—was last year the life and soul of the Ward Vigilance Committee in the constant duties which it undertook, and you, Sir, have already acknowledged the usefulness of the work done by these Ward Committees. But though I congratulate myself on having such a colleague, this result was a happy accident, and he was in no sense a product of a representative system. Such a system has been tried as an experiment, and the experiment has completely failed. I do not concur with the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie in the history he has given of the introduction of Local Self-Government and in the reasons he assigns for excepting Calcutta and the other Presidency towns from the measures announced in 1882. There is no doubt in my mind that, in the year 1876, it was intended to give as full a measure of representative government to Calcutta as was possible, and that in 1882, when Local Self-Government for the interior was introduced, the Presidency towns were excluded from the new provisions, only because a measure intended for the mufassal could not be framed on so broad a basis as one for Calcutta. This does not alter the fact that the system of representation tried in Calcutta has failed. In 1888 it was amended in some respects, but still it failed. It was an experiment from the first, and the failure has been so complete that, unlike the speakers on the other side, I think that Government has still in this matter a tabula rasa on which to write, and a clear field for the trial of a different plan.

"The opposition which this measure has met is wholly a Hindu opposition, and I can now further narrow it down by pointing out that it is wholly a Bengali opposition. I deny that they are anything like a numerical majority in this city, or among the rate-payers. To make an estimate, you must eliminate all Europeans, Australians, and Americans, and foreigners; all the numerous Hindustanis and Uriyas; all Muhammadans; and also all those who do not belong to races or castes from whose hands a Brahman can take water; and then you will have left the Brahman, the lesser Brahman and the nine castes, who are an absolute and comparatively small minority of the Calcutta ratepayers. It is impossible to give the exact figures because the census has not distinguished the Hindu inhabitants by race, and the next census should do so. But, as one instance, I would appeal to the figures of the Excise Revenue in Calcutta alone as showing the immense numerical superiority of the races in Calcutta who do not follow the well-known habits of temperance and abstinence observed by the Brahman and the lesser Brahman-that is, the Bengalis, of whom I speak. I have already acknowledged the intellectual superiority of these people; but it is also a fact that the power of expression with which they are gifted is out of all proportion to their numbers. Because they express themselves so well and their intellectual powers are so high, we cannot be blinded to the fact that they are monopolising the sole power in the Corporation. That they have used their powers otherwise well I have admitted, and to this I can testify. But their monopoly is complained of by others, and as long as it exists there is no representation in its true sense in this city. As regards the complaints against this monopolising, the case briefly is that the city was founded 200 years ago by Englishmen on a site which even now, in common parlance among the people, is said not to be India, for it is a country which the Pandavas never visited. The town was founded for commercial purposes and

as a commercial colony, and in this colony the Indian colonists were allowed to join. They came first for security, and then for the sake of partnership, and later on for their own comfort and for the pleasures and advantages of civilization, and it is these last comers who are now found fighting for political power with the successors of the English settlers, and a small body of them is actually and exclusively predominant in the civic Government. I cannot say that they have usurped this power. They have attained it by fair means and their own abilities, and because it was left to them. But it has become a monopoly and is complained of, and as it is not representation, it has to be taken from them for it has turned out to be something quite different from what was intended. The sole difficulty I have found, so far as my own attitude in the case was concerned is, that we are now endeavouring to take away, after 21 years, a power of which they have been faithful trustees

and which they have exercised so well.

"I have accorded my tribute to the Commissioners, though it must be remembered that in doing so I speak as one of them, who cannot appraise them so justly as an outsider. Nor do I by any means admit that they are perfect on all points or that their efficiency cannot be improved, or that it is not necessary to improve that efficiency. They themselves do not represent business or commercial classes, but all belong to a particular class—the Bengali literate class—the lawyers, the journalists, the professors. I do not suppose, Sir, that any one can imagine that when I enumerate these classes I do so with any tinge even of disparagement—the lawyers, the professors, the journalists—the classes who have always stood in the fore front where liberty and culture prevailed. The point in the present connection is that they are not the business men in a commercial city, they are untrained in the work they have to do, and they have no administrative experience. Last year, for nine months, I had the honour to hold the position of Chairman of the Port Commissioners, a body to whom both the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar have alluded; and though there is no constant parallel between their work and that which comes before the General Committee of the Corporation, there are many subjects which should be dealt with in the same way. I used sometimes to come from a meeting of the Port Commissioners to a meeting of the General Committee, and I am free to admit that I found myself more at home in the Committees of the Corporation than among the Port Commissioners. The reason was that the former's method was the method to which I was used, that is, the lawyer's method, to get to the bottom of a case by laborious inquiry and plainful analysis and purely intellectual effort. In the Port Commissioners I found myself associated with 14 men who were a great deal better than myself as regards the business which had to be done, because they thoroughly understood it beforehand and knew how it was to be carried out. Their Chairman fulfilled an entirely different function and, but that it seems to reflect on the Corporation I would say that, while among the Port Commissioners the Chairman talked and the Commissioners acted, in the Corporation it was the Commissioners who talked and the Chairman who had to take action, and then to answer to the Commissioners. The two bodies of course are differently constituted. But it is true that in the Corporation, while the Chairman is too often left to himself and without support, the Commissioners, on the other hand, fail to realize the tremendous strain they put upon him and on all their Executive by the other demands they make upon their time in meetings. In many matters, as, for instance, in the great drainage works now in progress, the General Committee of the Corporation might well take lessons from the Port Commissioners, and under the provisions of the Bill they will be able to have the benefit of that administrative experience and business knowledge which is the common quality among the Port Commissioners, but in the General Committee practically does not exist. In fact, the only business man among them is my friend Babu Nalin Behari Sircar whom I notice opposite as an attentive listener, of whom Sir Alexander Mackenzie in this place said the Corporation could not dispense with his services.

"I see I have made a note about the parallel which my hon'ble friend (Babu Surendranath Banerjee) drew from a comparison with certain towns in

England where the population is on much the same scale as that of Calcutta. I submit that there is no such parallel because the populations of those towns are homogeneous, and I have described how very different it is in Calcutta where, in consequence, the balance has constantly to be adjusted. Then there is that argument which has so constantly been brought forward, and which Sir Stuart Hogg seems to have originated. I mean the birds-of-passage argument. I remember Sir Stuart Hogg's regime well. Benevolent it was no doubt, but it was despotic and autocratic to a degree which it is hard to realize in times like these. When I think of him as using this astounding argument, I can only look on him as giving up, with both hands, in the very plentitude and wantonness of power, everything that might be urged on his side. Do those who use this argument as applied to Calcutta ever reflect on the circumstances and Municipal Government of the city of London? I mean of the area lying within the old gates and walls, the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, and I suppose the richest and most famous Corporation in the world? Will they urge that the business men who manage it, because they are only too anxious to leave it, and will not even pass their nights within it, but, when they have finally done with it, betake themselves to the country, and often to distant lands, are unfit to manage it and are not interested in its Municipal Government? Why should it be supposed that Englishmen who look forward to retiring from business should be less concerned in the welfare of Calcutta and in the efficiency of its Government? Is it even primâ favie probable that the English, after founding and developing a city in the East, which has come to be one of the great cities of the world, would be as careless about its future as about its present? And this is what the argument really implies."

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur of Nashipur, said:—"Your Honour, I beg to propose as an amendment that instead of two weeks four weeks' time be allowed, so that the public might have sufficient time to consider the Bill and submit their views upon it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"I rise to order. The Hon'ble Member is precluded from moving this amendment. Under the Rules no amendment can be moved without previous notice given."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"I must point out that under Rule 21 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business in the Council the Hon'ble Member is out of order, and I regret I cannot allow him to move his amendment."

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajir Sinha Bahadur of Nashipur, continued:—"I bow down to Your Honour's decision and I shall not take up the time of the Council with any lengthy observations, but I desire to offer a few remarks on the proposals now before the Government.

on the proposals now before the Government.

"We are grateful to the Government of India for the very kind and sympathetic way in which they have perused various criticisms on the Bill and for the kind assurance they have given that there would be no contravention of the broad principles of Local Self-Government already conceded. The Government is disposed to grant us a concession in the constitution of the General Committee on the model of a Standing Committee of Bombay; but, Sir, we could not welcome this concession as the number of elected Commissioners in the Corporation is reduced to half, and the Corporation itself is not allowed a free hand in the election of two-thirds of the members of its General Committee, like that of Bombay. I think the Government is inclined to reduce the numerical strength of the Corporation, on the belief that the existing Corporation has devoted itself to speech and to criticisms rather than to action. As I have no personal experience into the working of the Calcutta Municipality, I must refrain from making any observation on the point; but the Resolutions on the Administration Reports of the Calcutta Corporation of previous years recorded by Your Honour's permission, will show that there has been marked and gradual improvement in the administration of the Calcutta Corporation and that its Commissioners all along have done excellent work.

"I quote extracts from the Resolutions on the Annual Administration Reports for the years 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

'The Lieutenant-Governor considers that these results, showing how largely the Commissioners devote their time and trouble without remuneration to municipal duties, afford the most satisfactory evidence of the growth of public spirit in the Metropolis.' And again.........'Upon the whole, there can be no doubt that the administration of the Calcutta Municipality during the past year was marked by very satisfactory progress, great attention to work on the part of the Commissioners and improvement in all directions.'

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., ..., (2) Notwithstanding defects of form which have been pointed out, the report discloses much excellent work done by the Commissioners and real progress made in several important branches of municipal administration.'

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

'In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to congratulate the Commissioners on the improvements in the administration which have been carried out during the year and on the progress which has been made in works beneficial to the health and prosperity of the city.'

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. 'The Commissioners themselves have, as a whole, displayed a care and attention to their duties, which is very meritorious and has in some cases risen to the level of devotion.'

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

'The thanks of the Government are due to the Commissioners for the interest which they have displayed throughout the year in the administration of the Corporation and the time and trouble which they have bestowed on the large questions as well as matters of detail brought under their consideration.'

"The present number of Commissioners was fixed after a mature and deliberate consideration, and I do not think that there has been any special necessity to make such a radical change now in that respect. If the Government of India have come to the final determination to reduce the numerical strength of the Corporation, I beg to submit that the reduction should not fall on the shoulders of the elected Commissioners only, as in such a case it will strike at the very root of Local Self-Government, the fundamental principles of which will be violated. If, following the Bombay system, the Government is inclined to reduce the number of elected Commissioners, I beg respectfully to point out that the system proposed to be introduced here materially differs from that adopted in Bombay. The Bombay Corporation elects its own President and the Standing Committee its own Chairman; but here the official Chairman acts as President of both the Corporation and General Committee. And again in Bombay, though only half the number of Commissioners is elected at ward elections, out of other half 16 are elected by Justices, 2 by Fellows, and only 2 by the Chamber of Commerce. But here there is no election by Justices or Fellows, and no seat is allowed even to native merchants or house and landowners; whereas 10 seats are allowed to European mercantile communities. So, Sir, if the Bombay system is at all to be given a trial here, I beg to submit that it be adopted in its entirety, and that out of 25 seats reserved for nominated and appointed Commissioners, other representative bodies of Calcutta, such as the British Indian Association, the National Chamber of Commerce, the National Muhammadan Association, and the like, should also be allowed to be represented in the Corporation, and the Corporation should be left unfettered in the election of two-thirds of the members of the General Committee. As the Government appoints 4 members of the General Committee, I humbly think that the Government appointees in the Corporation should have no voice in the election of the rest of the members of the General Committee. In conclusion, I leave the matter in Your Honour's hands with the full confidence that under your benign and sympathetic rule our appeal will not go in vain."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The discussion to-day practically divides itself into two parts, which have but a slender connexion with one another.

In the first place, we have the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, the effect of which is to extend the time in which the Select Committee is to report from two weeks to six weeks, and to invite further expressions of opinion from the Corporation and other public bodies. In the second place we have the lengthy, elaborate, and I may say, discussive criticisms which have been delivered to-day—not only upon the proposals of the Government of India, but upon a great variety of other matters, which, in my judgment, are not strictly speaking before the Council. I shall deal with these two matters separately; and, as the amendment of my hon'ble friend is a comparatively small matter, I shall take it up first and very briefly; because what my hon'ble friend said upon it has already been met by the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie. I am entirely opposed to the proposal to postpone the consideration of the Bill by the Council for six weeks, because, as the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie has said, if this is done, it will be absolutely impossible for the Council to dispose of this Bill during the present session. To-day is the 7th August. If we give six weeks to the Select Committee to submit its report, that will carry us on to the 18th of September; and then, when the report is submitted, it will be necessary to re-publish the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, and that will involve another fortnight's delay. That will bring us to the beginning of October, shortly before the Puja holidays, when no business can be done; and it will be necessary for the Council to adjourn, and we shall not be able even to begin the discussion of the Bill itself before the cold weather session. There are the strongest grounds for deprecating any such delay. The Bill has been before the public and the Council for a long time, and the subject has been discussed for, I think, two and a half years. It is now eighteen months since the Bill was formally introduced. During that time the Bill has received an enormous amount of most minute and most careful criticism and examination not only by the Corporation and the various public bodies to whom it was referred, but also at the hands of the Select Committee. And it is unhappily true that some of the proposals in the Bill have given rise, among a certain class, to a good deal of bitterness and recrimination. The constitutional sections of the Bill are regarded in some quarters with dislike and even with dismay. I think therefore that any further delay is greatly to be deprecated. During the last two years, the Municipal Commissioners, the Municipal Executive, and the Municipal establishments have been in a state of agitated suspense and uncertainty—a state of things which cannot but do harm and cannot conduce to harmonious or efficient work. It is imperatively necessary, therefore, to bring this unfortunate controversy to a termination with the least possible delay, and I trust the Council will not endorse any device for protracting this matter further.

"The hon'ble the mover of the amendment has referred to the 8th paragraph of the letter of the Government of India, and said that in that paragraph the Government of India indicated certain features of the Bill which are not in entire accordance with the principles laid down, and he suggested that it would therefore be necessary for the Select Committee to go through this Bill over again. Now, that is not the case at all. In the very next paragraph of the letter the Government of India indicate what are the features to which they take exception, and in a subsequent part of the letter they indicate the remedies which in their opinion should be applied, and it is to those features only that the Select Committee will have to refer; and they will not have to go through the whole Bill again. It has been said by the hon'ble mover of the amendment that the Corporation ought to have an opportunity of expressing their views. That is not an argument to which I can attach much weight. The Corporation is very strongly represented in this Council by six, if not seven, members, who are also Members of this Council. What the Hon'ble Member probably referred to was the elective section of the Corporation, but even that is most fully, and if I may venture to say so, most efficiently represented by the hon'ble mover of the amendment and the Hon'ble Mr. Aport who are both elected Members of the Corporation. We have Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, who are both elected Members of the Corporation. We have heard to-day the exhaustive and vigorous attack on the proposals of the Government of India with which the two Hon'ble Members have favoured us, and

which will leave the Corporation little or nothing to say. I do not think that if an opinion was called for from the Corporation, they would be able to add one single observation or one single argument which has not already been adduced, or to bring forward one single new fact or illustration in support of those arguments. The proposals of the Government of India are no doubt very important, but as has been pointed out, they are comparatively simple, and it is possible to state the substance of them in a very few words. The amendments which will be necessary to give effect to those proposals are comparatively few and comparatively simple. They are already in print, and if the Select Committee will give their attention to the matter, I feel sure there will be no difficulty in completing the amendment of the Bill in the manner which is desired by the Government of India within the period which has been named in my motion. That is all I have to say in regard to the amendment now before the Council.

"I now turn to the much more important proposals of the Government of India which have received the acceptance of the Bengal Government. This question is a very much more important one than the Hon'ble Member's amendment. I will divide the proposals of the Government of India into two parts—first, that portion of the proposals which relates to the constitution of the Corporation itself, and then I will deal with what has been said with regard to the constitution of the General Committee. Primarily, the proposal put forward by the Government of India is that the number of the elected Commissioners shall be reduced from 50 to 25, and that the number of the whole body be reduced from 75 to 50. The reasons given by the Government of India for these proposals are two. In the first place they point out that in the past the Commissioners have been too much addicted to talk—to speech and criticism—rather than to action, or to allowing action to be taken, and the Government of India consider that the reduction in their number will tend to prevent this tendency in the future. Secondly, they consider that by this reduction there will be established in Calcutta a strict equality and balance of interests between the European and native elements in the Corporation, or, as I should prefer to put it, between the elected Commissioners on the one hand and the

representatives of the Government and of foreign trade on the other. "With regard to the allegation that too much time is taken up in making speeches, I do not desire to say very much. Both the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar have challenged it, and the former has referred to the opinion expressed by Sir Henry Harrison in 1888. Personally, I have never attached much weight to the proposal to reduce the number of Commissioners, per se and I am very much inclined to agree with Sir Henry Harrison that the time taken up in speaking does not depend so much upon the number of the Commissioners, but upon the number of those who desire to speak. I rather doubt whether, if the total number of Commissioners is reduced by one-third, there will be a proportionate reduction in the time occupied in speaking. But there is good deal to be said on the other side. In the first place, the proposal for a reduction in the number of Commissioners does not stand by itself. It is intimately connected with and forms an integral part of the very important reform proposed for the re-adjustment of the balance of interests between the two wings of the Corporation. Then again, Sir Henry Harrison was no doubt a very strong and efficient Chairman, and his opinion on all municipal matters carries high authority; but there have been strong and efficient Chairmen since his time, vixera fortes post Agamemnona, if I may vary a well-worn quotation, and some of these strong and efficient Chairmen have held a very decided opinion that the present number of Commissioners is too great for efficient administration. And, lastly, there is the undoubted fact, which cannot be denied, that 50 Commissioners are not likely to take up so much time in speaking as 75 Commissioners; so that there will be some reduction in the time taken up in talk, although it may not be in proportion to the actual numerical reduction.

"But the second reason adduced by the Government of India for the reduction of the number of Commissioners is of much greater weight, and to my mind it goes to the root of the whole matter, and it will be necessary for me to occupy the attention of the Council for some little time in dealing with it. Some of the Hon'ble Members have told us to-day that representation is the

true and only basis of taxation, and they have said in one way or another that no system of Government which does not place the municipal administration of Calcutta in the hands of the elected representatives of the rate-payers is in accordance with the true principles of Local Self-Government. I understand that this is a correct description of the proposition laid down by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar pointedly drew attention to the fact that a very small proportion of the municipal rates is paid by the mercantile community in Calcutta. The hon'ble mover of the amendment also stated that the Ward Commissioners were the elect of the people, although he was good enough to admit that they were not actually elected by the whole of the rate-payers. I fully expected that some figures would have been laid before the Council by the Hon'ble Members who opposed my motion, to show to what extent the elected representatives on the Corporation do actually represent the people of Calcutta; but they have not done so. I will now supply that omission. I will refer to the figures of registered electors and the figures of registered rate-payers. The number of registered voters in Calcutta is 13,890; i.e., about 2 per cent. of the total population. The number of rate-payers is 60,518; that is the number of persons who pay the consolidated rate. There are also a certain number of persons who pay other municipal taxes, such as the tax on horses and carriage-tax, the tax on carts, the license-tax on trades and professions, and other small items. It may be taken that the total number of rate-payers of all kinds is between 62,000 and 63,000. Now I will ask the Council to consider the true significance of these figures—13,890 against 63,000."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"Those who do not pay Rs. 24 a year should be excluded."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker continued:—"What has been said is that the elected Ward Commissioners are the representatives of the rate-payers. But the figures show the fact that they are not elected by so much as one-fourth of the total number of the rate-payers. The total number of the persons entitled to exercise the franchise in Calcutta is less than onefourth of the rate-payers, less than 2 per cent. of the whole population, and less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the whole male population of the town. This is a state of things which has not even an approximate parallel in any town in England of which I am aware. The hon'ble mover of the amendment has referred to some figures showing the number of members of different Corporations in England. They are, I believe, quite accurate, and I think the Hon'ble Member is entitled to all the advantage he can derive from them. But I should like him to look into the figures and numbers in the cases he has cited—towns like Glasgow, Leeds, Birmingham, Hull and Manchester—to look at the total number, and to compare the proportion of voters, and of registered electors, with the total population of the town. He will then find that in Glasgow there is one registered voter for every seven of the population of the popu lation; in Birmingham, one in five; in Leeds, one in four; while in Calcutta, the number is one in fifty of the population. In English towns women have votes; in Calcutta that is not the case. Therefore it is necessary to take votes; in Calcutta that is not the case. Therefore it is necessary to take only the male population of Calcutta, which, according to the last census, was 415,000. This means that the number of the registered electors is only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the whole number of males. Now I think it is obvious upon the face of these figures, that no sort of conclusion can be drawn from them to show that the elected representatives of the rate-payers in Calcutta have any claim to be considered as standing on the same footing as the corresponding representatives in England. The figures referred to by the Hon'ble Member are not such as I think the Council should accept as having any bearing upon the matter of representation. Some people in this country talk of the elective system as if it was a means to an end. The hon'ble the mover of the amendment said that the Ward Commissioners were the elect of the people, that the supreme power of control should be vested in the representatives of the rate-payers, and that any reduction in their number will lay the axe to the root of the principles of Local Self-Government.

"It is, I assert, nothing of the kind; the elective principle is only a means to an end. A far safer guide, the only safe guide, for our present purpose, is to have regard to the principle of representation, the representation of interests. It is because the system of election in Calcutta has wholly failed in practice to yield truly representative results that it has been found defective and now stands in need of reform. That system has hitherto placed the whole Executive power in the hands of a single class. I mean the middle class Bengali Hindus. The Hon'ble Mr. Apear in his speech denied that there was any Hindu predominance. But I maintain that the fact is notorious and cannot be denied. Out of the 50 elected members of the present Corporation, 37 are Bengalis, and it is my experience and the experience of every one who has sat on the Municipal Board and more especially on the General Committee, that the Hindu representatives on the Corporation can, if they wish it, sweep everything before them. [The Hon'ble Mr. Arcan said:—"My point is that they do not sweep away everything in their own way."] I do not wish, for one instant, to say a single word of disparagement of this class, or in depreciation of their merits and many good qualities. There are many of these whom I am proud to regard as my personal friends, and I hope that there are some who look upon me in the same light. But is it in accord with any legitimate scheme of Local Self-Government, that the whole administration of municipal affairs in a town, such as Calcutta, should be placed in the hands of a single class, and that class one which, as Mr. Risley has pointed out, has no special aptitude for trade and who look upon the foreign commerce and trade of Calcutta as no particular concern of theirs?

"We have been told that the Europeans, including Eurasians, form a small numerical minority of the whole population, and we have been told that the amount of taxes paid by the commercial community is comparatively insignificant. The proportion they pay is commonly said to be 30 per cent. [The Hon'ble Mr. Arcar said:—"Personally they may pay largely, but as business firms they do not pay much."] It is argued from these facts that it is unreasonable and unjust that the Government and the commercial community should receive an equal degree of representation with the native and non-commercial classes. [The Hon'ble Mr. Apear spoke as if the Corporation had created Calcutta. I deny that statement. I altogether reject the proposition that you can come to any conclusion on the question of representation of interests upon the basis of an estimate of mere number or of municipal rates. There are two great causes which have made Calcutta what it is, which have raised it from its position as a small obscure thinly populated village, to its present position as a great, rich, flourishing and populous city. The first is the fact that for many years it has been the seat of the Government, both of the Imperial and Provincial Governments, and the capital of the greatest Empire in this Continent; and, secondly, the fact of the existence in it of an enormous foreign trade. It is no exaggeration to say that these two causes acting together, and more especially the second of them, have actually created and called into existence nine-tenths of the whole value of property in Calcutta. The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham has referred to figures relating to the Excise Revenue of Calcutta. I will refer to the figures of the Income-Tax. If the Council refers to the Income-Tax returns, they will find that in a single year the towns of Calcutta and Howrah taken together pay Income Tax, approximately, in amount equal to the amount paid by the whole of the rest of Bengal taken together. And to what is that due? If we subtract from the Income-Tax paid by Calcutta the amount paid by the great body of Government servants; if we subtract the whole amount paid by the jute and other mills and by European and native firms engaged in the foreign trade of the port; and if, lastly, we subtract the amount paid by the great mass of other people who are attracted to Calcutta to minister to the wants of those classes, how much will remain? It will not be more than the merest fraction of what is paid at present. The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham has also referred to the great foreign population of Calcutta. I do not think it is generally known how large a proportion of the population of Calcutta is composed of foreigners—foreigners not merely to the city, but to the province of Bengal. The other day, I had occasion to look at the last Census Report of Calcutta, and on glancing at the table dealing with language, I found

some very striking figures. The total population is put down at 650,000 persons, and of these only 360,000 claimed Bengali as their mother tongue, the remainder, 290,000 claimed as their mother tongue some language or languages none of which are indigenous within 250 miles of Calcutta. Even this is not all; for it is notorious that a great number of those who serve as clerks, who work in such numbers in Government and business offices in Calcutta, are not natives of this city, but have come here to earn their livelihood. Can we imagine what would be the fate of Calcutta if, by any cataclysm of nature or any political misfortune, it should cease to be the seat of Government and be deprived of its foreign trade? Can any limit be placed on the degree of ruin in which all classes would be involved? Ninetenths of the value of landed property would be swept away, and in a brief space of time the town would dwindle away to the level of Port Canning or Diamond Harbour. As Mr. Risley admirably expressed it when introducing the Bill into Council, landlords would lose their tenants, lawyers would lose their clients, shops would lose their customers, schools would lose their pupils, and Calcutta would sink to the position of a city of the dead, a decayed and deserted capital, like Bruges, or Ravenna, or the once famous Cinque Ports.

"To measure the relative importance and value of the interests represented by Government and foreign commerce by the amount of municipal rates which is paid by traders, is as much as if we should seek to measure the value of national education by the salaries paid to the teachers; or the value to the country of a great railway by the dividends paid to the shareholders. These two interests—the interests represented by the Government and by foreign commerce -are of greater importance and value to the well-being of Calcutta, than all other interests taken together; and so far from its being unjust to give them an equal measure of representation on the Municipal Board, I maintain it would have been perfectly legitimate and equitable to give them a still higher proportion of representation.

"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has referred to the fact that in 1876 Sir Richard Temple would have been prepared to accept a proposal to fix the proportion of elected Commissioners at three-fourths of the whole number upon certain conditions, that is, that different nationalities should be represented. I think Sir Richard Temple was referring to the motion brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Brookes on behalf of the non-official Europeans. The Hon'ble Member also mentioned the motion brought forward by Mr. Irving in 1888, to reduce the proportion of elected Commissioners from two-thirds to one-half. I am glad that these two proposals have been referred to because they illustrate in a very significant way, the attitude referred to, because they illustrate, in a very significant way, the attitude of the non-official Europeans in this matter, and the growth and development of opinion amongst them. Mr. Brookes brought forward his motion in 1876, at a time when the principle of election had been entirely untried in Calcutta, and no one knew how the principle would work in practice. The whole thing was an experiment. The opinion which Mr. Brookes expressed was based entirely upon a priori principles. It was not derived from experience. But twelve years' experience was quite sufficient to teach the non-official Europeans their lesson. During these twelve years they saw how the elective system had worked, and they took the earliest opportunity in their power system had worked, and they took the earliest opportunity in their power of proposing that some more reasonable proportion of elected members should be allotted to them. I think the motion brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Irving in 1888 was entitled to greater weight than that of the Hon'ble Mr. Brookes in 1876, for the reason that the one was based upon experience, while the other rested only on theory.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has made what I can only regard as an attack upon certain proceedings of the Executive. It does not appear to me that that is a matter altogether germane to the motion before the Council; and I regret the more that it was made because I have no personal knowledge of the facts and am not in a position to make any remarks upon it. But I am given to understand that there is a complete answer to all that the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has said, and that although the facts stated by him are substantially accurate, nevertheless the inferences he sought to draw from them are entirely incorrect.

"A good deal has been said, in the course of to-day's proceedings, about the Bombay system and of its advantages and disadvantages, and the Hon'ble Member, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, was at some pains to declare that he was opposed to that system, and so also was the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. I understood the former to suggest that the Government of India were under a misapprehension in quoting a certain passage in the note of dissent signed by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and Babu Norendro Nath Sen as indicating that those Hon'ble Members were in favour of that system. Since this correspondence was published I have noticed that the passage in question in the note of dissent has been adversely criticised, in some of the Anglo-Indian papers, as calculated to mislead, and it is possible that these criticisms were in the mind of the Hon'ble Member when he made the disclaimer I allude to. Now it is not within my province to intervene between the Hon'ble Member and his critics, and I do not doubt that he is quite able to take care of himself. But in fairness to the Hon'ble Member I ought to state clearly that neither he nor Babu Norendro Nath Sen at any time gave the Select Committee to understand that they were in any way advocates of the Bombay system. On the contrary, on one occasion when this matter came incidentally before the Select Committee, the Hon'ble Members expressly stated that they did not want the Bombay system. There has certainly never been any misapprehension in my mind as to the attitude of these two gentlemen in this matter, and I think the other Members of the Select Committee, if referred to, will bear me out.

"On the other hand, I do not think that the Government of India can fairly be charged with any misapprehension. An attentive study of their letter of the 17th June will show that the Government arrived at their preference for the Bombay system as a model for Calcutta, by an entirely independent examination; and in paragraph 15 of that letter they plainly state that their preference had been actually expressed at a very early stage in the history of the Bill. The proposals of the Government of India have been arrived at without any reference to the note of dissent, and it is obvious to any one who will read the note of dissent that the two things are by far from identical. The Government of India have never proposed to introduce the whole of the Bombay system into Calcutta, neither has any one else that I know of. What has been proposed is to select certain features of the Bombay system which have been found by experience to work well, and which appear to be suited to the arrangements of Calcutta, and then to engraft those features upon the Calcutta constitution. Each of the parts so proposed for importation rests upon its own merits, and in no case has any suggestion been put forward merely

because it forms part of the Bombay system.

"Both the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Singha Bahadur complain that the arrangements proposed by the Government of India, in respect of the constitution of the Corporation, do not follow in substance the Bombay model. Even if it were true they do not follow the Bombay model I am not particularly concerned to defend it, because, as I have said before, there has never been any intention to follow that model slavishly; but when these gentlemen tell us that the basis of the Bombay system is not one-half elected and one-half nominated members, I must challenge that allegation. [The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said: -"I said that if a close analysis is made between the system in force in Bombay and the system now proposed, it will be found that they are not identical."] I do maintain this, that the basis of the Bombay constitution is undoubtedly one-half elected and one-half nominated Commissioners. Who are the Justices in Bombay? How do they get their appointments? These Justices in Bombay do not correspond to the Honorary Magistrates in Calcutta; they do not try cases like Honorary Magistrates do here. What their functions are I do not know, except that they have the power of returning a certain number of members to the Bombay Corporation. But one essential feature regarding them is this—that the whole of the Justices are nominated by the Government, and they hold their office purely and simply as nominees of the Government, and therefore, in effect, there is no practical difference between the Justices nominating certain members of the Bombay Corporation and the fifteen Commissioners

who are to be nominated by the Government here. If the Hon'ble Member contends that the Councillors elected by the nominated Justices owe their seats to election, why does he object, as he has done, to the precisely similar arrangement which is proposed for the General Committee? It has been said that four of the members to be elected to the General Committee by the nominated Commissioners will be nominees of the Government; how then can he say that the 16 members to be elected by the Justices in Bombay are not nominees of the Government?

"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said something to the effect that the reduction in the number of ward Commissioners from two to one in each ward will have the effect of entirely disfranchising the Muhammadan community. That statement has to a considerable extent been answered by the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham. The Muhammadan community possesses nine per cent. of the voting power; possibly a considerable number of them will be knocked out; but I am not prepared to admit that the whole of them would be knocked out. but I am not prepared to admit that the whole of them would be knocked out. If it were so, the remedy would be in the hands of the Government, who would appoint a considerable number of Muhammadans. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Apear said that would diminish the power of the Government to nominate representatives of other communities; but what he inferred from this is not correct; because as the total number of Commissioners is reduced, the relative value of nomination will be increased, and the powers of the Government will in no way be interfered with.

"This is all, I think, I need say in reference to the first part of the proposals of the Government of India in regard to the constitution of the

Corporation.

"I now turn to what has been said in regard to the constitution of the The object of the proposal with reference to the General Committee. constitution of the General Committee, the main object, is to get rid of the want of similarity, which existed in the original Bill, between the constitution of the General Committee and the constitution of the Corporation; and surely this object is sufficiently reasonable in itself not to call for any elaborate defence? There can be no doubt that the absence of similarity in the constitution of these two co-ordinate authorities is a possible source of friction and of danger, and to a certain extent it was a defect in the original Bill. And no one pressed this argument in the Select Committee with greater force and persistence than the Hon'ble Members who represented the Corporation. It was probably unavoidable, so long as the elected Commissioners out-numbered the nominated Commissioners by two to one. But now that these two wings are to be made of equal strength, the reason for it disappears.

"From some remarks, which have been made to-day, it seems to be supposed that in the General Committee there will not be a true balance of interests between the two parties, the elected section and the nominated section. Some gentlemen seem to think that the Government will invariably select its four members from among the nominated Commissioners only. I know of no authority for such a suggestion. The Government intends to preserve an absolutely free hand in the selection of its four members on the General Committee; and will always endeavour to select those Commissioners who, in its opinion, are most likely to do honest and efficient work, without regard to the particular wing or section of the Corporation to which they belong.

"Then, again, it has been urged that it is wrong in principle for the Government or any outside authority to make any direct appointments to the General Committee, and that once the Corporation is constituted by election and nomination, there should be no further interference, and that the Commissioners should be left to elect to the General Committee any persons whom they think fit in any manner authorised by law. As a matter of theory I am not prepared to accept this view without much stronger reasons than have been adduced. And as a matter of precedent, we know that this is the very system which has worked and worked well in Bombay. But apart from either theory or precedent, there is a good practical reason why the Government should be directly represented on the General Committee. Under the law of 1888 the General Committee is a mere Committee of the Corporation; it has no powers of

its own; and all its resolutions are subject to the confirmation of the Corporation in Meeting. But under the new Bill we have changed all that. Under the new Bill the General Committee will become a co-ordinate authority. It will possess considerable independent powers; and none of its resolutions, with certain specified exceptions, will require confirmation by the Corporation. It will be an independent and, within its own sphere, a governing body. Therefore, it seems to me there is as much reason for Government to be directly represented on the General Committee as on the other co-ordinate authority, the Corporation itself.

"I now pass on to what has been said by the Hon'ble the Raja of Nashipur in reference to the proposal that the eight members of the General Committee who are to be elected shall be chosen in equal proportions from the two wings. He said there was no such rule in Bombay. That is quite true, but I do not admit that the fact that there is no such rule in Bombay is any reason why there should not be such a rule here. The Council are aware that in the Corporation the elected and the nominated members are to be equal in numbers. Now if we follow the Bombay rule and allow these eight members to be elected to the General Committee by the whole body of Commissioners elected and nominated, and if each section puts forward its whole voting power, then each of the two sections would be able to elect one-half of the eight members. This result is what Government desires to attain, and it has been thought desirable both by the Government of India and by the Government of Bengal that provision should be expressly made for it in the Bill, and that it should not be left to the mere chances of election.

"This is all I need say, as I think I have answered every relevant point which has been raised. There are many other points to which I have expressly not referred, because they appeared to me to be points which go beyond the motion before us. But, so far as I can recollect, I have gathered together all the relevant arguments. I hope and I confidently expect that the Council will reject the amendments proposed by the Hon'ble Babu-Surendranath Banerjee and will accept the substantive motion which I have made."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I desire to say a few words by way of personal explanation. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has challenged a statement I have made, and said there is a complete answer to it. I only referred to the matter in illustration of the unbusinesslike way in which the work of the Municipality is done. If it happened to be an attack upon the Executive, I am sorry, but that was not my primary purpose. The facts were formally mentioned before the General Committee, and there was no contradiction to any of the facts I put forward. I shall be glad to supply the Hon'ble Member with a copy of my note on the subject."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee in reply said:—"I hope and trust that the Council will not follow the advice of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill and reject my amendment. The Hon'ble Member has remarked that if the amendment was accepted it would be impossible to dispose of the measure in the present session of the Council. I think that in a matter of this magnitude and importance it is very desirable that the public should have the amplest opportunity of considering and discussing the results which would follow from the adoption of the highly important changes proposed by the Government of India. I desire to correct some mistakes of fact which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has made in the course of his speech. He said that this Bill has been before the public for two years and a half, but as a matter of fact it has been before the public for one year and five months, the first intimation of the measure having been given in February 1898. Then there are important points which the public and the public bodies have not considered, questions relating to the reduction of the number of elected Commissioners, the constitution of the General Committee and other matters. These are questions which have never been before the Corporation and the public, and I think it right that they should now be

consulted in regard to them. My hon'ble friend has observed that the Corporation is well represented in this Council, and it is not necessary to refer it again to the Corporation. Why then was the Bill originally referred to the Corporation? It is a matter of the first importance, and I hope my hon'ble friend will agree to refer the Bill to the Corporation whom it most vitally affects. Let us have some more light, some kindly light thrown upon the subject. I am not quite sure that the European members of the Corporation might not be opposed to the dangerous innovations which have been proposed by the Government of India. I think it would be only fair to refer the Bill to the Corporation for their opinion upon the new proposals before the Council.

"Then there are the remarks made by the Hon'ble Member who represents the University, in the course of which he said he could not believe that any criticisms which might now be made would affect the question. I regret I am not prepared to accept that view. I have said that the Government of Bengal and the Government of India are highly deferential to the expression of public opinion. If we are able to put forward views that are sound and reasonable, I have not the slightest doubt that the Government will pay to

those views the consideration to which they are entitled.

"Then there is the rule which guides our deliberations, that when a motion is made for reference to a Select Committee, the Members of the Council have the opportunity of declaring their views on the principle of the measure so proposed to be referred. Therefore, we ought to take this opportunity of saying what we have to say, and leave it to the Government to accept or not

the proposals which we put forward.

"I am very sorry that certain remarks should have been made in this Council which imply a reflection upon some of those who have taken part in the agitation against this Bill. Such remarks are, I think, deeply to be deplored. The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie was pleased to say that a number of agitators had got up an agitation at public meetings in this town and elsewhere against this Bill, and that all this agitation was the work of wirepullers, of which the Government need not take the slightest notice."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker rose to order:—"The Hon'ble Member is only entitled to reply to remarks made upon his amendment. He is not entitled to reply on the original motion."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said :—"The Hon'ble Member can reply to the remarks which have been made."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee continued:—"Men representing the largest interests in this town have taken part in these demonstrations and have recorded their protest against the provisions of this Bill, and it is idle to say that these meetings were got up by wire-pullers and political agitators. It is all very well for my hon'ble friend to call others political agitators, but what would he say if his accusers were to turn round upon him and urge that he was a bit of a political agitator himself and that he sent round a circular to the tea-planters of Sylhet and Cachar asking them to set up an agitation in favour of this Bill? Would he not feel indignant and would we not sympathize with him in his distress? At the public meetings which have been referred to, the richest men in this town were present—the representatives of the Seals, the Mullicks, the Sets, the Rajas of Sobha Bazar and of various other influential families, of gentlemen who own about three-fourths of the European portion of this town. What would be the fate of the Hon'ble Member and his friends if they made up their minds to oust them from their palatial residences at Chowringhee? Why they would be like the wandering Jews and other homeless people!

"As to the voters in England, the qualification was a £10 rate, which almost every householder possesses. Here it is Rs. 24 a year. [The Hon'ble Mr. Baker—The comparison is not between Rs. 24 and £10, but the annual value of the house on which the tax is assessed. The valuation of the house is £10, and every body inhabiting a house of that assessed value is a voter. Here

it is an assessment of Rs. 150 a year.] That is so, and it amounts to universal suffrage, for almost every dwelling in England has that valuation.

"Once again I desire to say, on behalf of the people of Calcutta and of those whom I have the honour to represent, that if the recommendations of the Government of India are embodied in this Bill, it is our deliberate opinion that it would mean a death-blow to the prospects of Local Self-Government in Calcutta. My hon'ble friend the member in charge of the Bill is not aware of the deep-seated disappointment which will result by rushing this Bill through in its final stages. It would be much better to allow a little time for the discussion of this measure than to hurry it through in this fashion. That is the dictum of political wisdom, and I ask that the Council will adopt that dictum by its vote."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"It will be expected of me that on an occasion of so much importance I shall close the debate myself. I think it is hardly necessary after the excellent speech the Council has heard from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. And at this stage of the afternoon, what I have to say should be said as shortly as I can. I should like to speak to the Hon'ble Members who are opposed to the Bill in the frank and simple words that come from sympathy in their disappointments. When I first spoke upon this Bill last November, I remember saying that I realised their pain and vexation. It is not possible that a measure of this kind could have been introduced without rousing these feelings. Every member of a body, which is alleged to have disappointed expectation, is certain to resent the imputation with warmth. But it is against human nature not to be sorry for the man who means well and nevertheless does not succeed. And it has been in that attitude that I stand to this Bill to-day. My regret is sincere that it should be necessary to wound the feelings of a body whose intentions have been excellent.

"But, as I said last year, tenderness of feeling cannot be allowed to stand in the way of changes that are essential to the good government of the capital city of India, and the judgment which I expressed last year, and which I ventured to think was impartial, was that the changes of constitution proposed in the Bill were essential. I have listened with interest to-day to the eloquent, and in many points practical, speeches which have been delivered in opposition. I listened with respect to the assurances of the Hon'ble Members who are themselves Municipal Commissioners that the administration of Calcutta is all that it should be, and that, if there are defects, it is not the Corporation that are to blame. I am not, as they are, an expert, but nevertheless in a matter of this sort I must trust my own eyes and my own experiences, and with whatever regret I say it, I am compelled to say that in my judgment there is imperious need of improvement in the methods of administration in our city.

"The opinions of the majority of this Council, the opinions which I expressed last year, and which I have now been compelled to reiterate, and the dissents from those opinions which were recorded by the Hon'ble Members, have now been before another tribunal. I want you to consider what that tribunal is. It is a Government of India so completely changed within the last two years that the Military Member of Council is the only representative left of the body which accepted the proposals of Sir Alexander Mackenzie in 1897. It is a body of the highest and most experienced officials in India, and it is presided over by a Governor General who has engaged himself, as you all know, with the most lively interest in inquiring for himself into the merits of this controversy. It was to this body that our controversy was submitted. I can conceive no body whose impartiality and whose judgment were more to be trusted.

"The judgment has been that for efficient administration a change in the constitution of the Corporation must be made, and that we must go still further than we proposed in the amendment of the constitution. That conclusion is, of course, a disappointment; but I think all reasonable men will admit that it is a conclusion which we must now accept without further demur. A dissatisfied party appeals from the High Court to the Privy Council. But if the Privy Council decides against him, he may personally consider the decision wrong, but there is no more to be said or done. That is the case here. There has been an appeal to a tribunal whose impartiality none can impugn,

and that tribunal with a courtesy and consideration which only illustrate the strength of its opinion has given its judgment. To that judgment we must conform.

"Of course, it is a disappointment to the losing side. In that disappointment I can myself participate, for the judgment is, in a measure, against myself. The conclusion is not that Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Bill went too far, but that it did not go far enough, and that the number of elected members on the Corporation must be reduced from fifty to twenty-five. Sir Alexander Mackenzie was of opinion that this reduction was unnecessary so long as the Executive was strengthened and strong. The Select Committee gave the Local Government clear and definite powers of intervention in case of any miscarriage. With this safeguard I myself was prepared to be responsible for the good government of the city without further change of the constitution. That is not the opinion of the Government of India. They have balanced, as I did, advantages and disadvantages. They give greater weight than I did to the danger of friction, and call upon us to make an adjustment which shall avoid This is the deliberate conclusion of an impartial tribunal. I may and do regret it, just as some other Members of this Council have done to-day, but the arguments they use have never been absent from the minds of my predecessor or myself, and I cannot deny that in their serener atmosphere the Government of India are better judges, than we in the stress of contest, as to the exact weight that should be attached to them. I have, therefore, on the part of my Government accepted their conclusion. I cannot expect the Hon'ble Members who oppose the Bill to accept it without objection, but I am sure that they and the community of Calcutta will, in their further attitude in this discussion, remember the character of the tribunal which has given this decision and the sympathetic assurance with which that decision has been conveyed. It is final; it has to be accepted. What has now to be done, let us, for the reasons given by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, do as quickly as a just consideration of details will permit. I indulge the hope that the Council will join in this resolve, firstly, because of the notable moderation of the speeches that have been made in opposition, and, secondly, because of the assurance that my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee gave us in his opening speech—if he thought the Government of India had finally made up their mind, he would not waste time. That the Government of India has made up its mind he may take it from their letter to be absolutely certain. In that conclusion the Local Government has finally concurred.

"For the reasons the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has given, there will be no difficulty in completing the revision of the simple details that will be committed to them within a fortnight, and I trust the Council will accept the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Baker. There are two matters to which the Hon'ble Mr. Baker has not referred, and about which I would like to say a few words to the Council. The first is, that it was with much reluctance that I was compelled to intervene and call to order two Hon'ble Members who addressed us this afternoon. One of the points on which the expression of views was about to be made was that of the allegation of corruption among the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutts. That is a matter on which the Corporation, I see, are about to address me, and upon which the Corporation will have an immediate reply from myself. It is unnecessary to go further into it now. It is not a matter to discuss here. The second matter is as to the character of the administration of Calcutta in the past. I also ruled that this was out of order and beyond discussion, for the reason that the Government of India had come to their conclusion upon that point and had confirmed the opinion of Sir Alexander Mackenzie. The other question to which I wish to refer is that which my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee mentioned at the end of his first speech. He said this was a measure which was a death-blow to the prospects of Local Self-Government in Calcutta. I venture to remind him and all the Members of this Council of what I said on this subject last November. I said then that Local Self-Government was confined to no single and solitary system. Local Self-Government may be carried out and carried forward in many different forms and fashions, and the man who should refuse to amend the system of Local Self-Government, which was not fulfilling

expectations, would be the most deadly enemy of the whole system of Local Self-Government. The friend of Local Self-Government is the man who accepts experience and makes modifications accordingly. Therefore, I must take the liberty to differ from my hon'ble friend, and I can assure him that, so far from this measure being a death-blow to Local Self-Government, it is the truest help that Local Self-Government can in fact receive. Whatever disappointment it may bring to one particular class, the result will be sustained success and improvement in the administration of Calcutta."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's amendments being put to the vote, the Council divided:—

Ayes 6.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apear.
The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Singha Bahadur, of Nashipur.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.

Noes 11.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.
The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Rai Durgagati Banerjea Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Syud Ameer

So the amendments were lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker's motion was then put and carried. The Council adjourned to Monday, the 21st August, 1899.

CALCUTTA;
The 29th August, 1899.

F. G. WIGLEY,

Hossein.

Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,

Legislative Department.

### RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PORT OFFICER, CALCUTTA, FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

#### No. 1636Marine.

#### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 29th August 1899.

#### RESOLUTION.

Letter No. 2660, dated 14th July 1899, from the Port Officer, Calcutta, submitting his Annual Report for 1898-99.

COMMANDER P. J. FALLE, R.I.M., took over control of the Port Officer's Department from Commander B. P. Creagh, R.I.M., on the forenoon of the 1st April 1898, and has presided over the Department throughout the year.

2. The strength of the Bengal Pilot Service, at the close of the year, stood at 50, showing a reduction of two, as compared with the previous year. This was caused by one Pilot having resigned, and one retired. There are three grades of Pilots, viz. Branch Pilots, Master Pilots, and Mate Pilots, and the number on the list is divided between these grades as follows:-

		•••		16
Master Pilots				25
Mate Pilots	***	•••	***	9

of these seven Branch Pilots and one Master Pilot are licensed.

3. The number of Leadsmen increased from 9 on the 31st March 1898 to 11 at the close of the year. In the review of the previous year, it was stated that, owing to the large reduction from 13 to 9 of the staff of apprentices, arrangements had been made to obtain from England the services of five additional Leadsmen. During the year three apprentices were appointed in England, but as one apprentice resigned during the year the total increase in the number has been only two. Subsequent to the close of the year, two more apprentices were appointed from England, and the Secretary of State has been requested to send out another apprentice, who will arrive about the end of the current year. No local candidate applied to be examined in April 1899, and arrangements have been made to hold a special examination in November 1899 for the admission of a local candidate.

4. In 1893 it was decided to gradually reduce the strength of the Bengal Pilot Service, so as to give them more frequent employment, and thus make them more efficient. In 1895 the first step was made in this direction by reducing the number to 55, and now the strength has fallen to 50, which was the number contemplated in 1893.

The employment of the Pilots is shown in the following statement:—

	Average work through	number at out the year.		number of d each month.
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
Branch Pilots	 11.3	11.11	7.47	7.41
Senior Master Pilots	 11:02	9.63	5.79	6.06
Junior Master Pilots	 6.12	8.16	4.43	4.44
Mate Pilots	 7.98	7.49	3.34	3.69

In the case of the Branch Pilots, the number of vessels piloted shows an increase, while in the grade of Junior Masters, the number of vessels piloted is practically the same.

In the remaining grades the number of vessels piloted shows a reduction, due in one case to the larger number at work, and in the other to a smaller number of vessels falling to the grade.

5. The following table shows the number of arrivals and departures of vessels during the past three years:—

		Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Average tonnage.
1		2	3	4	5
Steamers	{	1896-97 1897-98 1898-99	939 1,102 1,102	924 1,097 1,116	3,002 2,995 3,116
Sailing vessels	{	1896-97 1897-98 1898-99	 118 133 105	114 126 107	1,580 1,866 1,757

This shows a further decrease in the number of sailing vessels visiting the port.

6. The following statement shows the number of vessels drawing over 21 feet piloted inwards and outwards during the last two years:—

		21-2	2.	22-	23.	23	24.	24-	25.	25-	26.	26-	27.	To	otal.
	Year.	Inwards.	Outwards,	Inwards.	Outwards,	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Ontwards.	Inwards.	Outwards,	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards,	Outwards,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ii	12	13	14	15	10
Steamers { Sailing vessels {	1897-98 1898-99 1897-98 1898-99	59 37 23 25	96 88 34 25	55 29 23 18	118 114 23 25	79 66 8 7	187 151 5 7	48 23	149 158	7 6	59 126 	1	3 21 	249 159 54 52	612 658 63 48

Compared with the previous year, there has been a decrease in the number of steamers inwards and an increase in outwards, and a decrease in the number of sailing ships both inwards and outwards.

7. Only one vessel was neaped during the year. During 1896-97 45 vessels were detained, and in 1897-98 six vessels were detained for want of water, and the gradual reduction in these numbers appears to show that the several channels of the river have improved.

8. There were 27 groundings and 4 collisions during the year against 33 and 8 respectively, during the previous year. Of the groundings, 13 were either accidental or slight, 4 due to alteration of channel, and 2 in which the Pilots were not to blame. In the case of the collisions, one vessel, the S.S. Mecca, was totally lost, and in two others damage was caused. The percentage of casualties to vessels was 1.27 against 1.66 and 1.90 in the two previous years. This record is satisfactory.

9. Thirty three preliminary enquiries were held by the Port Officer during the year, of which 3 were referred to Departmental Courts of Enquiry. In two of these the Pilots were found guilty of negligence and want of proper care, and were suitably punished. In the third case, the Departmental Court found that the Pilot was not to blame. The Government, however, considered that the Pilot's action amounted to rash and negligent navigation, but as he had been acquitted of blame by the Court, no punishment was inflicted on him beyond the record of the opinion of Government.

10. Three special Marine Courts were also held during the year. In the first case, resulting in the loss of the S.S. Mecca, the Court was of opinion that the casualty was due to an error of judgment of the Master, who was drowned. The Court was further of opinion that the Chief Engineer of the S.S. Lindula.

the vessel against which the Mecca collided, was to blame for want of energy displayed by him in repairing the shaft of his vessel, and he was warned to keep his log in a more methodical manner. The Chief Engineer of the S.S. Mecca also was severely censured for gross negligence in omitting to close the watertight door of the engine room of the vessel. In the second case, the Court found the Tug Master guilty, and suspended his certificate as Master, and his license as steam-tug pilot, for three months, a local certificate of competency as Mate being granted him for that period. In the third case, which was one of grounding near Vizagapatam, the Court found the Master guilty, and his certificate was suspended for three months.

11. The Inland Steam Vessels Act was amended during the year to enable Local Governments to frame rules for the protection of inland vessels from collisions. Rules were accordingly framed and submitted to the Govern-

ment of India, and are at present under consideration.

12. The S.S. Guide made 21 trips during the year. As explained in previous years, these trips are made chiefly in towing pilot brigs to and from their stations, and in supplying them with stores, water, and provisions.

13. The receipts and expenditure on account of pilotage for the last

three years are shown below:--

				Receipts.	Expenditure.
1000.07				Rs.	Rs.
1896-97				8,55,724	7,44,392
1897-98	•••		***	10,45,081	8,51,887
1898-99	•••	•••		10,33,642	8,23,655

14. The number of certificates of each class granted to Masters, Mates, Engineers and engine-drivers, after examination in Calcutta, is shown in the table below:

Nature	Candidates,	Total		RESULT.		Provisional	Renewal	
OF CERTIFICATE.	Candidates.	number examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Not eligible.	certificate granted.	of certifi- cate.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colonial	Master Do., Provisional First Mate Oaly Second, First-class Engineer Second-class	9  30  20 5 37	3  14  6 2 24	6  16  3 13				
Home Trade {	Master	2	2				******	
	First-class Master Second-class ,, Serang Engineer First-class engine-driver Second-class ,,	1 89 88 1 75 58	28 29 1 31 24	1 61 59  44 34				
		415	164	251				

The duties of First Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor were conducted by Mr. G. Robertson throughout the year, with the exception of 27 days in September 1898, when he was on privilege leave. During this period Mr. E. G. Venn, the Second Surveyor, acted for him, and was assisted by Mr. T. W. Fish, Lloyd's Surveyor.

16. The gross receipts from fees, collected for surveys, amounted to Rs. 31,627, and the expenditure, including travelling allowances of Surveyor to

out-stations, amounted to Rs. 27,110. In all 422 vessels were surveyed.

17. The Department was efficiently managed by Commander Falle during the year, and the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the Port Officer.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. B. BUCKLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

## REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1899-1900.

No. 638B., dated Calcutta, the 18th August 1899.

From—H. J. McIntosh, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P., To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the first quarter of 1899-1900, comprising the months of April, May and June 1899.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter amounted to 29,38,009 maunds, as compared with 25,63,412 maunds in the previous quarter and 27,56,417\* maunds in the

\*Revised figures. previous quarter and 27,56,417\* maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 69,58,672, as against Rs. 60,73,882 in the previous quarter and Rs. 65,28,353\* in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

3. The quantity of locally-made salt removed from the golas in Orissa during the quarter, and the quantity which remained in store at its close, are

shown in table (I) below :-

TABLE I.

1			2
		1	Puri.
			Mds.
Balance at the close of the pr	evious quarter		4,84,510
Manufactured or added durin	ng the quarter		•••••
	Total		4,84,510
Sold during the quarter			17,148
Wastage			2,853
	Total		20,001
Balance at the close of the qu	arter		4,64,509

The total sales of locally-made salt during the quarter amounted to 17,148 maunds, as compared with 15,616 maunds in the previous quarter and 7,186 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Duty was paid on the full quantity sold.

4. The subjoined table (II) shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter,

as compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the last two years:—

TABLE II.

		1897	-98.	1898	-99.	1899-	1900.	
WHENCE IMPO	WHENCE IMPORTED.		quarter.	First	uarter.	First quarter.		
		Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
I.—United Kingdom II.— { Hamburg		13,19,161 1,76,311 1 1,42,889 3,32,112  7  1,05,269 1,08,243 25,000  1,44,179	10,13,402 3,14,929 1 19,610 3,57,192 33,956 1,58,910 1,89,711 1,92,227 22,932	14,73,752 93,917  1,14,787  1,19,778 5,004 18,172 60 55,151	16,00,915 1,03,142 3,082 500 2,35,686 3,220 1,79,979 1,30,982 1,57,986 15,261 18,168 60 88,392	16,42,001 3,56,649  1,38,860  1,85,111 2,51,729 1,36,791 6,154  1,800 1,15,937	14,92,45 2,58,80 18,51 3,40 2,53,72 6,16 2,05,41 2,52,40 54,10 1,44,094	
	Total .	23,53,165	24,36,253	18,80,621	25,17,353	28,35,022	26,89,06	

5. Table III shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

TABLE III.

Mds.   Mds.		WHERE STORED.		First quarter of 1898-99.	Second quarter of 1898-99.	Third quarter of 1898-99.	Fourth quarter of 1898-99.	First quarter of 1899-1900.
Sulkea Government salt golas         10,73,011         14,95,426         18,34,249         18,62,926         17.5           Kidderpore Dock         ditto          5,19,182         6,43,290         5,03,972         5,12,171         5,1           Chittagong Government salt golas          49,816         1,05,225         1,75,824         1,36,309           Ditto private         ditto          1,86,737         132,681         98,557         96,557           Narayanganj (Bonded salt warehouses)          10,522         16,170         58,660         56,987         56,987           Kulma           5,120         2,046         2,982         2,282           Balasore           6,016         15,030         10,184         20,147           Chandbali            6,016         15,030         10,184         20,147           Bhairab Bazar            3,640         24,000         21,500         25,500		1		2	3	4	5	6
Sulkea Government salt golas      10,73,011     14,95,426     18,34,249     18,62,926     17.5       Kidderpore Dock     ditto      5,19,182     6,43,290     5,03,972     5,12,171     5,5       Chittagong Government salt golas      49,816     1,05,229     1,75,824     1,33,309     7,00       Ditto private     ditto     1,86,737     1,32,681     98,537     96,567     1,36,607       Narayanganj (Bonded salt warehouses)      10,522     16,170     58,660     56,967     1,56,97       Ebulna     (ditto)      5,120     2,466     2,982     2,232       Balasore     (ditto)      874     5,100     3,673     3,3       Dhairlab Bazar     (ditto)      6,016     15,530     10,184     20,147       Libratian       3,640     24,600     21,500     25,500     25,500				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bhagalpur (ditto) 6,210 2,120 35,800 45,000 Purulia (ditto) 9,970	Kidderpore Dock Chittagong Gove: Ditto privi Narayanganj (Bo Khulna Balasore Chandbali Bhairab Bazar Jhalakati Bhagalpur	ditto months alt golas tte ditto nded salt warehous ( ditto )	ees)	5,19,182 49,816 1,86,737 10,522 5,120 874 6,016 3,640 6,773 6,210	6,43,290 1,05,229 1,32,681 16,170 2,646 5,100 15,630 24,000 46,800 2,120	5,03.972 1,75,824 98.537 58,660 2,982 3,673 10,184 21,560 36,800	5,12,171 1,26,309 96,567 56,487 2,232 3,20,147 28,500 45,000	17.26,129 5,57,063 75.710 56,957 41,287 1,605 822 10,559 25,830 18,100

6. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing through the several pass-stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, as well as the despatches by steamers and flats during the quarter and the corresponding quarters of the last two years, are shown in table (IV) below:—

TABLE IV.

	1.0.3	1	BY WATER	• CE : 1994	19	100,000	BY BA	IL.	BY STEAM	MERS
PERIOD.	Ved Bali khal.	Vid Sankrail,	Vid Gewan- khali.	Viá Kidder- pore.	Viá Ballia- ghatta,	Vid Rathtala Ghat,	By the East Indian Rail- way.	By the East- ern Bengal, Central and South-Eastern Railways or vid Chitpur.	Quantity des- patched in to the interior (exclud in g Orissa).	Quantity des- patched to
1	2	8	4	- 5	6	7	8	9	10	11
First quarter of 1897-98 Ditto of 1898-99 Ditto of 1899-1900	Mds. 91,936 84,794 98,652	Mds. 1,25,183 1,18,859 1,35,005	Mds.  50,382 51,841 52,349	Mds. 38,275 31,890 50,494	Mds. 1,75,686 2,01,688 2,34,030	Mds. 770	Mds. 12,63,591 9,41,459 8,38,344	Mds. 2,47,949 6,61,071* 7,42,698	Mds. 3,32,564 3,34,226 4,00,623	Mds. 17,444 26,628 14,863

7. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar during the quarter amounted to 5,621 maunds and 10 seers, as noted in the margin, against 2,613 maunds and 10 seers in the previous quarter, and 2,250 maunds and 20 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

8. The quantity of saltpetre removed from the refineries during the quarter on payment of duty amounted to 5,552 maunds, as compared with 6,850 maunds in the previous quarter, and 6,074 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

9. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to

the published market reports, were as follows:-

April	1899			 15,400
May	,,	•••		 34,310
June	"	***	•••	 11,540
			Total	 61,250

It is reported that three sailing vessels were en route for Calcutta at the close of the quarter with 7,700 tons of salt from Hamburg.

10. Table V shows the average wholesale price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter:—

TABLE V.

DES	CRIPTION	OF S	ALT.	Fortnight ending 15th April 1899.	Fortnight ending 30th April 1899.	Fortnight ending 15th May 1899.	Fortnight ending 31st May 1899.	Fortnight ending 15th June 1899,	Fortnight ending 30th June 1899.
	1			2	. 3 .	4	5	6	7
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs, A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. 1
diverpool damburg duscat deddah Bombay		::	::	64 12 9 61 0 0 40 8 0 44 12 9 50 0 0	66 5 1 62 9 7 40 4 0 44 12 5 50 0 0	67 11 8 63 9 7 40 8 0 45 0 0 49 15 1	66 9 10 58 4 4 44 11 2 49 12 5	61 9 9 55 3 8 43 9 1 54 4 6	60 11 8 55 0 0 34 0 40 1 9 60 0 0

11. The following table (VI) shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at the several outports and inland warehousing stations:—

TABLE VI.

		ADMITTED	INTO BOND.	CLEAN	RED.
PORT OR STATION,	Description of salt.	First quarter of 1898-99,	Firts quarter of 1899-1900.	First quarter of 1898-99.	First quarter of 1899-1900.
1	2	8	4	5	6
		MDS. S. C.	MDs. s. c.	Mps. s. c.	MDs. s. c.
Chittagong { Narayanganj Khulna Balasore Chandbali Shairab Bazar Shalakati Bhagalpur Purulia	Liverpool	46,422 0 0 16,765 0 0 6,220 0 0 31,967 0 0 21,640 0 0 37,598 0 0 18,870 0 0	70,500 0 0 9,112 0 0 9,000 0 0 22,010 0 0 33,085 0 0 24,025 0 0 1,67,732 0 0	53,646, 0, 0 5,920 0 0 85,477 15 14,033 0 0 11,404 20 0 39,863,18 0 27,000 0 0 55,260 15 0 10,878 0 0 8,830 0 0 3,12,312 28 0	68,190 20 0 2,748 8 0 1,12,724 5 0 10,185 0 0 8,051 5 0 80,793 0 0 35,755 0 0 49,364 30 0

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from Cuttack and Puri.

### WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

### For the week ending the 28th August 1899.

Bardwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.32, Kalna 2.81, Katwa 2.59, Raniganj 0.42. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of aman paddy completed. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa slightly increased. Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	•••	in Location		18	per rupee.
Kalna		•••	•••	143	
Katwa	•••	***		1511	per rupee.
Raniganj	•••	•••	•••	$15\frac{1}{9}$	)

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar '51, Rampur Hât 1·10. Weather hot. More rain wanted Rice sells at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 0.88, Vishnupur 1.92. Weather hot with occasional light showers. More rain wanted. Weeding operations going on. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Rice is selling at Bankura 17½ seers and at Vishnupur 17 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 5.55, Contai 4.47, Tamluk 2.53, Ghatal 2.68. Aus paddy is being reaped. Prospects good. Aman paddy is being still transplanted. Frospects very good except in parts, which were inundated. Cattle-disease and grass-hoppers reported from some places in the Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	CH.	
Sadar				15	0	1
Contai				15	0	
Tamluk		***			$3\frac{1}{2}$	per rupee.
Ghatal	***		***	18	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 69, Serampore 2.35. Transplantation of aman paddy continues. State of jute and sugarcane not favourable. Cattle-disease in Sadar subdivision. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 0.57, Ulubaria 2.44. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers. Transplantation of aman still going on. Prospects hopeful. Condition of jute and sugarcane good. Harvesting of aus commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13 seers 14½ chitacks per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·37, Barasat 3·34, Basirhat 1·23, Diamond Harbour I·23. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospect of winter rice crop is fair everywhere, except in low lands in Basirhat and Diamond Harbour which are still under water. Prospect of aus and jute is not good in Diamond Harbour. Transplantation going on briskly. Aus being harvested. Cattle-disease reported in Basirhat. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

일반생님! 그 그리고 있는 네			Srs.	
Sadar		 1	2 to 16	1
Barasat		 •••	15 16	1
Basirhat		 	16	per rupee.
Diamond Har	bour	 	13	)

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 58, Kushtia 1.40, Meherpur 2.79, Chuadanga 1.48, Ranaghat .96. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of aus and steeping of jute going on. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar				15	
Kushtia	•••			16	
Meherpur	***	•••		14-8 >r	er rupee.
Chuadanga	•••	•••		14-4	1000
Ranaghat		•••	***	13	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·18, Jangipur 1·02, Kandi 0·62. Weather cloudy and hot. Harvesting of bhadoi and cutting of jute continue. Transplantation of aman finished. Mulberry doing well. Fodder insufficient, and cattle pox appears in Daulatabad police-station. Water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 14 seers, Jangipur 15 seers, and Kandi 17 seers per rupee.

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0.77, Jhenida 0.40, Magura 0.96, Narail 0.41, Bangaon 1.06. Weather seasonable, more or less cloudy with occasional light showers. Harvesting of aus paddy is going on. Prospect is good. Insects disappeared. Rivers are rising. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. Ch.	
Sadar	 •••		16 87	200,5
Jhenida	•••	•••	16 0	AND THE RESERVE TO A SECOND STREET, SAME AND A SECOND STREET, SAME AND A SECOND STREET, SAME AND ASSESSMENT OF THE SECOND STREET, SAME ASSESSMENT OF THE SECOND ST
Magura	 	•••	18 12	per rupee.
Narail			15 0	(
Bangaon		• • •	17 0	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.08, Bagirhat 2.25, Satkhira 2.31. Weather hot with occasional rain. Transplantation of aman and harvesting of aus going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Insects have disappeared. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar				161	} per rupee.
Bagirhat Satkhira	•••	•••	•••	161	per rupee.
Satkhira	***	***	•••	14	)

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.62, Nator 1.04, Naugaon 2.7. Prospects of crops fair. Harvesting of aus, steeping of jute, and transplantation of aman going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice sells at  $17\frac{1}{2}$  seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 2.30. Weather seasonabe. Standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 2:30, Alipur Duars :80. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of haimanti paddy and steeping of jute progressing. Bhadoi paddy still being harvested. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 6.64, Siliguri 7.45. Weather seasonable. Hills—Kalai and phaphar being sown; Bhutta being reaped; bhadoi, haimanti dhan, chota and bara marua doing well. Terai—Jute and bhadoi being cut; haimanti paddy being transplanted; sugarcane doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

			ors.	
Hills	•••	•••	 10	} per rupee.
Terai	•••		 16	S per rupes.

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 25 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.43, Gaibanda 1.86, Kurigram 0.29, Nilphamari 0.56. Weather seasonable. Health of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Transplantation of winter rice and steeping of jute going on. Common rice selling at 17 seers 1 chitak per rupee.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 3.03. Aus being harvested. Cutting of jute and transplantation of aman still going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0.60, Sirajganj 1.08. Weather cloudy and hot. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers 11 chitaks per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.09, Manikganj .08, Munshiganj 1.42, Narainganj .97. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 4.34, Kishorganj 2.38, Jamalpur 3.03, Netrokona 4.87, Tangail 5.71. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells as follows:—

					DIB.	
Sadar				e u e gar	20	)
Jamalpur .				•••	171	Maria Santagraphy in
Tangail		•••	•••	•••	171	>per rupee.
Kishorgan	İ	•••	•••	•••	19	1
Netrokona			•••		24-4	J

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.39, Goalundo 0.71. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops generally fair. Common rice sells at 16½ seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 0.72. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair, but pamari insects in places. Common rice sells at 15 seers (aman) and 18 seers (aus) per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.24, Brahmanberiah .86, Chandpur 1.29. Weather seasonable. Jute cutting in progress. Prospects of aman continue favourable. Average price of common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 4:30, Feni 3:01. Prospects of crops fair. Transplantation of aman and harvesting of aus continue. Cattle-disease reported from Chagalnaya. Water sufficient. Fodder-supply less good than usual. Common rice—aman 16 seers and aus 19 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 0.92. Weather seasonable. Reaping of aus continues. Transplantation of aman progressing. Prospects good. Common rice 15 seers per rupee. Water and fodder sufficient.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.47, Barh 1.12, Bikram 1.68, Dinapore 4.58, Hilsa 1.60. Weeding of bhadoi crops going on in some places. Transplantation of paddy still continues. Condition of cattle fair. Green fodder and water-supply for cattle plentiful. Common rice in Patna sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.72, Jahanabad 2.07, Aurangabad 2.43, Nawada 0.63. Transplantation of paddy going on. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.51, Buxar 2.45, Bhabua 2.53, Sasaram 5.22. Transplantation of paddy progressing. Fodder and water abundant.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.26, Siwan 8.28, Gopalganj 7.54. Weather sultry. Transplantation of paddy continues. Prospects of bhadoi bad. Rain has much injured prospects of paddy. Average price of common rice 13.8 seers and of makai 18.10 seers

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 2.52, Bettiah 5.39, Barharwa 7.74, Bagaha 3.17, Ramnagar 2.62. Prospect of bhadoi crop not good. Transplantation of aghani paddy progressing. Makai ripening. Kodo and sauan millets and early paddy being harvested. Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 8.55, Hajipur 2.43, Sitamarhi 1.96. Transplantation of rice still continues. Prices are -Common rice 11½ seers, wheat 15 seers, barley 20 seers, makai 18 seers, gram 19 seers, rahar 19 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 4.76, Samastipur 9.43, Madhubani 1.61. hot with occasional showers. Transplantation of paddy is still in progress. Weeding of bhadoi crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease reported from the Sadar subdivision. Common rice sell as follows:— Weather Weeding

0.			Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	•••	 ***	12	0	)
Samastipur Madhubani		 	13	0	per rupee.
madnubani		 	11	3	).

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 1 66, Begusarai 2 71, Jamui 5 06. Weather hot with occasional showers. Transplantation of winter rice going on. Prospects of bhadoi crops not favourable. Sowing of mirchai going on. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. Ch	
Monghyr Begusarai Jamui	•••		***	12 5	} per rupee.
Degusarai	***	•••		11 0.	per rupee.
Jamui	•••	***		12 0	)

Bhagalpur.—Weather wet and cloudy with rain at intervals. Rainfall at Sadar 4.65, Banka 1.83, Madhipura 4.89, Supaul 4.29. Bhadoi being reaped, outturn poor. Transplantation of aghani paddy almost over. Prospects favourable. Stray cases of cattle-disease Prices stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 3.07, Kishanganj 3.85, Araria 3.30. Weather seasonable. Bhadoi paddy being harvested. Jute being steeped and aghani being transplanted. Prospects good. Cattle-disease, called dhodhopa, prevails in than Kaliaganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	
Badar		***	 14	)
Kishanganj Araria		•••	 15	per rupee.
Araria	***		 16	) -

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.13, Chanchal 2.50, Shibganj .12, Gajol 5.21. Weather very hot with occasional showers of rain. Harvesting of bhadoi paddy going on. Prospects of winter rice good. Price of coarse rice (bhadoi) 17 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather clear and hot. Prospects of paddy good. Indiancorn poor. Cattle-disease reported from Godda. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 13 seers 9 chitaks and of Indian-corn 17 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.83, Jajpur 1.68, Kendrapara 2.38, Banki 4.15. Weather seasonable. Sarad, jute, haldia cotton, and sugarcane are growing. Beali being harvested in places. Sarad being damaged by insects in places. Rain not sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

3.00			S.	ch.	
Cuttack	***	 •••	15	12	1
Jajpur Kendrapara	***	 	17	1	
Kendrapara	***	 	17 19	11	per rupee.
Banki		 	15	12	)

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 3.22. Weather hot. Weeding, puddling and transplanting of sarad continue. Beali is being reaped at places. Sugarcane thriving well. Rice sells at  $18\frac{1}{9}$  seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from places. Fodder and water sufficient. Prospects of winter rice crop good.

Angul.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.53, and at Bisipara 1. A few light showers. In some places transplantation and second ploughing, which were suspended, recommenced. In some places highland winter paddy, which was growing yellow for want of rain, is now improving. Unfavourable reports received from the interior. More rain urgently needed to complete agricultural operations. Aus paddy withering in some places. If there be sufficient rain within 10 days, prospects of crops will not be bad. The Subdivisional Officer, Khondmals, reports the same as in last week. Rice sells at Angul 22 seers and at Bisipara 12 seers per rupee.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 3.47, Khurda 4.52. Beali and mandia being cut in places. Sarad being weeded and transplanted. Insect pests, locally called jhintika, have appeared in some parts. More rain wanted in several places. Sugarcane and other miscellaneous crops doing well. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

1				S. ch.	
Sadar			•••	17 11	
Khurda		***		15 12	per rupee.
Interior of th	e district	***	***	15 12	1

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.61, Giridih 1.33. Weather rainy. Transplantation nearly finished. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 2.09. Weather seasonable. Transplantation still continues. Gondli is being harvested. Prices stationary. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful.

Palamau.—Rainfall 2·20. Weather seasonable. Standing crops generally doing well. No cattle-disease. Rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 4.52, Gobindpur 29. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on ground generally good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Tundi, Nirsha, and Topehanchi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers 6 chitacks and at Gobindpur 14 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 3.03. More rain is wanted. Common rice sells at 16 seers 6 chitacks per rupee.

General Summary.—Rainfall during the week has been general, but moderate. The reports from Chota Nagpur are better. The winter rice crop is generally doing well, but in Orissa more rain is still wanted; and conditions in Angul, though somewhat improved, are still threatening. The harvesting of early rice and jute crops is going on. The price of common rice shows no important change during the week. Fodder is generally sufficient, and cattle are for the most part in good condition.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Revenue Department, The 29th August 1899.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

. One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of April 1899.

	Whence imported, Rice and paddy.	Rice. Paddy. Total	2 8 4	BENGAL, Mds. Mds. Mds.	Burdwan 1,02,455 1,08,804 2,39,488 12,100,8491 1,00,4491	Total of Bengal 12,20,486 2,27,169 13,62,468	BIHAR.   10   10   10   10   10   10   10   1	Total of Bihar 1,656 30 1,675
FOOD-GRAINS,		Wheat,	22	Mds.	3,085 1,766 1,598 96,704 19,092 82 11,897 1,897 1,897	1,34,372	2,037 8,547 4,547 344 8,151 6,131 6,236 91	69,670
	Gram	and pulse.	9	Mds.	6,877 8,496 8,697 8,096 8,096 19,746 24,628 21,620 319 11,16,130 1,16,130	5,81,753	49,734 6853 7,506 7,506 7,833 7,4 28,312 106 481 5,633	90,240
	Other	food- grains.	7	Mds.	30 2,180 40 1,900 8,147	12,297	2,675 348 786 10,409	17,184
	1	Total,	80	Mds.	8,89,030 8,28,204 1,0,5,204 1,0,5,204 9,0,455 4,0,0,559 69,331 40,131 40	20,90,888	54,456 3,953 118,032 744 544 548 10,627 11,037 1,013 65,854	1,78,749
FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		Jute, raw.	6	Mds.	100 47,687 110,486 17,346 17,538 17,538 17,538 17,538 17,538 17,538 17,538 17,538 17,538 17,538 18,438 18,438 18,438 18,438 17,637 41,838 18,4	8,29,201	5,040 1,224 1,639	7,912
RODUCTS.	Gunna	hags.†	10	No.	22,524 6,265 64,265 64,713 1,246,460 770 800 77,652 30,870 75,635 30,870 76,635	1,968,790	385 280 280 140 1,050 7,140 980	10,185
OILS		Linseed.	11	Mds.	7,003 4,866 4,866 10,05,468 19,159 5,478 5,478 5,478 1,021 2,1021 1,021 1,021 1,021 1,031 1,031 1,044 1,044 1,044	2,10,725	1,97,471 99,090 1,09,881 23,294 49,536 1,11,365 1,65,421 83,984 89,844 89,844 89,844 89,844 89,844 89,844 89,844 864 864 864 864 864 864 864 864 864	9,67,192
OILSEEDS.	Tropond	seed.	12	Mds.	30 383 383 189 189 201 204 404 6,346 6,346 6,346 6,346 6,346 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170	35,100	18,421 3,094 1,168 6,430 16,633 16,633 47,831 18,568 18,568 24,263	1,81,149
	Tea, Indian.		13	Mds,	8,185	10,260	31	81
	Cotton, S		14	Mds.	47 1,713 69 270 340 4,022 1,342 1,342 1,88	14,588	el el 03	24
	Silk, raw.		15	Mds.	28.8 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	1,562 8	17	17
	Coal and		16	Mds.	56,588.852 5,012 5,012 5,012 5,013	37,21,495	4	
	Indigo,		11	Mds.	<u> </u>	7	63	63
SUGAR,		Веппед	18	Mds.	1,691	1,818		
B,	·pa	Unrefin	19	Mds.	1, 94 1, 961 1, 961 9, 375 9, 519 10, 258 6, 395 1	60,150	8,219 8,219 1 1 50 83 83 83	9,143
TOBACCO.	-osti	Unmanı tured.	50	Mds.	136 119 2,437 2,437 2,187 17,377 701 20 860 2,608	39,755	518 10 304 265 17 9,197	10,306

				POOD-GRAINS,				FIBROU	FIBROUS PRODUCIS,		OILSEEDS.									
Whence imported.		Rice and paddy.	paddy.		-	-			_		-	1					800	SUGAR.	TOB	Tobacco.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).	Wheat,	and pulse.	food. grains,	Total,	Jute, raw.	Gunny.	Linseed,	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian,	Cotton, raw,	Silk, raw,	Coal and coke,	Indigo.	*poupe	retined.	manufac-	nufac- ired.
	89	60	4	10	8	7	00	6	10	11	12	13	14	12	9	;	H	n		nM ut
ORTSSA.	Mds.	Mds.	. Mds.	Mds.	Mds,	Mds.	Mde								07	7	18	19	50	21
Dalasore	833 27,555	391	4 835 1 27,800	2 146	623				3,505	Fids.	Mds.	Mds,	Mds.	Mds,	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds,	Mds.
Total of Orisea	28,388	396	28,635	991	623	1	29,404		3.505					2						11
CHOTA NAGPUR.					1						1		1	4					1	1
Hazaribach	17,144		17,144 628	111	18		17,162	1111	70 140 70	2,192	155	9		111	2,63,497	111	111	111	135	
Total of Chota Nag-	17,772		17,772		18	1	17,790		280	5,349	155	98			19,64,361					
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutemant.	12,68,302	2,27,594	14,10,548	2,04,188	6,72,634	29,461	23,16,831	8,37,863	1,982,760	11,91,043	2,16,404	10,837	14,612	1,623	56,25,556		1,818	69,293	50,076	5,146
OTHER PROVINCES.								1			İ		1		j	+		1		1
Assam North. Western Pro- vinces and Oudh. Punjab Provinces Raiputama and Central Froinces Raiputama and Central Berar Bombay Baran Buran Other places	7,891 1 589 1 689 1 689 8 8	11 11! 11!!!	7,591	4,72,094 341	22,150 1,385 768 	898	5,24,443 685 9,256 768 778 780 780	909	2,695	3,40,611	20, 421 1,67, 568 2, 483 531	4,426 143 2 2 2 124 3	2,111 23,026 9,902 8,955 12,365 18,345 973 486 1,634 486 1,634	10 to H	37,255 4,088		3,062	3,073	8 191	24 24 30
Grand Total of (1899 Imports in (1898 I	12,76,746	2,27,594	14,18,991	6,76,553	5,50,175	29,732	28,52,889	8,38,369	1,996,140	15,36,882	4,07,447	15,035	87,413	1,634 5	56,70,052 40,57,84S	1 5 90		1 92 92	50,235	6,609
				* One ma	and of pad	dy is equiv	* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice	sers of rice.		Dest.		-	-	-	-	_	_			07010

\* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture,

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of April 1899 was as follows: -

						000									80	GAR,	Ton	ACCO.
CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy	(in rice)	Wheat	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linseed seed.	Mustard seed,	Tea, Indian,	Cotton,	Silk, raw.	Refined.	Unrefined,	Unmanufac-	Manufac-
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Indian Ports	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds
ombay	1	30	60,983		5,862		66,845	7,291	1,748,410			841	474		416			15
ther ports in Bombay adras	9,068		9,068	932	30,784	150	40,934		170,400 175,200			49		7	12			37
her ports in Madras	2,94,965 5,628	14,626	3,04,106 5,628	4,982		10 871	3,08,424 33,433		154,200 1,395,600		875	3 242	*****	5	59			64
her Indian ports				83	1,188		1,271		37,830				184	13	866. 2,534	1,401	7,447 2,132	257
ndicherry				50	50		100		18,000			•						
fotal of Inter- portal Trade	3,70,625	14,656	3,79,785	6,048	64,143	1,031	4,51,007	7,291	3,699,640		875	635	658	25	3,887	2,859	9,579	430
ereign Ports—																		
ited Kingdom ner foreign	2,22,259		2,22,259	2,10,905	98,182		5,31,346	3,56,125	1,882,800	4,47,608	5	5,097	2,014	769				46
orts	6,34,105	6,001	6,37,856	2,069	53,049	5,990	6,98,964	5,96,540	8,653,450	5,73,493	150	1,866	52,352	690	20	1	1,161	146
otal of Foreign Trade	8,56,364	6,001	8,60,115	2,12,974	1,51,231	5,990	12,30,310	9,52,665	10,536,250	10,21,101	155	6,963	54,366	1,459	20	1	1,161	192
d Total 1899	12,26,989	20,657	12,39,900	2,19,022	2,15,374	7,021	16,81,317	9,59,956	4 235 890	10,21,101	1,030	7 100						
pril, (1898	7,90,996	15,133	8,00,454	6,01,066	1,42,643		15,47,495	6,84,001		3,67,901	47,334		55,024	1,484	3,907 6,092	2,860	10,740	622

### III.

### IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of April 1899.

ECIPICATION OF		Fo	OOD-GRAIN	8.		PRO	DUCTS.	Oirs	EEDS.				Coke.	1	Suc	JAR.	Тов	ACCC
ROUTES.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat,	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute,	Gunny- bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton,	Silk, raw,	Cosl and	Indigo.	Re- fined.	Un- refined.	Unmanu- factured.	Manufac-
	2	3	1 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	. 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
min 1	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	1.	1
intry boats	4,65,132	99,041	55,063	1,71,463	201	1,19,945	1,682,715	73,364	9,499		341	7	11,225		1,795		Mds.	Md
r steamers	6,227	37	4,965	2,758	2,202	3,29,592	3,570	7,500	29,363	2,171	4,889	53	37,255	***		18,517	1 3000	2,40
E. I. Railway	4,19,733	1,06,524	5,62,930	1,66,146	25,582	27,695	49,475	13,54,092	3,48,311	222	67,617	1,108	56,10,439	***	3	18	781	25
E. B. S. Rail-	1,81,647		53,495	3,78,936	1,747	3,21,384	237,860	87,424	19,235	10,260	3,873	411	462	20	23	12,250	9,348	86
Assam-Bengal Railway							1,680	1,281		2,255	8,630		902	.7		17,017	22,356	•••
Bengal-Nag- pur Railway.	7,549	4	*****	2,069			140	133	1,039			36						
	1,68,852	21,867	100	5,262		39,003	8,000	5,311			1,476		3,730			24,564		1,68
Total of ( 1899	27,605	121		979		750	13,700	7,777		127	5,587	19	6,941		51,986		11000	2.554
in ;	12,76,745	2,27,594	6,76,553	7,27,613	29,732	8,38,369	1,996,140	15,36,882	4,07,447	15,035	87,413	1,634	56,70,052	27	53,807	70.940		1,43
( 1898	12,57,179	1,30,627	9,19,054	5,50,175	43,689	9,03,199	1,662,908	5,34,593	5,20,079	7,128	82,930	1,289	40,57,848	28	1,36,629	72,366 1,28,896		6,60

IV.

#### EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcumby Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of April 1899:—

Whither exported,	COTTON		COTTON	TWIST.	Salt.	Kero-	Gunny.	Whither severe 1	COTTON		COTTON	TWIST.		Wome	
w intener exported.	Euro- pean.	Indian.	Euro- pean.	Indian.	Bait.	sine oil.	bags.	Whither exported.	Euro- pean.	Indian.	Euro- pean.	Indian.	Salt.	Kero- sine oil.	Guni
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
BENGAL.	Rs. 2,82,334	Rs. 6,144	Mds. 358	Mds. 1,497	Mds. 34,023	Mds. 9,979	No. 219,743	ORISSA.	Rs. 9,790	Rs. 224	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. 1,735	N
Birbhum Midnapore	1,34,434 3,00,089	1,664	138 1,794	1,282	22,262 32,247	2,309 2,670	132,825 22,715	Balasore	32,351	288	387	5,387	12,037	6,632	2
Hooghly	1,23,086 2,60,373	3,800 4,410	728 927	65	3,778 11,119	6,090 90,251	20,873 30,180	Total of Orissa	42,141	512	387	5,559	12,037	8,367	25
Nadia Murshidabad Jessore Khulna Rajshahi Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Rangpur	3,87,052 56,686 1,04,105 86,896 63,033 47,683 45,924 2,21,195	96  256 384	1,503 14 918 96 204 33 46 276 285	116 317 242 182 277	27,862 6,741 12,433 5,088 14,474 17,060 10,617 5,798 22,699	11,597 1,777 3,724 477 2,879 2,816 3,987 2,813 4,808	295,307 61,750 24,455 22,505 27,685 43,470 9,485 4,270 15,540	CHOTA NAGPUR.  Hazaribagh  Manbhum  Singhbhum	17,451 1,02,439 7,120	224 1,024	 13 17	289 1,261 52	9,260 24,850 6,071	1,154 2,154 242	-
Bogra	1,47,028 99,846		163 371	74 25	13,066 23,709	1,888	68,810 17,045	Total of Chota Nagpur	1,27,010	1,248	30	1,602	40,181	3,550	
Cooch Behar Dacca Mymensingh Faridpur Backergunge Tippera Noakhali Chittagong	44,411 1,48,827 1,04,688 94,682 4,762 75,809 12,864 1,05,526		1,648 135 654 99 475 97 331	27 12 32 364	1,664 3,847 6,814 17,937 16,500 5,225 850 109	3,000 10,900 6,220 13,208 1,052	2,380 8,435 6,300 76,510 2,975 4,655 2,310 15,630	Grand Total of Supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	78,27,971	27,846	12,292			2,39,583	2,0,
Total of Bengal	30,73,931	16,754	11,293	5,107	3,15,922	1,84,425	1,135,853	North-Western Provinces	4,68,288	701	395	6	23,100	10,292	8
BIHAR.  Patna Gaya Shahabad Champaran	5,24,538 3,51,414 6,33,865 5,04,808 6,08,760	2,362 416 64 2,271	80 9 8 141	968 42 156 37 141	18,887 14,374 32,812 19,614 18,094	8,504 1,244 1,088 2,161 1,509	218,400 93,800 98,245 52,220 69,475	and Oudh	42,83,561 14,08,307 93,613 1,09,142 8,055 534	15,685 40,383 2,144 256	2,731 686 197 64	102 50	25,157 371	22,405 5,754 2,564 1,450	1,30
Muzaffarpur Darbhanga Monghyr Bhagalpur Purnea Malda	5,25,411 5,54,470 2,57,852 2,93,744 1,76,042 19,877	800 347 832	30 27 122 27	124 1,443 1,063 328 1,193 18	23,245 27,859 21,997 24,421 31,631 4,550	5,247 6,423 4,239 3,792 1,716 944	122,045 * 178,465 144,410 151,410 24,640 17,680	Madras	2,047 12,400  76,396 25,959	850  602	87 525	2,745 19,672		279	1,9 33  1 1,3 10,5
Sonthal Parganas	1,34,108	2,240	138	1,048	24,422	6,374	100,520	Grand Total of (1899	1,43,16,273	1,09,071	16,977	41,807	6,78,674	2,82,543	18,5
Total of Bihar	45,84,889	9,332	582	6,561	2,61,906	43,241	1,271,260		1,28,98,545	38,438	16,709	39,346	5,91,644	2,31,226	21,00

#### ٧.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of April 1899 was as follows: -

Twonsen	INTO CALCUTTA.		COTTON PIE	CE-GOODS.	COTTON	TWIST.			
IMPORTED	INTO CALCUTTA,		European.	Indian,	European.	Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	1
From Foreign Ports- United Kingdom Other foreign ports		:::	Rs.* 1,23,25,938 1,14,863	Rs.	Mds. 19,144 919	Mds.	Mds. 2,89,240 2,80,318	Mds.	1
	Total of Foreign Trade		1,24,40,801		20,063		5,69,558	4,97,356	
From Indian Ports— Bombay			25,354 6,907 1,999 34,107	5,00,060 19,742 50 1,350	15 154 		46,411	27,976	10
	Total of Interportal Trade		68,367	5,21,202	169		46,411	27,976	12
Grand Total of Imp	orts in {1899	::	1,25,09,168 1,19,36,921	5,21,202 1,81,025	20,232 13,873	5,576	6,15,969 4,76,739	5,25,332 2,32,700	11

<sup>\*</sup> As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic exp from Calcutta during the month of April 1899:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES— By country-boats , river steamers , real Esst Indian Railway Eastern Bengal State Railway Asspm-Bengal Railway Bengal-Nagpur Railway , road , sea	Rs. 1,86,900 7,65,198 1,10,58,268 16,73,715 1,08,841 16,643 2,73,728 2,32,980	Rs. 3,800 728 75,197 640 64 2,240 4,410 21,992	Mds. 1,394 2,122 4,816 5,990 427	Mds. 529 10,414 2,413 277 12 28,162	Mds, 83,252 76,603 3,68,286 1,35,050 109 195 6,114 9,065	Mds. 25,830 29,886 93,786 1,15,935 140 2,740 7,509 7,127	3,
Grand Total of Exports in April \ \ \begin{pmatrix} 1899 & \ 1898 & \end{pmatrix}	1,43,16,273 1,28,98,545	1,09,071 38,438	16,977 16,709	41,807 39,346	6,78,674 5,91,644	2,82,543 2,31,226	18, 21,

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, The 23rd August 1899.

F. A. SLACK, Offg. Secy. to the Gort. of Bet

### Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 20th to 26th August 1899.

	1905	la di	rs of	barometer	100/12	TEMPE	RATUR	Е.	Telegr	Hygron	METRY.		WIND.			
Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barat 32° Fahr.	Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension,	Dew point,	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded,	Rain.	WEATHER,
1899.				Inches.	0		n	0	0	Inches	0.	1%		4	Inches.	-
Aug.	20th	144.0	1.2	29-660	83.9	90.9	11.9	79.0	80-9	1.017	79.7	88	Calm and variable	14	0.24	Chiefly cloudy,
11	21st	146.5	7.9	643	84.8	91.3	11.9	79-4	81.2	1.020	79.8	86	ESE and calm	56	Nil	Partially cloudy.
n	22nd	146.9	1.3	·625	84.2	88•9	8.5	80.4	82.2	1.078	81.5	92	ESE, SE and calm	79	0.06	Chiefly cloudy,
,,	23rd	136.4	0.2	.584	83.1	86.3	6.3	80 0	80.5	1.005	79-4	89	ESE, SE and SSE	68	0.02	Chiefly cloudy,
,,	24th	149.8	5.5	-549	84.3	89.6	12.5	77.1	81.3	1.031	80.2	87	SSW and calm	42	0.36	Chiefly cloudy, p, t, lr.
	25th	121.4	0.1	•554	82.7	87•9	9.2	78.7	80.7	1.024	79-9	91	Calm and variable	16	0.87	Chiefly cloudy, d, p, t,
	A A			.500				100		199	18 8 mg	417 3	the lay refer to the last of the			**
"	26th	148.7	3.9	•589	83.7	89.7	11.1	78:6	80.9	1.019	79.8	88	ESE and calm	36	0.98	Chiefly cloudy, g, p, t.
The	e mes	an preerage	ssure press	of the ure of	seven the 	days	spond	ing I	period	l for			s, Surveyor-Gene		2	Chiefly cloudy, g, p, t. Inches. 9.601 9.606 Hours. 20.1
The The	e mea	an preerage Office Il num ximun an tem erage	ssure press	of the ure of f hoursible nure of erature	seven the s of b	days corres	spond suns	ing I	shine	l for	24 y	ears	s, Surveyor-Gen	eral's	2	g, p, t. Inches, 9.601 9.606 Hours.
The The The	e mes e ave contact e tota e max e mes e ave	an preerage Office Il num ximun tem temerage Fenera	assure press	of the ure of f hours sible nure of erature effice	seven the s of humber the see of	days corres	spond sunsiours of days	ing I	shine	l for	24 y	ears	s, Surveyor-Gen	eral's	2	9.606 Hours. 20.1
The The The The	e mes e tota e tota e mas e mes e ave	an preerage Office I num ximun tem tem rage denerage	assure press	of the ure of f hours sible nu- cure of erature ffice ion of	seven the se of temper	days corres	spond sunsipurs of lays	ing I	shine	l for	24 y	ears	s, Surveyor-Gen	eral's	2	9.606 Hours. 20.1 89.8 83.8
The The The The	e mes e tota e tota e max e extr	an preerage Office I num ximun an tem rrage deneratement	aber of possiperation temp	of the ure of f hours ible numer of the erature of the ion of perature of the perature of the ion o	seven the s of humber the second temper e	days corres	spond sunsiours of lays corres	ing I	shine	l for	24 y	ears	s, Surveyor-Gene	eral's	2	g, p, t.  Inches. 9.601  9.606  Hours. 20.1  89.1  83.8  83.0  14.2  91.3
The The The The	e mes e tota e tota e max e extr	an preerage Office I num ximum an tem rrage deneratement	aber of possiperation temp	of the ure of f hours sible nu- cure of erature ffice ion of	seven the s of humber the second temper e	days corres	spond sunsiours of lays corres	ing I	shine	l for	24 y	ears	s, Surveyor-Gene	eral's	2	9.606 Hours. 20.1 89.1 83.8 83.0 14.2 91.3 Miles.
The The The The The	e tota e tota e max e mea e ave e extr e max e high	an preerage Office Il num simun tem prage Venerage viimum nest ve	ssure press aber of poss aperat temp d's O variat temp elocit	of the ure of f hourshible nure of the erature of the ion of peratury of the	seven the s of humber the se of temper e	days corres	spond sunsiours of lays corres	ing I	shine	l for	24 y	ears 24	s, Surveyor-Gene	yor-	2	g, p, t.  Inches, 9.601  9.606  Hours, 20.1  89.1  83.8  83.0  14.2  91.3  Miles, 7
The The The The The	e mese ave CC common mese common mese cC common mese cC common mese cC common mese cC cc cc cc cc cc cc cc cc cc cc cc cc	an preerage Office Il num simun tem prage Venera vimum nest venerage In relative an relati	ssure press aber of poss aperat temp d's O variat temp elocit; tive l	of the ure of f hourshible numer of the erature of the perature of the humiditive humidituditive humidituditive humidituditive humiditudituditudituditudituditudituditudit	seven the s of humber the se of temper e wine ty umidi	days correspondent of he even of the even of the even of the even	spond sunsiours of lays corres	ing phine of sun	shine	l for	24 y	24	years, Surve	eral's	2	g, p, t.  Inches. 9.601  9.606  Hours. 20.1  89.1  83.8  83.0  14.2  91.3  Miles. 7
The The The The The	e mese ave CC common mese common mese cC common mese cC common mese cC common mese cC cc cc cc cc cc cc cc cc cc cc cc cc	an preerage Office Il num simun tem prage Venera vimum nest venerage In relative an relati	ssure press aber of poss aperat temp d's O variat temp elocit; tive l	of the ure of f hourshible number of the erature of the perature of the humidit	seven the s of humber the se of temper e wine ty umidi	days correspondent of he even of the even of the even of the even	sunslours of lays corres	ing phine of sun	shine	l for	24 y	24	years, Surve	ears,	2	g, p, t.  Inches. 9.601  9.606  Hours. 20.1  89.1  83.8  83.0  14.2  91.3  Miles. 7  89
The The The The The The The The The The	e mese e mese e totale e totale e totale e extre e maxe e maxe e extre e maxe e totale e totale e totale e totale e totale e totale e totale e totale e totale e e totale e e totale e e e e totale e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	an preerage Office Il num simun tem prage denera reme vicimum nest ve an rela rage urveye fall c	ssure press aber of poss aperat temp al's O variat a tem elocit tive I relat or-Ge	of the ure of f hoursible nure of erature of ion of perature y of the numiditive himeral's n from	seven the s of humber the see of tempere wind office 20th	days correspond to the correction of the correct	sunsipurs of lays corres re one he ft th	ing I	shine orres	l for	24 y	24	years, Surve	yor-	2:	g, p, t.  Inches. 9.601  9.606  Hours. 20.1  89.1  83.8  83.0  14.2  91.3  Miles. 7  89  87 Inches.
The The The The The The The The The The	e mea e tota e tota e max e extr e max e high mea e ave S total ave	an preerage Office Il num vimun en tem vimum en rela rage urveye fall crage	ssure press aber of poss aperat temp al's O variat a tem elocit tive I relat or-Ge	of the ure of f hourshible numer of the erature of the perature of the humiditive humidituditive humidituditive humidituditive humiditudituditudituditudituditudituditudit	seven the s of humber the see of tempere wind office 20th	days correspond to the correction of the correct	sunsipurs of lays corres re one he ft th	ing I	shine orres	l for	24 y	24	years, Surve	ears,	2:	g, p, t.  Inches. 9.601  9.606  Hours. 20.1  89.1  83.8  83.0  14.2  91.3  Miles. 7  89
The The The The The The The The The The	o mea o tota o mea o ave o extri o max o high o mea ave o total ave o O	an preerage Office Il num simun tem prage denera reme voimum nest voimum rela rage urveyo fall orage ffice	ssure press aber of poss aperat temp al's O variat a tem elocit tive l relat or-Ge of rai fall	of the ure of f hoursible nure of erature of ion of peratury of the numiditive humiditive humoral's n from of the	seven the s of humber the se of tempere wind Office 20th correct.	days correspond to 26 exponential days to 26 exponential days	sunsipours of lays corres one ho	ing I	shine orres	for period	24 y	24	years, Surve	ears,	2:	g, p, t.  Inches. 9.601  9.606  Hours. 20.1  89.1  83.8  83.0  14.2  91.3  Miles. 7  89  87  Inches. 2.53
The The The The The The The The The The	e mese e total e total e total e total ave S	an preerage Office I num simum on tem prage denerate voimum nest voimum nest voimum fall of rage ffice I fall f	ssure press aber of poss aperat temp al's O variat a tem elocit tive l relat or-Ge of rai fall	of the ure of f hours ible nure of gerature of ion of perature y of the numiditive human of the lst Jan	seven the s of humber the se of temper to wind the second temper to wind the correct temper to wind the correct temper to wind the correct temper to wind the correct temperature temper temper temperature tempera	days correspond to 26	sunsipours of lays corres one he oth Ading th Au	ing phine of sun pondi	shine orres	oeriod	for yea	24	years, Surve	eral's	22	g, p, t.  Inches. 9.601  9.606  Hours. 20.1  89.1  83.8  83.0  14.2  91.3  Miles. 7  89  87 Inches.
The The The The The The The The The The	e mese e total e total avec O C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	an preerage Office Il num simun on tem orage Genera seme v cimum nest vo n rela orage urveyo fall c rage ffice fall fall f	ssure press aber on poss aperat temp d's O variat temp elocit; tive l relat or-Ge of rai fall	of the ure of f hourshible nure of the cerature of the ion of peratury of the numiditive human of the list Jan of the	seven the s of humber the se of temper e wind Office 20th corrections and corrections are corrected to the corrections and corrections are corrected to the correction are corrected to the corrections are corrected to the corrections are corrected to the corrections are corrected to the corrections are corrected to the corrections are corrected to the corrections are corrected to the corrections are corrected to the corrections are corrected to the corrections are corrected to the corrections are corrected to the corrections are corrected to the corrections are corrected to the corrections are corrected to the corrections are corrected to the corrections are corrected to the correction are corrected to the correction are corrected to the correction are corrected to the correction are corrected to the correction are corrected to the correction are corrected to the correction are corrected to the correction are corrected to the correction are corrected to the correction are corrected to the correction are corrected to the correction are corrected to the correction are corrected to the correction are corrected to the correction are corrected to the correction are correc	days correst of he	spond sunslours of lays corres one ho	ing phine of sun pondi	shine in the state of the state	for portion ponding 24	for yea	24	years, Surveyor-Gene	yor yor ral's	22	g, p, t.  Inches. 9.601  9.606  Hours. 20.1  89.1  83.8  83.0  14.2  91.3  Miles. 7  89  87  Inches. 2.53  3.17  58.33

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet Kew Observatory.

above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; lr, lightning reflection; g, gloomy.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA, Calcutta, the 28th August 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER, For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

### 1546 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 30, 1899.

### CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 26th August 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature	OF CARGO.			DING SATURI II AUGUST 189		WEEK EN 27T	DING SATURD H AUGUST 189	AY, THE
Malubb	OF CARGO.		Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
			No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy Jute Firewood Other articles		::	842 28 53 800	1,13,950 15,700 23,950 2,03,045	1,658 225 361 2,329	501 42 8 583	68,355 16,800 4,550 1,60,175	1,091 264 67 2,006
	Total		1,723	3,56,645	4,573	1,134	2,49,880	3,428

## BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of June 1899, as compared with the same month of previous year.

ARTICLES.		1899.	1	898.		TOTAL.	4	1 733
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down	. 1899.	* 1898.	Increase	. Decrease
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways. Cotton, raw	Tons. 77	Tons. 518	Tons. 902			1,02		Tons,
Twist and yarn, European	82  110 1		90 1 117 1		85	90		8 1 7
Drugs and Chemicals— Intoxicating, other than Opium Non-intoxicating— Cinchona bark								
Others  Dyes and Tans— Indigo  Myrabolams	/1 		4		1			3
Turmerie	5 5	48	18	54	53	72	******	19
Grain and Pulse— Wheat Rice in the husk Do. not in the husk Jawar and bajra Gram and pulse Others	29 18 26	827 827 937	401 153 50	49 13 	4 30 845 963	450 166 	679 874	420
Hides and Skins— Hides of cattle— Dressed or tanned		24						
Bressed or tanned				54	24	54	******	30
Jute— Raw Gunny-bags and cloth	5 46	30 2	8	68 7	35 48	68 15	33	33
Stick	::::: <sub>1</sub>						*****	
Liquors— Ale and beer Spirit of all kinds, including country spirit Wine All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	3	****	2		8	2	1	*****
Metals— Copper, unwrought Brass, ditto Copper, wrought	1	5		8	6	·····18		
Brass, ditto	1 1 61	4	24		20 11 84	24	20	23
Mustard and rape	95 18 44		183 1 21	8	95  18 44	191	25	96 1 3
Ilseeds—  Linseed	60	128 83 1,274	51	71 112 381	128 148 1,274	71 167 381	57 893	51
Others			5	1		6		6
per and Pasteboard	21		22	1	21	23		2
ovisions— Ghee	70	318	3 17 64	 1 296	2 388	3 18 360	28	18
Carriages and tracks and parts thereof								*****
Steel rails and fish-plates	1.1			*****		*****		
t	249		748	31	342	779		437

### SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 30, 1899.

Up.   Down,   Up.   Down.   1899.   1898.		ARTIC	T 700				ψ . 18 <sup>t</sup>	99.	180	98.	Ton	CAL.		
Saltpetre & C.—Saltpetre & Saltpetre & Sal		ARTIC	LED.				Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898,	Increase.	Decrease.
Saltpetre & C.— Saltpetre & Sa														
Other saline substances Silk, raw— Foreign Indian— Spices— Betel-nuts Betel-n	petre, &c					3.0	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk, raw— Foreign	Saltpetre	***	***	***	***			******						
Foreign	Other saline	substa	nces	***	***		******	NOT THE COURT OF T	23.5 47.5 13.5 13.5 23.6					
Indian	Downier													
Silk piece-goods		***	***	***	***	***	*****	******	******	*****	*****	******	******	******
Foreign					196			5-12-15-25-2					Buddler Solds	
Indian	Committee		***	-										
Betel-nuts	Indian-		Part of			"		William Co.			••••			******
Pepper						200								
Ginger Chiflies Cardamoms Chifles Chifles Cardamoms Chifle		***	***	***	***	***	*****	181	******	121	181	121	60	******
Chillies	Climan	***	***	***	***	***	******	******	******	******	******	******	******	******
Cardamoms	OLIDian				***	***	******	*****					******	*****
Others						32/03/15/24		EXPENSE OF CAUSE LAND A	122 SECTION 1	•			34	*****
Stone and lime	Othoma			0.077733		CONTRACTOR.	0	******	************	******10				*****
Sugar— Refined or crystallized, including sugar- candy.   14   37     37     14   37     37     14   37     37     14   37     37     37     38		(KX 1475.7.2)	CC (1985)	100		CONT. 153	65						25 21	******
Refined or crystallized, including sugar- candy.   Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or   174   75   50   190   249   240     Tea- gur, and other saccharine produce.					X						10		21	******
candy. Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or 174 75 50 190 249 240  Tea—  Foreign Indian I									BIKE ESAI				575205555	
Canny, Ca	Refined or cr	ystall	ized, in	neluc	ling sug	gar-	14	******	37		14	87		23
Tea— Foreign Indian Timber			olegge									A		
Ten—     Foreign     Indian     Timber     S	gur and oth	or end	ohasses	and	lagger	y or	174	75	50	190	249	240	9	*****
Foreign	Bur, and our	ior suc	CHAPIL	e pri	ouuce,									
Indian	Donolos		-			nyana								
Timber	Indian					C 14 W C 12		SHOUREST SERVICE	J U. A. A. A. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.					******
Tobacco	ber	***				100000000000000000000000000000000000000			26	12 TF 19 (PODA) 170 CONG	43	26	17	
Manufactured													100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Cigars   .			***	***	***	****	14	29	55	62	169	117	52	******
Other sorts						12-16	Structure Colored		4.13		45.53		certainer a salah	Tas a series
Ballast stone	Other sorts			A-10.77.75		924427272		78744		*****		*****		******
Wool— Raw Manufactured— Carpets and rugs Piece-goods, European Ditto, Indian		223				OF CHILDREN CO.	ACRES OF THE STATE	260 (EPR 15-62) 430 (251) 7 x 3	900	******		******	1	******
Manufactured— Carpets and rugs Piece-goods, European Ditto, Indian	)l—			***			004	*****	000	*****	80%	893	*****	29
Manufactured— Carpets and rugs Piece-goods, European Ditto, Indian			***	1		23								
Piece-goods, European										*****		******	******	
Ditto, Indian				***	***						STATE OF THE		PARTICIPATION OF THE	
Other sorts of manufactures				***	***	***		Principle Contains at the second						******
	Ditto,	Indu	ın	***	***	***	******	ASSOCIATE ALCOHOLD IN THE STATE OF THE STATE	19.50042887887954796524028		PRACTOSANA MEDILARES	0602348047696796696466	******	******
All other systeles of manches die	other serticles	of ma	nulact	ures	***	***	******	******	*****	*****		*****		******
All other articles of merchandise 231 63 137 151 294 288	other articles	or me.	спира	1180	•••		231	63	137	151	204	288	6	
Total 1,680 4,698 4,253 1,894 7,378 6,147 2,					Total		1,680	4,698	4,253	1,894	7,378	6,147	2,913	1,682

T. Siddle,
Auditor.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd August 1899.

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### Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

#### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 1,712-25 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRA	AND MINERAL PRIC.	Other earnings	Total	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	ES RUN.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total,
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 5; weeks of half-	(a) \$15,145	Rs. A. P. (a) 2,99,324 7 0 174 13 0 16,75;273 6 0	MDS. 8. 39,64,967 0  1,94,40,131 10	Rs. A. P. (b) 6,40,711 10 0 374 3 1 33,15,435 13 0	Rs. A. P. (c) 14,691 0 0 8 9 4 75,260 0 0	Rs. A. P. 9,54,727 1 0 557 9 5 50,65,969 3 0	95,287  487,744	136,393  810,347	231,680
Total for 65 weeks	2,019,344	19,74,597 13 0	2,34,05,098 10	39,56,147 7 0		60,20,696 4 0	583,031	946,740	1,529,77
COMPARISON.  Total for corresponding week of previous year Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year Total for corresponding 63 weeks of pravious year	280,848  1,918,768}	2,81,007 7 8 164 12 11 18,74,190 7 10	33,62,973 20 , 2,39,27,145 20	5,83,933 4 3 342 7 5 44,72,058 9 <sub>8</sub> 6	18,028 12 3 10 9 2 1,31,814 8 7	8,82,969 8 2 517 13 6 64,78,063 9 11	91,821  573,658	144,590  981,393	236,41  1,555,05

(a) The increase is in outward traffic, chiefly from stations in A and B districts, owing to movements of pilgrims and marriage parties.

(b) Deducted Bs. 30,428, being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the week.

(c) The increase is due to a writeback of about Rs. 26,000 on account of wheat, coal, and demurrage, from the earnings of the corresponding period of 1898, and to a greater despatch of food-grains chiefly from stations on loop district in 1899.

(c) Payments on account of mileage and demurrage being more than the receipts, nothing is included.

(d) Includes amount of rebate on coal, Bs. 24,476 0 0 0 ..., of mileage and demurrage ..., 5,134 12 0

#### TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC		MERCHANI		FIG.	ERA	L							TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILE	8 RUN.
	Number of passengers.	Coachi		Weight carried.		Receip	ots.		(estimat			Total earn	ings	1	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
	1	Rs.	A. P.	Mps.	8.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	A. P				
otal traffic for the week r per mile of railway or previous 5} weeks of half-	16,652	3,745 168	7 0	10,836	0	419 18	3 13		9	6	6	4,173 187			1,107	81	1,188
year	99,239	23,121	1 0	46,263	0	2,161	0	0	41	0	0	25,323	1 (	0	5,544	572	6,116
Total for 6} weeks	115,891	26,866	8 0	57,098	0	2,580	3	0	50	0	0	29,496	11	0	6,651	623	7,304
COMPARISON.														1			
otal for corresponding week of previous year er mile of railway correspond-	16,546}	3,629	5 6	5,698	8 0	229	13	0	5	11	3	3,864	13	9	1,134	54	1,188
IDE Week of previous year		163	4 8			10	5	5	0	4	1	173	13	9			
otal for corresponding 62 weeks of previous year	127,619	29,594	5 1	46,898	3 30	1,931	2	0	48	15	6	31,574	6	7	7,118	686	7,80

### DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 162.24 miles open.

Age of the State o	COACHING	TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE A		Other earnings	*	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILI	ES RUN.
	Number of passengers.	Coachi		Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
10 July 10 Jul		Rs.	A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
tal traffic for the week	16,809	14,759 90		95,267 10	11,048 5 0 68 1 7	67 0 0 0 6 7	25,874 15 0 159 7 9	6,954	3,172	10,12
r previous 5; weeks of half-	95,734	81,460	4 0	3,92,138 0	43,793 2 0	857 0 0	1,25,610 6 0	35,606	16,256	51,86
Total for 6} weeks	112,543	96,219	14 0	4,87,405 10	54,841 7 0	424 0 0	1,51,485 5 0	42,560	19,428	61,98
COMPARISON.										
al for corresponding week previous year wile of railway correspond-	16,584	14,011	2 4	45,000 10	6,224 8 0	45 10 9	20,281 5 1	7,183	2,782	9,91
week of previous year for corresponding 69		86	5 9		38 5 11	0 4 6	125 0 2			*****
oks of previous year	116,937	93,776	6 3	3,20,473 30	45,233 14 11	326 13 6	1,39,337 2 8	45,028	18,610	63,63

#### SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th August 1899 on 78.83 miles open.

En Michael Commission (Commission Commission	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.		E AND MINERAL	Other earnings	Total	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	ES RUN.
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	earnings.	Coaching,	Merchan- dise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	М. в.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 4‡ weeks of half-year	8,222 37,431	4,353 14 0 55 3 8 18,421 1 0	17,932 10 51,992 30	1,430 9 0 18 2 4 4,416 2 0	10 0 0 0 2 1 38 0 0	5,794 7 0 73 8 1 22,875 3 0	795 4,728	318	1,113
Total for 5\$ weeks	45,653	22,774 15 0	69,925 0	5,846 11 0	48 0 0	28,669 10 0	5,523	953	6,476
Comparison.  Total for corresponding week of previous year Per mile of railway corresponding week of prevous year Total for corresponding weeks of previous year		-							

### EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Keturn of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 834 miles open.

And the second s	Содент	G TRAFF	ic.		MERCHANDI TR		FFIC.	NERA	18271	Other ear	nings	Total ea			TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILI	88 RUB,
rep in the second	Number of passengers.	Coach			Weight carrie	d.	Recei	pts.		including	ferry	Total ea	rni	ngs.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise,	Total
		Rs.	۸.	P.	MDS. S.		Rs.	A. P.		Bs.	A. P.	Rs.	۸.	Р.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 6 weeks of half-	178,520 214	84,493 101			9,90,010		2,08,850 251	0 (		11,420 1	0 0	3,04,760 *353	0	0	35,300	40,605	75,9(
year	1,212,250	5,68,970	0	0	45,33,100	0	8,28,430	0 (	)	72,840	0 0	14,70,240	0	0	215,110	210,389	425,4
Total for 7 weeks	1,390,770	6,53,460	0	0	55,23,110	0	10,37,280	0	0	84,260	0 0	17,75,000	0	0	250,410	250,994	501,4
COMPARISON.												5. 50 76					
Total for corresponding week of previous year Per mile of railway correspond-	167,938	65,702		30	8,28,182	0	1,76,896	0 (	0	8,391	0 0	2,50,989	0	0	33,604	37,181	70,78
ing week of previous year Total to corresponding date of	205	80	0	0	1,012	0	216	0	0	1	0 0	297	0	0			*****
previous year	1,344,562	5,62,434	0	0	55,58,425	0	9,55,478	0 (	0	83,091	0 0	16,01,003	0	0	2,45,547	238,716	484,25

\* Excluding steamer earnings.

Note.—Increase is chiefly due to jute traffic.

#### DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 86 miles open.

A second production	Coaching	TRAFFIC.	MERCHAN	DISE CRAF	AND MIN	ERA	Oth	er	Total	ı,	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	ES BU
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.		Receip	ots.	includin	ngs,	earnii		Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
		Rs. A. P	MDs,	8,	Rs.	A. P	. Rs	. A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	1 3000	1 (2 Care (5) (5) (6)	
Potal traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 6 weeks of half-	18,100 210	5,990 0 0 70 0 0	-12,190 142		1,240 14	0 0		0 0	7,420 86	0 0		1,428	3,8
year	1,40,940	43,160 0 0	58,520	0	5,580	0 (	680	0 0	49,420	0 0		7,858	24.2
Total for 7 weeks	1,59,040	49,150 0 0	70,710	0	6,820	0 (	870	0 0	56,840	0 0	-	9,286	28,0
COMPARISON.												No ame	3.500 37%
fotal for corresponding week of previous year	19,680	5,510 0 0	13,545	0	1,265	0 (	51	0 0	6,830	0 0	2,852	2,070	4,4
ing week of previous year otal to corresponding date of	229	64 0 0	158	0	15	0 (			79	0 0			
previous year	1,78,544	50,464 0 0	1,55,914	0	10,799	0 (	1,14	0 0	62,405	0 0	17,310	16,263	33

### MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 33 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAPPI	c.		MERCHAN	TRA	FFIC	o Mi	VER	STATE:	Other earn	inge		<b>N</b> 211	TRAFFI	C TRAIN-MIL	ES RUN
	Number of passengers,	Coachi			Weight carried,			Recei	pts.		Other earn including f	erry.	Total ea	rnings	Coaching.	Merchan-	Total.
	and making	Rs.	A. 1		MDs.	8.		Rs.	A. 1	Р,	Rs. A	. P.	Rs	. A. P.			24
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 6 weeks of half- year	2,880 87 16,920	20	0 0	)	1,870 57 6,810	0			0	0	===		860 26	0 0 0	282	1,146	1,42
Total for 7 weeks	19,800		0 0	× .	8,680	-		720 910	0	_	10 0				1,818	4,498	6,31
COMPARISON.	23/05/62			-	0,030		2007	910	0	-	10 0	0	5,640	0 0	2,100	5,644	7,74
Total for corresponding week of previous year				1												0.00	May
ing week of previous year otal to corresponding date of				1	••••									1		: i	
previous year				1						1						_	1

<sup>•</sup> Includes ballast train-miles 504.

### BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 24.75 miles open.

A.	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TEA	AND MINERAL FFIC.	Other earnings	Total	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	es eun.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	ferry).	earnings,	Coaching.	Merchan-	Total.
Total traffic for the week		Rs. A. P.	MDs. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
or per mile of railway For previous 6 weeks of half-	1,070	330 0 0 13 0 0	14,460 0 584 0	370 0 0 15 0 0	90 0 0	790 0 0 32 0 0	190	*736	926
Total for 7 weeks	8,700	2,240 0 0	24,930 0	2,010 0 0	330 0 0	4,580 0 0	1,275	6,809	8,084
	9,770	2,570 0 0	39,390 0	2,380 0 0	420 0 0	5,370 0 0	1,465	7,545	9,010
COMPARISON.  Sotal for corresponding week of previous year	186				Service Pro-				
er mile of railway corresponding week of previous year total to corresponding date of					*****				
previous year					v.d				

<sup>•</sup> Includes ballast train-miles 576.

### COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 33.73 miles open.

A STATE OF THE STA	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRA	PPIC	Other earnings.		TRAPPIC	TRAIN-MILE	s priv
	Passengers carried.	Receipts,	Weight carried.	Receipts.	including ferry.	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan-	Total
Total for 7 weeks	1,580 47 10,900 12,480	Rs. A. P. 620 0 0 18 0 0 4,440 0 0 5,060 0 0	MDS. S. 4,110 0 122 0 40,160 0 44,270 0	Rs. A, P. 620 0 0 19 0 0 4,480 0 0 5,100 0 0	Rs. A. P. 20 0 0 290 0 0 310 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,260 0 0 *37 0 0 9,210 0 0 10,470 0 0	315 2,126 2,441	*1,092  4,744 5,836	1,40' 6,870 8,27
Comparison.  Comparison.  The corresponding week of previous year	1,129 51 8,743	369 0 0 17 0 0 3,009 0 0	6,910 0 312 0 22,003 0	399 0 0 18 0 0 2,018 0 0	96 0 0  751 0 0	864 0 0 35 0 0 5,778 0 0	164  1,108	683	5,96

Excluding ferry.

### BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING	G TRAFFI	c.	MERCHAND		AND MII	VER.	AL					TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILI	es Run.
	Number of passengers.	Coach		Weight carried.		Recei	pts.		Other ea	rnings.	Total ea	rnings	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs.	A. P.	Mps.	s.	Rs.	A. :	р.	Re.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.			micronive p
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 5 weeks of half-	31,238 250	11,014 88	0 0	78,615 629		8,399 67	0		255 2		19,668 157		4,642	8,353	7,99
year	178,072	67,441	0 0	2,57,548	0	22,318	0	0	7,642	0 0	97,401	0 0	25,256	15,201	40,45
Total for 6 weeks	209,310	78,455	0 0	3,36,163	0	30,717	0	0	7,897	0 0	1,17,069	0 0	29,898	18,554	48,45
COMPARISON.														A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,372	10,991	0 0	23,170	0	2,541	0	0	140	0 0	13,672	0 0	4,354	2,622	6,97
ing week of previous year Total to corresponding date	243	88	0 0	185	0	20	0	0	1	0 0	109	0 0			-
of previous year	215,424	72,480	0 0	4,51,672	0	21,031	0	0	1,898	0 0	95,409	0 0	26,559	17,901	44,46

#### BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 19th August 1899 on 1,085(a) miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRAF		Other earnings	Total earnings.		TRAIN-MILE	s Run
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	including steam-boat.	total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
Total traffic for the week on		Rs.	Mps.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1,085(a) miles open Or per mile of railway For previous 6) weeks of half-	155,900 143'69	61,650 56.82	6,00,520 553'47	66,460 61°25	16,270 15'00	(b)1,44,380 183°07	25,999	(c)27,087	53,08
year	793,350	3,08,780	31,64,990	3,77,250	98,620	7,84,650	1,56,380	1,68,501	324,8
Total for 7; weeks	949,250	3,70,430	37,65,510	4,43,710	1,14,890	9,29,030	1,82,379	1,95,588	377,90
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year	117,545 127.08	37,910 40°98	4,17,029 450°84	51,693 55.89	12,879 13:92	1,02,482 110*79	21,386	(d)25,122	46,50
Total to corresponding date of previous year	806,621	2,98,498	35,65,610	4,51,110	1,01,223	8,50,831	1,56,187	1,86,741	342,9
	THE PROPERTY OF STREET, STREET				\$5200F6005F675074-11-0712-11-0709	PALICAL STREET, SALES AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	STREET, SANSK STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET,	PROGRAMME AND RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	

<sup>2:50</sup> miles represent the actual distance from Benares City to Benares Cantonment opened from 1st Ar 11 1899, previously omitted to be shown.

Includes 6,016 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

4,172

4,172

4,172

### ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Beturn of Traffic for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 28 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE TRAF	FIC.	Other earnings		TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
A Resident Control of Control		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		1	
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 5 weeks of half-	19,158 48'38	10,877 0 0 27-47	2,60,300 0 613.92	12,344 0 0 29'11	254 0 0 0°60	23,475 0 0 57*18	3,466 8*75	7,189 16.96	10,655 25*71
year	117,268	67,210 0 0	13,24,203 0	58,105 0 0	3,448 0 0	1,28,763 0 0	18,237	87,615	55,852
Total for 6 weeks	136,426	78,087 0 0	15,84,503 0	70,449 0 0	8,702 0 0	1,52,238 0 0	21,703	44,804	66,507
COMPARISON.			14.5						
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,860	9,098 0 0	2,78,749 0	12,561 0 0	213 0 0	21,872 0 0	2,862	4,889	7,751
fotal to corresponding date of previous year	122,719	32·03 65,810 0 0	934·30 15,88,308 0	42.87 71,624 0 0	2,883 0 0	75.63	10.08	16.69 30,966	26:77 49,250



## SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.

### OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Monday, the 21st August, 1899.

### Present:

The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, The Hon'ble Mr. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. BUCKLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, c.s.i. The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. BAKER.

The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjea Bahadur, C.i.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. F. HANDLEY. The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. SLACK.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hossein Ahmed.

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. W. SPINK.

The Hon'ble Raja Shashi Shakhareswar Roy Bahadur, of Tahirpur.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur.

The Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, c.i.e.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. F. MACKENZIE.

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.

The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

#### NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Delawar Hossein Ahmed took his seat in Council.

### RIOTING IN THE KHULNA DISTRICT.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked-

Is it the case that in the Annual Administration Report of the Presidency Division it is shewn that the Khulna district has returned the largest figure in the Province in rioting cases? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the causes to which this large number of rioting cases may be traced? Is it in any way connected with the inefficiency of the police? Will the Government be pleased to state what action it proposes to take in the matter?

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton replied :-

"The Hon'ble Member has not mentioned the year of the Annual Administration Report of the Presidency Division to which he alludes. In 1897 160 cases of rioting were reported in Khulna. They arose mainly out of disputes relating to land. Contests for the possession of land were more numerous in consequence of a good harvest, following a season of scarcity. In the large reclaimed tracts, or abads, moreover, the boundaries are unsettled, and the lessees and their tenants are constantly quarrelling with one another. The Magistrate took special measures to check the increase of these cases by liberally rewarding the chaukidars for giving prompt information of apprehended riots, and binding down parties under sections 106 and 107 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Proceedings were also taken to decide cases of disputed possession under section 145 of the Code; and special police were deputed to the more important abads. The returns for 1898 show that the number of riots fell to 110 in that year; and in the first-half of the present year only 23 cases, one alone being serious and ending in loss of life, were reported. The measures taken by the Magistrate are sufficient, and they have been successful."

### THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked-

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the letter of this Government addressed to the Government of India, No. 3837M, dated the 17th June, 1897, referred to by the Government of India in their letter No. 93, dated the 17th June last, containing the following principal grounds for the introduction of the Calcutta Municipal Bill:—

- (1) the complete failure of the elective system to secure adequate representation even of the different interests existing in the native city;
- (2) the practical exclusion of European men of business from all share in the municipal government of Calcutta;
- (3) the growth of party spirit and the appearance among the elected Commissioners of a class of professional and in some cases corrupt politicians;
  - (4) the abuse of the Committee system, which paralyzed the Executive officers and demoralized the subordinate staff; and
  - (5) the consequent breakdown of the conservancy and water-supply of the town and every department of municipal administration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied:

"The letter referred to in the Question is confidential, and cannot be published."

### CHARGE AGAINST MUKUNDA SUNDER SIRKAR, OF JANGIPUR.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee asked—

Has the attention of the Government been called to the case of one Mukunda Sunder Sirkar, of Jangipur, in the district of Murshidabad? Is it the case (1) that Mukunda Sunder Sirkar was arrested on a charge of delivering a counterfeit coin knowing it to be counterfeit, under section 241, Indian Penal Code, although his name did not appear in the first information, and the police reported there was no evidence against him; (2) that after arrest he was thrown into hajat; (3) that he was subsequently discharged, the trying Magistrate remarking that the witnesses who had given evidence against him had perjured themselves?

Is it the case that the gentleman against whom these proceedings were taken occupied the responsible position of Chairman of the Local Board? If so, will the Government please state what notice the Government has taken of these proceedings?

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton replied :-

"The Government has seen the case mentioned by the Hon'ble Member, which was decided so far back as the 14th September, 1898, or nearly twelve months ago."

### ENCOURAGEMENT OF BENGALI LITERATURE.

The Hon'ble Raja Shashishakhareswar Roy Bahadur, of Tahirpur,

With reference to the principle contained in the English Enactment

"That it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council to direct that out of any surplus which may remain of the rents, revenues and profits arising from the said territorial acquisitions, after defraying the expenses of the Military, Civil and Commercial etablishments, and paying the interest of the debt in manner hereinafter provided, a sum of not less than one lakh of rupees in each year shall be set apart and applied in the revival and improvement of literature and the encouragement of the lesrned natives of India, and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India."

53, George III, section 43, for the encouragement of the vernacular literature of this country, a portion of which I beg to quote on the margin for easy reference, will the Government be pleased to

state if any amount has of late been spent in Bengal for the improvement of Bengali literature or to give encouragement to Bengali authors in the shape of rewards or honoraria?

The Hon'ble Mr. SLACK replied:-

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to paragraph 32 of the Report of the Indian Education Commission, of which for his convenience a copy is laid upon the table. From this it will be seen that after discussion the whole sum of one lakh was given for the encouragement and promotion of education in the country, and since then has been continuously increased."

### RECOGNITION OF MERITS OF BENGALI AUTHORS.

The Hon'ble Raja Shashishakhareswar Roy Bahadur, of Tahirpur, said—

Will the Government be pleased to take into its consideration, with a view to encourage the growth of a healthy tone in Bengali literary works, the desirability of recognizing the merits of Bengali authors by bestowing suitable titles of distinction upon such of the eminent authors as deserve it, and by occasionally helping them pecuniarily in their efforts to bring out books of original research and of public usefulness?

The Hon'ble Mr. SLACK replied :-

"Government is always willing, on due cause being shown to their satisfaction, to recognize in the modes suggested by the Hon'ble Member the literary merits of Bengali authors. The Hon'ble Member is doubtless aware of the honours conferred on Raja Rajendra Lala Mitra, c.i.e., and Rai Kali Prasanna Ghosh, Bahadur, and of the pecuniary aid given to Babu Pratap Chandra Roy, c.i.e., in the translation of the Mahabharata."

### VILLAGE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur, asked-

Having regard to the facts that there are many villages in the interior of the districts where there are no proper roads for communication from one village to another, and that the people are much inconvenienced for want of the same, especially in the rainy season, will the Government be pleased to direct the several District Boards of Bengal to give more attention to the village roads in their respective districts and to place a certain amount of their income every year in the hands of the Local Boards, to be utilized for that purpose only?

The Hon'ble Mr. BAKER replied:-

"I lay on the table a statement showing the expenditure incurred on village roads in each Division during each of the six years ending 1897-98.

"If the Hon'ble Member will refer to the Resolutions recorded on the working of District Boards, which are published annually, he will see that the improvement of village roads has received the watchful attention of Government for many years past: the Lieutenant-Governor has no reason to doubt that these roads have received their fair share of the funds at the disposal of the District Boards."

Statement showing the expenditure incurred by the several District Boards in Bengal during the six years ending 1897-98.

District Boards in the—		1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
		2	8	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	Division	27,632	37,589	31,847	40,261	36,896	31,828
Presidency	,,	44,764	48,492	40,448	43,957	31,925	41,242
Rajshahi		24,859	22,222	22,278	28,691	19,432	18,556
Dacca	"	62,327	64,758	63,433	63,403	73,473	68,551
Chittagong	,,	37,364	38,718	49,196	50,149	41,066	30,681
Patna	, "	77,070	81,447	67,335	74,925	38,732	44,329
Orissa	,	16,984	17,243	22,339	17,927	22,579	19,048
Total		2,91,000	3,10,469	2,96,871	3,19,313	2,64,103	2,54,235

### WATER-SUPPLY IN THE MUFASSAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker laid on the table the following statement which was promised at the last meeting of the Council:—

Statement showing the amount spent on account of water-supply (including water-works) by Municipalities and District Boards in the several districts of Bengal, during the five years 1893-94 to 1897-98.

	Amount spen 1893-94		pent during		ent during	Amount sp 1895	ent during -96—	Amount sp 1896	ent during	Amount s	ent during
Names of Divisions.	Names of districts.	By Municipalities.	By District Boards.	By Municipalities.	By District Boards.	By Municipalities.	By District Boards.	By Municipalities.	By District Boards.	By Municipalities.	By District Boards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Burdwan.	Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapore Hooghly Howrah	Rs. 26,694 252  148 500 14,627	Rs. 2,987 211 452 755	Rs. 17,348 250  309 272 5,16,793	Rs. 3,418 618 708 1,704	Rs. 12,770 96  1,165 1,215 8,46,247	Rs. 4,905 489 95 1,823 85	Rs. 13,609 469 260 1,705 30 1,16,995	Rs. 8,881 1,363 1,781 2,315 5,487 3,494	Rs. 11,606 711 147 789	Rs. 7,170 5,319 1,768 3,154 3,117 2,635
Presidency.	24-Parganas Nadia Murshidabad Jessore Khulna	27,769 1,561  1,218 931	820 933 1,375 885 1,252	58,836 3,096 3,344 395	1,672 3,846 2,911 2,660 2,569	45,848 1,993 253 1,437 405	2,690 2,682 507 1,125 556	37,887 5,237 995 2,054 3,253	8,334 3,116 2,721 2,305 2,469	29,895 3,678 3,375 3,092 628	7,084 1,241 5,501 5,585 1,637
Rajshabi.	Rajshahi Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Rangpur Begra Pabna	395 12 4,581 1,468 9 3,481	1 564 1,498  4,611 61 1,253	1,337 207 6 18,500 626 34 4,466	92 10  3,569 411 2,111	658 343 240 15,280 965 98 3,347	1,284 837  4,626 1,986 1,544	773 7 101 12,625 551 78 2,417	4,712 1,818  2,980 2,404 4,399	4,143 476 527 6,887 484 196 6,499	2,496 1,708 480 1,528 500 14,343
Dacen.	Dacca Mymensingh Faridpur Backergunge	14,793 33,871 185 748	994 2,896 2,295 6,146	14,769 12,409 2,101 118	1,359 3,677 3,710 3,904	16,356 8,766 2,814 4,520	2,497 8,278 1,508 4,627	18,111 12,354 4,568 2,676	5,185 18,368 7,855 7,320	31,737 12,709 3,032 1,026	3,917 27,962 8,462 14,644
gong.	Tippera Noakhali Chittagong	511 504	145 781 413	208 440 505	269 1,183 27	12 465 814	1,246 2,227 2,610	865 365 910	1,265 2,042 665	577 388 218	7,672 4,313 3,279
Patna.	Patna Gaya Shahabad Saran Champaran Muzaffarpur Darbhanga	1,007 25 99  427 9	2,546 228 2,789	3,016 1,00,335 233 138 762 404	2,590 3,170 425 3,476 1,235 4,953 695	55 2,011 5,792 259 49 414 149	1,868 2,480 2,794 3,533 1,290 3,183 1,479	1,198 4,731 7,593 342 658 2,157 702	999 3,473 3,133 9,271 1,763 4,893 811	4,574 4,066 5,580 1,209 750 1,807 1,115	679 1,606 2,342 3,347 6,993 2,438 2,371
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr Bhagalpur Purnea Malda Sonthal Parga- nas.	222 12,425 103 	4,180 148	400 25,938 970  549	4,443 649 510	765 15,821 630 100 226	7,857 1,271 748	254 2,84,461 380 21 514	10,086 11,218 1,657 1,513	1,080 49,274 746 3 169	5,858 43,877 1,240
Orissa.	Cuttack Balasore Puri	2,082	280	995 447 22	874	429 783	1,040	282 883 48	1,125	1,343 81 12	7,550
Ber.	Hazaribagh Lohardaga Pelamau Manbhum Singhbhum	184 607 150 3,851		1,697 1,140 151 4,337		336 163 601 1,416 138		585 300 337 736 68		284 802 217 601 84	

### CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill together with two notes of dissent.

### CIVIL COURTS AMINS' BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton moved for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Civil Courts Amins' Act, 1856, in Bengal. He said:—

"With Your Honour's permission I will offer some remarks on the measure at this stage.

"In the course of the discussion of the last Financial Statement I stated, in reply to Raja Bahadur Rauajit Singha, that the Government intended to submit this Bill to the Council. Messrs. Toynbee and Stevens, who were deputed some years back to report on the strength and pay of the ministerial establishments of the Civil Courts in this Province, brought to notice the very unsatisfactory working of the system of Civil Court Amins, and recommended its abolition. Their view was accepted by the Government, and eventually by the High Court, and it will, I think, be generally admitted that a change in the present system is desirable. The Act of 1856 provides for the appointment of paid Amins in the districts for the carrying out of local enquiries required by the Civil Courts and for other specified duties, and the difficulty of finding a suitable non-official agency for such duties in those days doubtless rendered the provision necessary. Every district, however, now possesses a large Bar, from the junior members of which competent persons could be selected to act as Commissioners for local investigations ordered by the Civil Courts under section 392 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and other qualified persons are also available. A certificate of qualification in surveying will be needed in the case of enquiries involving surveys, but those who desire employment of this kind will have facilities for acquiring a knowledge of surveying in the survey schools which exist in all parts of the Province. The retention of the present system is, therefore, no longer necessary, and the Bill proposes its abolition by repealing the Act of 1856, so far as it applies to Bengal. The abolition can, however, only be effected gradually. The appointment and remuneration of the existing Amins must be saved, but it will no longer be compulsory to fill vacancies, and gradual reductions will thus take place until the staff disappears. The new system will probably be confined in the first instance to the more advanced districts, in which it

"The Bill consists of a single section, which repeals the Act, saves the appointments of the existing Amins, and provides for their employment on such duties as may be required of them by the District Judge. It will, I presume, meet with no opposition, and its reference to a Select Committee appears unnecessary."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

### ADJOURNMENT OF COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Ithad been my intention to adjourn the Council till Saturday the 2nd proximo, but I have been moved by two of the Hon'ble Members to postpone the next meeting till the 9th of September. They represent that they will not be ready before that date with the amendments of the Municipal Bill, which they wish to bring forward. I cannot admit that the time given for the preparation of these amendments has been inadequate. The Bill is not a new one. It was under the patient consideration of a Select Committee of this Council for five months. The report of that Committee has been before the Council now for nearly four months, and the hon'ble gentleman, who represents the Corporation, succeeds to the careful labours of his predecessor, and the Select Committee of which his

predecessor was a member. I cannot, therefore, admit that the Hon'ble Members who have moved me in this matter have a sound claim for the postponement for which they ask. I understand, indeed, from my hon'ble colleague, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, that he does not justify their unreadiness, but appeals to our consideration on the simple ground of fact that they will not be ready. I yeild with reluctance, for a postponement will be of inconvenience to many other Members of the Council, but I am desirous of meeting the wishes of the Hon'ble Members as far as is possible, and I assent to the adjournment of the Council till Saturday, the 9th September."

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 9th September, 1899.

CALCUTTA;
The 5th September, 1899.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Assistant S ecretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

# RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

#### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT .- SEPARATE REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 1st September 1899.

RESOLUTION-No. 5029S.R.

READ-

The report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Salt Department for the year 1898-99.

The principal administrative feature of the year 1898 99 has been the preparation of a scheme for the better administration of the Salt Department in Bengal and the formation of an administrative and preventive staff for the suppression of the illicit manufacture of salt in the maritime districts in Bengal outside Orissa. The Secretary of State, in according sanction to the scheme, expressed his concurrence with the views of the Government of India that it would be necessary to give better pay and prospects than the Government of Bengal contemplated. Revised proposals based on this suggestion have been submitted to the Government of India. Owing to the receipt of this sanction very late in the year, it was not considered feasible to give effect to that part of the scheme which contemplated the working of the Salt Department in Orissa through District Officers. During the year orders were issued under section 6 of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, absolutely prohibiting the manufacture of salt in the district of the 24-Parganas (except Calcutta), Midnapore, Khulna, Backergunge, and Chittagong, so as to enable the Salt officers employed in these tracts to send up cases of illicit dealings in salt, including the excavation or removal of natural saline deposits or efflorescence, under the law as it now stands. A Bill to amend the Bengal Salt Act, VII of 1864, was introduced during the year into the Bengal Legislative Council. The establishment of private bonded salt warehouses at places other than customs ports continues to gain in favour. An additional inland private warehouse was licensed by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company at Purulia and two others by native bonders at Narayanganj and Bhairab Bazar. On this point the Board observe:—"There are at present 17 such warehouses in the Province, and there was a considerable development in the trade in these warehouses during the past year, the quantity of salt despatched thereto from ship-board and from bond in Calcutta amounting to 8,86,627 maunds as compared with

2. The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Salt Department, including those connected with imported salt during each of the last six years:—

HEADS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase in 1898-99, as com- pared with 1897-98.	Decrease in 1898-99, as com- pared with 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Imperial— RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty on salt     Excise ditto     Sale price of salt and miscellaneous receipts in Orissa	2,36,63,962 61,232 5,121	2,44,41,900 96,787 9,619	2,47,07,793 1,86,588 18,845	2,48,66,946 1,15,560 9,653	2,44,70,576 42,617 3,543	2,48,65,042 1,59,387 7,608	3,34,486 1,16,770 4,065	=
Rent of warehouses     Rowans fees     Miscellaneous     One-fourth value of stamps on applications for rowanas	3,139	- 3,210	3,189	 3,445	73,451 30,021 12,787 3,118	1,07,473 28,603 15,901 2,865	34,022	1,418 253
Provincial- Total	2,37,33,454	2,45,51,516	2,49,16,415	2,49,95,604	2,46,86,113	2,51,26,879	4,90,766	
8. Rent of warehouses 9. Rowans lees 10. Miscellaneous 11. Three-fourths value of stamps on applications for rowanas	43,085 28,971 5,316 9,417	1,04,851 81,704 5,165 9,630	1,41,888 30,105 6,353 9,567	92,089 82,217 9,935 10,335	9,355	8,596	::	759
Total	86,789	1,50,850	1,87,913	1,44,576	9,355	8,596		759
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,38,20,243	2,47,02,366	2,51,04,328	2,51,40,180	2,46,45,468	2,51,35,475	4,90,007	

HEADS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1805-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase in 1898-99, as com- pared with 1897-98.	Decrease in 1898-99, as com- pared with 1897-98.
1	2	8	4	* 5	6	7 7.	8	. 9
Imperial- CHARGES.	Rs.							
12. Salaries, warehouses and re- wards.					44,551*	55,056		Rs.
13. Compensation paid under the convention with the French Government.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,505	
14. Refunds of customs duty on salt.	1,84,658	1,78,267	2,14,173	1,61,417	1,79,511	2,38,670	59,159	
15 Charges of the Orissa Salt Department.	1,29,277	1,54,024	1,48,880	1,45,263	1,15,4824	1,04,967	00,100	33 93 5
Provincial- Total	3,33,935	3,52,291	3,83,053	3,26,680	3,59,544	4,17,993	58,419	11,215
16. Salaries, warehouses and re- wards.	26,838	52,220	52,834	50,799				
TOTAL CHARGES	3,60,773	4,04,511	4,35,887	3,77,479	3,59,544	4,17,993	FO 440	
Approximate net revenue	2,34,59,479	2,42,97,855	2,46,68,441	2,47,62,701	2,42,85,924	2,47,17,482	4,31,558	

\* Revised figures as given in the Accountant-General's final accounts.

+ Includes the charges incurred for the self operations in the 24-Pargames under Act XII of 1882.

Note.—The figures for 1898-99 are subject to revision, as the Accountant-General's final figures for the year are not yet available.

3. When compared with the statistics of 1897-98, the figures of the year under review show an increase of Rs. 4,90,007 or 1.9 per cent. in the receipts and of Rs. 58,449 or 16.2 per cent. in the charges. The net revenue, therefore, rose by Rs. 4,31,558 or 1.7 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and stood higher than in any of the preceding 10 years, except in 1896-97. The advance of Rs. 3,34,466 in import duty is attributed by the Board to the increased clearances of salt during the year. The revenue from excise salt also shows a material improvement of Rs. 1,16,770 owing to the increased sales of this salt in the district of Puri, stimulated by the reduction in its wholesale price. There was also a considerable increase in the proceeds from rent of warehouses on account of the larger stocks of salt in proceeds from rent of warehouses on account of the larger stocks of salt in bond during the year. The increase in the charges was mostly under the head of "Refunds of customs duty on salt," and the Board of Revenue attribute this increase to the usual variations due to the greater or less miscalculation of salt on boardship.

4. The following statement shows the fluctuations in the volume of the salt trade in Bengal during the last 3 years, exclud-The Salt trade.

ing salt imported by land from Ganjam and the Upper Provinces on which duty is not paid in Bengal:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4
The second secon	Mds.	Mds. 10,61,713	Mds.
Opening stock { Sea imported salt in bond Excise salt in bond	33,74,112 2,70,619	4,13,589	28,96,783 5,58,893
Total	36,44,731	14,75,302	34,45,626
Import and manu- Sea imported Manufactured or added	82,21,647 1,95,000	1,22,20 919 1,62,351	1,03,49,286
Total	84,16,647	1,23,83,268	1,03,49,296
Clearances Sea imported salt for ship-board. Sea imported salt from bond Excise salt from bond	44,92,526 59,38,463 46,224	52,16,628 51,02,643 17,047	42,94,072 60,66,480 63,755
Total	1,04,77,213	1,05,36,318	1,04,24,307
Closing stock Sea imported salt in bond	10,61,713 4,13,589	28,86,733 5,58,893	27,78,268 4,84,510
Total	14,75,302	34,45,626	32,62,778

The stock of salt in the golas, which at the commencement of the year stood at nearly  $34\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of maunds, fell at the close of the year to  $32\frac{3}{3}$  lakhs of maunds. The quantity of salt lying afloat in the port of Calcutta, ready to be sold direct to purchasers, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to 2,31,956 maunds dropped, during the year 1898-99, to 2,23,534 maunds.

5. In Bengal salt is imported by sea direct into the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong only. The combined imports into these two ports, show a pet decrease of 18.71,402

5. In Bengal salt is imported by sea direct into the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong only. The combined imports into these two ports show a net decrease of 18,71,402 maunds compared with those of the previous year, the decrease having occurred in both the ports. The decline in the total imports both into Calcutta and Chittagong is attributed by the Collector of Customs to the abnormally high imports of the preceding year and the consequent heavy stocks in bond at its close. The following statement shows the different countries and ports from which shipments of salt were made during the last three years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1890-97.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1897-98.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1898-99.
1	2	3		5	. 6	7
I. United Kingdom Hamburg (Madagascar and states on the east coast of Africa.	Mds. 44,81,722 6,09,408	Mds. 71,15,201 9,73,422 29,367	Mds. 62,76,968 5,08,510 47,107	54'52 7'41	58°22 7°96 °24	60°64 4'91
V. Ras Rawayah Muhammad Goul Muscat and other States Aden Hanjam	6,41,407 2,44,707 2,85,624 10,79,069 1,36,371	5,87,576 11,16,667 11,28,113 5,45,233	8,01,111 8,79,307 8,85,076 2,19,018	31.18	58.81	28:30
V. Madras	1,75,984 24,172 5,41,946	82,474 86,564 5,57,847	96,558 79,434 5,57,473	30	*71 4c56	77 5138
Total	82,20,410	1,22,21,964	1,03,50,562	100:0	100.00	100:00

There was no importation of salt during the past two years from the Egyptian and other non-European ports beyond the Suez Canal (group III), while, with the exception of Madagascar and other States on the east coast of Africa, Ras Rawayah and Linga, all the foreign countries sent out smaller quantities of salt this year. On this point the Board write:—"The falling off in salt from the Asiatic ports was, it is stated, due to the low prices offering for these salts in the market, and that in the importation from Germany to want of freight and to low prices." The imports of Madras salt decreased by 8.2 per cent., while those of Bombay were nearly the same as in 1897-98.

From a statement furnished in the report showing the clearances of Liverpool. Hamburg and crushed salts during the past five years, it is seen that

From a statement furnished in the report showing the clearances of Liverpool, Hamburg and crushed salts during the past five years, it is seen that consumption of Liverpool salt has increased at the expense of Hamburg and crushed salts. The importations of Hamburg salt were small and no stocks were left in the golas, while the decrease in the clearance of crushed salt was due to a fall in the price of Liverpool salt, which checked competition by the former. A large and regular supply of Liverpool salt is now sent out in liner steamers and the market has been kept supplied at a lower rate than in former years.

6. Excluding 98,197 maunds of Madras and Bombay salt cleared free of duty in Calcutta, duty was paid on 41,95,875 maunds in the previous year, while the clearances from bond rose from 45,15,621 maunds to 56,22,188 maunds. On the whole, the total clearances of all kinds including those of Bombay and Madras salts and of excise salt, rose from 1,03,36,318 maunds to 1,04,24,307 maunds.

7. Deducting from the above clearances, the excess of exports from Bengal by land and river over the imports by the same routes, amounting to 6,09,671 maunds, and adding 18,692 maunds of saltpetre brought into use, the balance of salt left for consumption rose from 97,39,835 maunds in 1897-98 to 98,33,328 maunds in 1898-99. The rate of consumption per head was 4 seers and 15 chitaks against 5 seers in 1897-98. In the saliferous districts, excluding Orissa, the consumption of licit salt increased by 31,534 maunds, and the average consumption rose from 4 seers 12 chitaks to 4 seers and 14 chitaks which was the rate in

1896-97. Compared with the figures for the previous year, the consumption increased in all the saliferous districts except Midnapore and Chittagong. This satisfactory increase in the net result is attributed by the Board of Revenue to the improved condition of the people owing to the good harvests of the year, but in a far greater degree to the activity of the special establishment employed in the 24-Parganas to check illicit manufacture of salt. The lowest rate prevailed during the year in Chittagong where the consumption fell from 4 seers 11 chitaks to 4 seers 1 chitak. The falling off is attributed by the Collector of the district to the impoverished condition of the people owing to scarcity which prevailed during the preceding two years and to the cyclone and storm-wave of October 1897, from the effects of which the people have not yet been able to recover. In the 24-Parganas and Khulna, the rate of consumption of licit salt rose from 4 seers and 4 seers 12 chitaks to 4 seers 10 chitaks and 5 seers 3 chitaks respectively, while in Midnapore the figure fell from 4 seers 14 chitaks to 4 seers 12 chitaks. In Orissa the consumption per head rose from 4 seers 14 chitaks in 1897-98 to 5 seers and 7 chitaks in 1898-99.

7. The price of salt was generally lower than in the previous year. The average wholesale price (exclusive of duty) of 100 maunds of Liverpool salt, purchased from the ships side in the port of Calcutta, fell from Rs. 80-4-3 to Rs. 66-11-4, while the selling price, exclusive of duty) which in 1897-98 had varied from Rs. 97-12 to Rs. 63-1-1 ranged during the past year between Rs. 73-0-8 and Rs. 61. This falling off is attributable to the fact, remarked in paragraph 5 above, that a large and regular supply of this salt is now sent out in liner steamers and the market has been kept supplied at a lower rate than in former years. The average wholesale price, inclusive of duty, at the 12 chief marts of Bengal fell from Rs. 3-12-8 to Rs. 3-10-9. The corresponding average based on the wholesale prices of all the districts in Bengal also fell from Rs. 3-14-11 to

Rs. 3-13-1 per maund.

8. The total imports from Madras, the Upper Provinces and Assam of duty-paid salt rose from 6,09,213 maunds to 6,34,008 maunds during the year, the increase being mainly to larger importations from Madras. The exports from Bengal to due mainly to larger importations from Madras. The exports from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Central Provinces rose by 52,401 maunds, against a decrease of 48,115 maunds in the exports to Assam, Rajputana and Central India, and Nipal, Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan. The net result was an excess of exports over import of 6,09,671 maunds against an

excess of 6,30,180 maunds in 1897-98.

9. The number of cases in which contraband salt was attached, including Working of the salt laws and cases that occurred in the Orissa district, rose from 1,032 to 1,096 during the past year, but the quantity of salt confiscated fell from 747 maunds to 510 maunds, thus showing a decrease of \$31.7 per cent. On an average \$24\frac{1}{4}\$ seers of salt were attached and \$20\frac{3}{4}\$ confiscated in each case as against \$34\frac{1}{2}\$ seers and \$28\frac{1}{2}\$ seers, respectively, in the previous year. The quantity confiscated was largest in the \$24\$ Parganas (276 maunds) followed by Chittagong (130\frac{1}{2}\$ maunds). In Midnapore the number of cases in which salt was attached and confiscated decreased by 48.8 and 47.5 per cent. with a corresponding diminution in the quantities of salt attached and confiscated of \$97.4\$ per cent., and \$26.1\$ per cent., respectively, as compared with the previous year. In Orissa the number of cases in which salt compared with the previous year. In Orissa the number of cases in which salt was confiscated fell from 569 to 231, and the quantity of salt confiscated from 538 to 73 maunds only. The total number of cases instituted in the Courts throughout Bengal was 966 as against 904 in 1897-98. The number of cases instituted in the 24-Parganas rose from 178 in 1897-98 to 409 during the year. Out of these 409 cases, 353 involving as many persons, were sent up by the Salt Preventive officers for trial for illicit manufacture of salt under the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, and 2 cases, affecting three persons, for transporting large quantities of salt unprotected by rowanas. Cases against four persons had to be withdrawn owing to a technical defect, and conviction was obtained in the case of 249 persons out of 252 actually tried. The result is undoubtedly satisfactory. In Midnapore, the number of cases instituted fell from 63 to 32, the decrease being confined to offences for illicit manufacture and for illicit possession or transport. The decrease in the first kind of offence is attributed to the ruling of the Sessions Judge that a police officer employed as a salt officer has not the power of search under section 28 of Act VII

(B.C.) of 1864, unless he is also an officer in charge of a police-station. The large decrease of 194 cases in Orissa is attributed by the Board to a decline in crime "due, among other causes, to the splendid harvest since the close of 1897-98 and the vast field for labour thrown open by the works of construction of the railway lines, which were in full swing throughout the dry months of the year." The cases sent up for trial for manufacture of contraband salt in the Orissa districts numbered 150 against 366 in the previous year. Altogether there were 1,149 seizures and 39 unsuccessful searches in the salt-bearing tracts in Bengal during the year against 1,051 and 57 respectively in the previous year. Of 991 persons apprehended, 841 were convicted. Rewards were disbursed to the amount of Rs. 4,924.

10. As usual, a separate portion of the Board's report deals with the administration of the Salt Department in Orissa, which continues to be under the immediate control

which continues to be under the immediate control and supervision of the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue, subject to the orders of the Excise Commissioner, Bengal. The salt law in force in this Province during the year was the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882. The receipts of the Orissa Salt Department amounted to Rs. 1,66,995 against Rs. 46,160 in 1897-98, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 1,15,482 to Rs. 62,641. The increase in receipts, which was mainly confined to the receipts from duty, was due to enhanced sale of the lake salt on account of the reduction in its wholesale price. The decrease in expenditure was due to the new scheme under which the salt ostablishment employed in Orissa under the Madras Administration underwent considerable reduction, and the surplus was employed in the 24 Parganas. It is anticipated by the Excise Commissioner that the completion of the East Coast Railway will give a great impetus to the trade in Madras karkatch as compared with that in Liverpool salt, not only in the Orissa districts, but even so far north as Calcutta. In view of the fact that the highest price of Madras salt per 100 maunds is Rs. 41-11-4 less than the lowest price of Liverpool salt, there can be little doubt that the anticipation will be realised, and that the consumer will receive the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of salt. A new departure has been made by the establishment of several depôts by an English firm for the sale of salt manufactured by them on English principles in Madras. The salt turned out by them is reported to be equal in quality, and lower in price than Liverpool salt, and may prove a serious competitor to the latter. All this information is of much importance. With every new source of supply the cost of salt to the consumer is steadily decreasing, and the Coast Railway is bringing abundant supplies of a good and cheap article to people who were largely dependent on the inferior stuff made on their shores. The greater the facilities for the distribution of cheap sal

11. The following general remarks are offered by the Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, regarding the year's work:

"The Department is yet far from being properly organised, but yet the results obtained both in Orissa and the 24-Parganas are hopeful and by no means unsatisfactory. In the former Province the expenditure has been reduced 38.4 per cent., salt crime has been kept well under control, the receipts from local salt have advanced 261.7 per cent., and consumption has attained the highest figure in many years. In the 24-Parganas, too, where but a small corner has yet been tapped, several successful raids have been made in spite of organised opposition from the people, and consumption has already so far increased that the duty receipts on that account will more than cover the cost of the operations."

12. The thanks of the Government are due to Mr. K. G. Gupta, Commissioner of Excise. Bengal, and the Board of Revenue for their administration.

12. The thanks of the Government are due to Mr. K. G. Gupta, Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, and the Board of Revenue for their administration of the Department The duties of it are difficult, for discretion is just as necessary as firmness in the application of the law, and all ranks seem to the

Lieutenant-Governor to have done their duty well.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

# RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INCOME.TAX DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT-SEPARATE REVENUE.

Dated Calcutta, the 5th September 1899.

#### RESOLUTION-No. 51078.R.

READ-

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Financial results of the Administration of the Income-tax for the year 1898-99.

No change of any importance was effected during the year in the administration of the Income-tax Act.

2. The following statement compares the financial results during the last two years:—

Number of persons originally assessed, exclud-	1897-98.	1898-99.
Number of persons finally assessed avaluation	113,625	115,643
Number of persons finally assessed, including	111,680	113,785
Number of assessees including	121,081	122,978
servants, who paid tax within the year  Final demand of income tax for the year 1898-99	117,834 Rs.	119,324 Rs.
Final demand of income-tax, including penalties, fines and arrears	49,22,207	50,60,501
Gross receipts Charges	51,15,378 48,01,512 49,46,973 1,88,447 3·8 47,58,526	52,67,536 49,31,568 50,85,059 1,90,627 3.7 48,94,432

The net revenue shows an increase of Rs. 1,35,906, or 2.9 per cent., against an increase of 5 per cent. in the previous year. In other words, in place of the large reduction in the average annual increase which was noted last year, a sensible advance on it has now to be recorded, adding yet another to the many proofs of the prompt return of the Province to prosperity, since the famine of 1896-97, which have been noticed in other branches of the administration. The gross receipts, including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, amounted to Rs. 50,85,059, of which Rs. 49,56,352 represent the receipts on account of the current demand for the year.

3. There was an increase in the final demand in all the districts, except the 24-Parganas, Jessore, Darjeeling, Chittagong, Patna, Saran, Monghyr, Sonthal Parganas, Palamau and Singhbhum. The increase is due to agricultural prosperity and to more careful and accurate assessment. The causes assigned for the decrease in districts where it occurred are various, but in no district does the percentage exceed 3.6, except in Singhbhum, which shows a decline of 19.5 per cent. due to some railway contractors and shopkeepers having left the district on the completion of work on the Sini section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. In other cases the causes given call for no comment, except in Palamau, where the decrease was attributable to exemptions on revision consequent on careless assessments originally made.

4. Assessments.—The number of assessors employed during the year was

4. Assessments.—The number of assessors employed during the year was 50, the same number as in the previous year. The number of villages (a street in Calcutta is held to be village for this purpose) visited by these assessors was 74,519 as against 75,623 during the preceding year, showing a decrease of 1,104.

The most marked decrease (1,038) is in Jessore, and is attributed to neglect of duty on the part of the assessor of which due notice has been taken. The duty on the part of the assessor of which due notice has been taken. The number of persons finally assessed was 113,785 against 111,680, showing an increase of 1.9 per cent. Calcutta again shows the largest increase (724), followed by Faridpur, Shahabad, Midnapore, Khulna, Nadia and Monghyr, with an increase ranging from 288 to 100 persons. A decrease occurred in 15 districts against 21 in the preceding year, but no district shows a reduction of more than 73, except the 24-Parganas, Chittagong, Gaya and Saran, where the decrease ranges from 147 to 107. The decrease in the 24-Parganas (147) is attributed mainly to decline of business in trades where supply of manual labour was assessed during the plague scare. In Gaya it was due to the exempt labour was assessed during the plague scare. In Gaya it was due to the exemption of a number of assessees who had previously been wrongly included. Enquiry also disclosed considerable under assessment in the case of the higher class assessees; the result being that in spite of a reduction of 109 in the number of assessees, the final demand was increased by Rs. 2,558.

5. Demands, Collections and Balances.—The following statement shows the original demand, the revised demand and the percentage of collections from assessees, exclusive of Government servants:—

YRAR.		Original number of assessees.	Revised number of assessees.	Original demand.	Final demand after revision.	Amount of final demand collected.	Percent- age of final demand collected.
		2	.3	4	5	6	7
1897-98 1898-99		113,625 115,643	111,680 113,785	Rs. 45,19,407 46,59,160	Rs. 44,02,690 45,47,134	Rs. 42,81,995 44,18,201	97·3 97·2

The outstanding balance, including penalties, costs and arrears was Rs. 1,81,239, as against Rs. 1,68,600 in the year 1897-98. Of this balance, Rs. 1,28,322 are reported to be good and under realization, Rs. 17,919 doubtful, and Rs. 34,998 bad and irrecoverable.

6. Coercive measures.—The following table compares for the last three years the coercive measures which had to be taken for the realization of the

YEAR.	Number of	DISTRESS	WARRANTS	Disti	RAINTS.	SALES.	
	finally assessed.	No.	Percent- age to column 2.	No.	Percentage to column 2.	No.	Percentage to column 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1896-97 1897-98 1898-99	111,190 111,680 113,785	4,858 5,753 5,725	4·4 5·2 5·03	2,142 2,172 2,081	1.9 1.9 1.8	337 357 224	·3 ·3 ·3

The number of distress warrants issued was nearly the same as in the previous year, but the proportion on the number of persons fell from 5.2 in 1897-98 to 5.03 in the year under review.

The proportion of warrants issued to the number of persons assessed was above 10 per cent in the districts of Tossore (12.2) Shahahad (11.9) Muzaffar-

above 10 per cent. in the districts of Jessore (12.2), Shahabad (11.9), Muzaffar-pur (10.1), Purnea (10.1), and Bhagalpur (10.09). Jessore and Bhagalpur,

which were also in this category in the previous year, show a slight decrease. As requested in paragraph 6 of last year's Resolution an enquiry has been made into the cause of the consistently high percentage of warrants which had been noticed in certain districts. In Jessore, the most noticeable instance, it is attributed partly to the litigious nature of the people-a characteristic understood to be not peculiar to Jessore-but also to wrong assessments made by an assessor who appears to have become too well acquainted with the district. It will be instructive to see whether the remedy which has since been adopted of transferring the assessor proves effective in reducing the proportion of coercive measures.

The largest number of sales reported was 60 in Rangpur, 28 in Dinajpur, 25 in Purnea, 23 in Mymensingh, 22 in Faridpur, and 20 in Rajshahi. Enquiries which have been made into the sale procedure have disclosed

certain defects which are engaging the attention of the Board.
7. Penalties and costs.—The demands and realizations under the heads of penalties and costs for the year under review, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statement:-

YEAR.		Pen	ALTIES.	Costs.		
		Demand.	Realizations.	Demand.	Realizations.	
1		2	3	4	5	
1897-98 1898-99	:::	Rs. 81,454 29,532	Rs. 16,675 14,983	Rs. 12,951 13.226	Rs. 9,573 9,324	

The amount of tax collected during the year under review from companies and other employers, who agreed under section 9 (2) of the Incometax Act to collect the tax from the salaries of their servants, rose from Rs. 3,19,319 in the previous year to Rs. 3,49,551; while the remission allowed by way of commission to the employers rose from Rs. 10,371 to Rs. 11,017. The number of companies who undertook to collect the tax also rose from 369 to 375. Twelve of them failed to collect the tax, which had to be realized by the District Officers. In Calcutta the number of companies collecting the tax rose from 244 to 251.

9. Incidence of the tax. - Excluding the tax on the interest on Government securities and the salaries of Government officials, the average incidence of the tax in the whole Province was Re. 1 to every 15.6 persons, against an average of Re. 1 to every 16 2 persons in the preceding year. Darjeeling still continues to show the highest mufassal average, Re. 1 to every 4 persons, while the incidence was lowest in the Sonthal Parganas, viz., Re. 1 to 75 persons. In Calcutta the average incidence was Re. 1 to every 4 persons, the same as in the previous year.

Including the taxes recovered by the Accountant-General, Bengal, the incidence was Re. 1 to every 14.06 persons, against Re. 1 to every 14.5 in 1897-98. Outside Calcutta the average incidence was Re. 1 to 31.1 persons.

The proportion of persons assessed for the whole Province was 1 to 625 against 1 to 637 in the preceding year.

In comparing the figures appended to the Report for 1897-98 with those of previous years, the Lieutenant-Governor was struck by the differences between different districts in the incidence of the tax and in the proportion of its increase since 1887-88. The Board were accordingly asked in October last to examine the causes of this, and the Lieutenant-Governor begins to apprehend that there were more grounds for this examination and enquiry than he felt at the time, for the reply of the Board is still awaited by Government.

10. The following statement illustrates for the year under review and previous years the distribution of the income-tax and of the other direct taxes which preceded it, as between Calcutta and the rest of the Province:—

	Carrier Carrier					NUMBER	OF PERSONS	ASSESSED	AMOUNT	OF TAX RE	ALISED IN-	
YEARS.			Act imposing tax.					Rest of Province.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Calcutta.	Rest of Province.	Total of columns 6 and 7.
1			2				8	4	5	6	7	8
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61		Incomestar	Act, XXXII of	1000			and the second				AGENT TO SEE	\$ 500 A 4 52 15
1861-62		Ditto	ditto		***	***		241,297	241,297	20,60,061	34,79,428	55,39,489
1862-63	***	Ditto	ditto	***	***	***		244,471	244,471	17,83,500	40,68,945	58,52,445
1863-€4		Ditto	ditto	***		***		61,740	61,740	17,09,749	31,30,344	48,40,087
1864-65	***	Ditto	ditto	***	***	***	STANDER - VIS	57,879	57,879	12,32,583	22,59,818	34,92,401
1867-68		License Ac	ts, XXI and XX	TX of 186	7 ***	***	23,332	51,367	51,367	11,47,062	20,00,435	31,47,497
1868-69		Certificate	Tax Act, IX of 1	868				160,040	183,372	4,66,286	10,79,255	15,45,541
1869-70		Incomestax	Acts, IX and 2	XIII o	f 1869	and !	9,824	54,161	63,985	5,39,338	8,74,677	14,14,015
		XVI of 18	70		400000	1	22,728	740 040				420000000000
1870-71		Dit		it10	***	-an	20,720	142,342	165,070	12,20,455	26,26,189	38,46,644
1871-72			Act. XII of 1871		***	***	7,497	97,831 43,968	97,831	21,21,525	42,99,175	64,20,700
872-73	***	Ditto	VIII of 187	2	***		1,401	27,308	51,465	6,87,755	13,52,435	20,40,190
878-79	***	License-tax	Act, I (H.C.) of	1878			31,801	808,708	27,398	6,04,187	9,52,110	15,56,297
879-80	***	Ditto	ditto				22,427	718,005	840,507	3,35,331	23,30,422	26,65,753
880-81	***	Ditto	II (B.C.) of	1880			8,142	63,414	740,432	3,00,692	15,57,090	18,57,782
881-82		Ditto	ditto	***			7,973	60,900	71,556	4,11,260	10,73,602	14,84,862
882-83	***	Ditto	ditto	***		Yorks The	8,434	61,407	68,873	4,12,290	10,26,865	14,39,155
883-84	***	Ditto	ditto	***	***	***	8,678	62,620	69,841	4,04,000	10,25,656	14,29,656
884-85	***	Ditto	ditto				8,628	61,631	71,293	4,13,670	10,39,972	14,53,642
885-86	***	Ditto	ditto	***	***	***	8,794	61,083	70,259 69,882	4,04,570	10,27,426	14,31,996
886-87	***	Income tax	Act, II of 1886		***		21,170	77,131	98,301+	4,12,545	10,16,577	14,29,122
887-88		Ditto	ditto	***			20,941	79,297	100,2381	17,05,685	16,78,796	33,84,6814
888-89	***	Ditto	ditto	***	***	***	23,128	79,279	102,407+	14,24,012	16,96,332	31,20,3444
889-90 890-91	***	Ditto	ditto	***	***		22,555	79,710	102,265†	15,91,286	16,98,314	32,89,6001
891-92	****	Ditto	ditto	*	***	***	22,159	80,829	102,988†	16,95,163	17,41,574	34,36,737
892-93	***	Ditto	ditto	***	***		21,902	81,274	103,176+	17,11,574	17,75,061	34,86,6351
893-94	***	Ditto	ditto	***	***	***	21,386	82,508	103,894†	17,20,966 17,21,695	18,37,364	35,58,330+
894-95	***	Ditto	ditto	***	***		21,634	83,842	105,476+	17,70,462	18,63,079	35,81,7741
895-96	***	Ditto	ditto	***	***		21,426	85,549	106,975†	18,99,075	19,33,442	37,03,904
896-97	***	Ditto	ditto	****	***	***	21,745	87,156	108,901+	19,37,977	19,81,226	38,80,301+
897-98	***	Ditto	ditto	***	***		23,013	88,177	111,190	21,59,792	20,64,174	40,02,151†
828-99	***	Ditto	ditto	***	***		23,232	88,448	111,680	21,22,938	20,88,266	42,48,0581
300-00	***	Ditto	ditto	- 444		***	23,956	89,829	113,785	21,91,949	21,59,057 22,26,252	42,81,995†

<sup>\*</sup> Figures not available.
† Exclusive of the tax on salaries, &c., recovered by the Accountant-General and the tax on the interest of Government securities.

11. Expenditure.—The expenditure incurred in the working of the tax during the year under review rose from Rs. 1,88,447 in the previous year to Rs. 1,90,627. The increase, which occurs under all the different heads of expenditure, except under Collector's establishment, is mainly attributable to the grant of increased pay to peons, increase of establishment in the district of Nadia, which moved up to class II, and the appointment of two additional bailiffs for the Warrant Department of the office of the Collector of Income-tax, Calcutta.

12. General.—No new administrative question has arisen during the past year which calls for special comment. The tax, though it naturally cannot be said to advance in popularity, has now ceased to arouse public feeling. Its successful administration must of course ultimately depend on the standard of energy and integrity which prevails among assessors, and on the amount of supervision exercised by the local officers. Over-assessment exposes itself; but under-assessments and omissions can only be gradually remedied by enquiry into the local circumstances prevailing in each particular district. That progress in this matter is being made is shown by the steady and continuous increase in collections since 1887-88.

No case of embezzlement was brought to light during the year. Two persons were prosecuted for personating assessors; one of whom was sentenced on conviction to two years' rigorous imprisonment, while the other was committed to the Sessions. The usual number of petty prosecutions for resisting execution of process were instituted, but call for no remark.

13. The names of the Deputy Collectors specially reported by the Board as having done good service will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

14. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor thanks the Board for their administration of this Department during the year under review.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

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#### WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

#### For the week ending the 4th September 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 3.50, Kalna 1.14, Katwa 2.06, Raniganj .93. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of aman completed. Weeding going on. Sugarcane, aus and other standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa stationary. Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar			•••	18	
Kalna	•••	***	***	143	
Katwa	•••	•••	•••	$14\frac{2}{3}$ $15\frac{1}{16}$ $15\frac{1}{2}$	per rupee.
Raniganj	***	•••	•••	$15\frac{1}{9}$	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.70, Rampur Hât 3.41. Weather very hot. More rain wanted. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 51, Vishnupur 69. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Rain wanted for high lands Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Rice selling at Sadar 17½ seers and at Vishnupur 17 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 86, Contai 5:39, Tamluk 3:06, Ghatal 1:54. Aus paddy is being reaped; outturn good. Transplantation of winter paddy continues. Prospects very good except in parts which were inundated. Cattle-disease and grass-hoppers reported from some places in the Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells as follows:—

~ .				Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			16	0 1	
Contai	***		•••	15	0 1	
Tamluk	•••	•••	•••	14	$3\frac{1}{2}$	per rupee.
Ghatal	***	•••	•••	17	0 )	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 32, Serampore 3.62, Jahanabad 1.05. In certain low lands transplantation of *aman* is reported to be continuing. Prospects of sugarcane and jute moderate. Common rice sells at 14 seers 6 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.22, Ulubaria 1.21. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of aman still going on. Harvesting of aus continues. Jute and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.82, Barasat 2.83, Basirhat 1.21, Diamond Harbour 7.78. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Transplantation of aman, cutting and steeping of jute, and harvesting of aus going on briskly. Heavy rainfall in Diamond Harbour during the week did some damage to rewly-transplanted paddy on low lands. Cattle-disease reported from the Sadar subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

~ .				Srs.	$\mathrm{CH}_{ullet}$	
Sadar	•••	•••	•••	12 to 14	0 1	
Barasat	•••	"	•••	15	0	
Basirhat	•••	•••	•••	16	0	per rupee.
Diamond Harbour			****	12	5	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.36, Kushtia 1.26, Meherpur 1.03, Chuadanga .54, Ranaghat 1.23. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of aus nearly over with an average outturn of 80 per cent. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.61, Kandi 3.12, Jangipur 4.94. Weather cloudy and hot. Harvesting of bhadoi and cutting of jute continue. Paddy plants and mulberry doing well. Paddy partially damaged in Gowas police-station. Fodder insufficient in Daulatabad police-station. Water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	***		•••	14	)
Kandi	•••	•••		17 15	per rupee.
Jangipur	•••	•••	***	15	3

10. The following statement illustrates for the year under review and previous years the distribution of the income-tax and of the other direct taxes which preceded it, as between Calcutta and the rest of the Province:—

YEARS.		Act imposing tax.					OF PERSONS	ASSESSED	AMOUNT OF TAX REALISED IN-		
A BA AS.							Rest of Province,	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Calcutta.	Rest of Province.	Total of columns 6 and 7.
1	2		2			8	4		6	7	8
						ster a sur-			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61 .	Income-	ax Act, XXXII	of 1860			100 Carlot 1	241,297	041 007	00.00		
1861-62	l'itto	ditto	***	***			244,471	241,297 244,471	20,60,061	34,79,428	55,39,489
1862-63 .	Ditto		***	***			61,740	61,740	17,83,500	40,68,945	58,52,441
1863-64	. Ditto		***			60 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	57,879	57,879	17,09,743	81,30,344	48,40,087
1864-65	Ditto				•		51,367	51,367	12,32,583	22,59,818	34,92,401
1867-68	. License	Acts, XXI and X	XIX of 186	7		23,332	160,040	183,372	11,47,062	20,00,435	31,47,497
868-69	.   Certifica	te Tax Act, IX of	1868	200		9,824	54,161	63,985	4,66,286	10,79,255	15,45,541
869-70	. Incomest	ax Acts, IX and	XXIII o	f 1869 i	and i		02,101	00,000	5,39,338	8,74,677	14,14,018
870-71	XVI of	1870	***	***		22,728	142,342	165,070	12,20,455	24 - 2 - 2 - 2	
		itto	ditto			100	97,831	97,831	12,20,455	26,26,189	38,46,644
871-72	Income-t	ax Act, XII of 18	71	***		7,497	43,968	51,465	21,21,525	42,99,175	64,20,700
872-73		VIII of 1	872	***			27,308	27,398	6,87,755	13,52,435	20,40,190
878-79	License-to	ax Act, I (H.C.)	of 1878	***		31,801	808,708	840,507	6,04,187 3,35,331	9,52,110	15,56,297
200 01		ditto	***	***		22,427	718,005	740,432	9,00,000	23,30,422	26,65,758
ODS DO		II (B.C.)	of 1880	A V.		8,142	63,414	71,556	3,00,692	15,57,090	18,57,782
00 000		ditto	***	***		7,973	60,900	68,873	4,11,260	10,78,602	14,84,862
000 04		ditto	V	***	1.7	8,434	61,407	69,841	4,12,290	10,26,865	14,39,155
DD4 DM	- maria 10	ditto	***	***		8,673	62,620	71,293	4,13,670	10,25,656	14,29,656
NOW YOUR		ditto		444		8,628	61,631	70,259	4,04,570	10,39,972	14,53,642
900 00		ditto		***	***	8,794	61,083	69,882	4,12,545	10,27,426	14,31,996
00 100	Income-te	x Act, II of 188		***		21,170	77,131	98,301+	17,05,885	10,16,577	14,29,122
nes en	Ditto	ditto	***	***	***	20,941	79,297	100,238+	14,24,012	16,78,796	33,84,681
000 00	Mark Co.	ditto	***	***	***	23,128	79,279	102,407+	15,91,286	16,96,332 16,98,314	31,20,344
000 01	Ditto	ditto	***	***		22,555	79,710	102,265+	16,95,163	17,41,574	32,89,600° 34,36,737°
101.00	Ditto	ditto	****	***	***	22,159	80,829	102,988†	17,11,574	17,41,574	
000.00	Ditto	ditto	***	***	***	21,902 (	81,274	103,176+	17,20,966	18,37,364	34,86,635
93.94	Ditto	ditto	***	***	***	21,386	82,508	103,894+	17,21,695	18,63,079	35,81,7741
94-95	Ditto	ditto	***	***		21,634	83,842	105,476+	17,70,462	19,33,442	37,03,904
95-96	Ditto	ditto	***	***	***	21,426	85,549	106,975+	18,99,075	19,81,226	38,80,301
96-97	Ditto	ditto	***	***	***	21,745	87,156	108,901+	19,37,977	20,84,174	40,02,1511
97-98	Ditto	ditto	***	***		23,013	88,177	111,190	21,59,792	20,88,266	42,48,0581
28.49	Ditto	ditto	***	***		23,232	88,448	111,680	21,22,938	21,59,057	42,81,995†
	21110	unteo	***	***	***	23,956	89,829	113,785	21,91,949	22,26,252	44,18,201+

<sup>\*</sup> Figures not available.
† Exclusive of the tax on salaries, &c., recovered by the Accountant-General and the tax on the interest of Government securities.

11. Expenditure.—The expenditure incurred in the working of the tax during the year under review rose from Rs. 1,88,447 in the previous year to Rs. 1,90,627. The increase, which occurs under all the different heads of expenditure, except under Collector's establishment, is mainly attributable to the grant of increased pay to peons, increase of establishment in the district of Nadia, which moved up to class II, and the appointment of two additional bailiffs for the Warrant Department of the office of the Collector of Income-tax, Calcutta.

the Collector of Income-tax, Calcutta.

12. General.—No new administrative question has arisen during the past year which calls for special comment. The tax, though it naturally cannot be said to advance in popularity, has now ceased to arouse public feeling. Its successful administration must of course ultimately depend on the standard of energy and integrity which prevails among assessors, and on the amount of supervision exercised by the local officers. Over-assessment exposes itself; but under-assessments and omissions can only be gradually remedied by enquiry into the local circumstances prevailing in each particular district. That progress in this matter is being made is shown by the steady and continuous increase in collections since 1887-88.

No case of embezzlement was brought to light during the year. Two persons were prosecuted for personating assessors; one of whom was sentenced on conviction to two years' rigorous imprisonment, while the other was committed to the Sessions. The usual number of petty prosecutions for resisting execution of process were instituted, but call for no remark.

13. The names of the Deputy Collectors specially reported by the Board as having done good service will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

14. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor thanks the Board for their administration of this Department during the year under review.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 4th September 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 3.50, Kalna 1.14, Katwa 2.06, Raniganj .93. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of aman completed. Weeding going on. Sugarcane, aus and other standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa stationary. Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	•••		•••	18	
Kalna	•••	***	***	143	
Katwa	•••	•••	***		per rupee.
Raniganj	***	***	•••	$15\frac{1}{9}^{\circ}$	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.70, Rampur Hât 3.41. Weather very hot. More rain wanted. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 51, Vishnupur 69. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Rain wanted for high lands Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Rice selling at Sadar 17½ seers and at Vishnupur 17 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 86, Contai 5:39, Tamluk 3:06, Ghatal 1:54. Aus paddy is being reaped; outturn good. Transplantation of winter paddy continues. Prospects very good except in parts which were inundated. Cattle-disease and grass-hoppers reported from some places in the Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells as follows:—

~ .				Srs. CH.	
Sadar	***	- 100	•••	16 0	1
Contai	***		•••	15 0	1
Tamluk	•••	•••	•••	$14  3\frac{1}{2}$	per rupee.
Ghatal	***	***	***	17 0	)

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 32, Serampore 3.62, Jahanabad 1.05. In certain low lands transplantation of *aman* is reported to be continuing. Prospects of sugarcane and jute moderate. Common rice sells at 14 seers 6 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.22, Ulubaria 1.21. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of aman still going on. Harvesting of aus continues. Jute and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13% seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.82, Barasat 2.83, Basirhat 1.21, Diamond Harbour 7.78. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Transplantation of aman, cutting and steeping of jute, and harvesting of aus going on briskly. Heavy rainfall in Diamond Harbour during the week did some damage to rewly-transplanted paddy on low lands. Cattle-disease reported from the Sadar subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

0.1				Srs.	$_{\mathrm{CH}_{\bullet}}$	
Sadar Barasat	***	•••		12 to 14	0)	
Basirhat	•••			15	0	
	•••	•••	***	<b>1</b> 6	0	per rupee.
Diamond Harbour		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	***	12	5	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.36, Kushtia 1.26, Meherpur 1.03, Chuadanga .54, Ranaghat 1.23. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of aus nearly over with an average outturn of 80 per cent. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.61, Kandi 3.12, Jangipur 4.94. Weather cloudy and hot. Harvesting of bhadoi and cutting of jute continue. Paddy plants and mulberry doing well. Paddy partially damaged in Gowas police-station. Fodder insufficient in Daulatabad police-station. Water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

~ .				Srs.	
Sadar	•••		•••	14	
Kandi	•••	•••	•••	$\begin{pmatrix} 17 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix}$ p	er rupee.
Jangipur		•••	•••	15	1

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.33, Jhenida .96, Magura 1.87, Narail 2.40, Bangaon 3.20. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of aus paddy going on. Prospects good. Rivers are going down. Cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar				$16\frac{1}{9}$	)
Jhenida	•••		•••	16	İ
Magura	***	****	•••	18	per rupee.
Narail	* ***		***	17	
Bangaon	***	•••	***	17	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.57, Bagerhat 1.93, Satkhira .97. Weather hot with occasional rain. Transplantation of aman and harvesting of aus going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	•••	•••	• • • •	$16\frac{3}{4}$	)
Bagerhat	•••	***	***	17	per rupee.
Satkhira	***	***	***	15	)

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 3.05, Nator 62, Naugaon 2.16. Prospects of crops fair. Harvesting of aus and steeping of jute in progress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at  $17\frac{1}{2}$  seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 2.59. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 4.25, Alipur Duars 5.85. Weather seasonable. Transplanting of haimanti paddy and steeping of jute rapidly going on. Harvesting of bhadoi paddy nearly finished. Fodder and water ample. Price of common rice 14 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 4.68, Kalimpong 5.04, Siliguri 4.72. Weather seasonable. *Hills—Kalai* and *phaphar* being sown; *bhutta*, *bhadoi* paddy, *chota* and *bara marua*, and *haimanti* paddy progressing well. *Terai—Jute* and *bhadoi* being cut; *haimanti* paddy being transplanted; sugarcane doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	14		Srs.	
Hills Terai	••••	 •••	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 16 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ per	rupee.

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 25 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 7.66, Gaibanda 2.53, Nilphamari 8.30. Weather rainy. Steeping of jute and transplantation of winter rice in progress. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 18 seers 10 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 97. Harvesting of aus nearly finished. Steeping of jute and transplantation of aman still going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·34, Sirajganj 2·27. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects good. Harvesting of aus paddy complete; yield moderate. Price of common rice 143 seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.72, Manikganj 2.96, Munshiganj 2.58, Narainganj 3.28. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 7.52, Tangail 31, Kishorganj 3.72, Jamalpur 2.50, Netrokona 8.15. Frequent heavy showers. Prospects of crops good. Condition of people and cattle good. Fodder andwater ample. Common rice sells at Sadar 20 seers, Tangail 17½ seers, and Netrokona 22 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.28, Goalundo 1.60, Madaripur .22. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 3.61. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells at 15 seers (aman) and 18 seers (aus) per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.74, Brahmanbaria 3.44, Chandpur 1.97. Weather cloudy with light showers. Jute harvest goes on; aus harvest nearly over. Rice being transplanted on high lands. Prospects of aman continue favourable. Average price of common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 7.21, Feni 9.63. Transplantation of aman and harvesting of ans continue. Cattle-disease reported from Chagalnaya. Water sufficient. Fodder less good than usual. Common rice (aman) 16 seers and (aus) 18 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 5·12. Weather seasonable. Aman transplanting progressing. Reaping of aus continues. Prospects fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 15 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 83, Dinapore 93, Barh 78, Bikram 36, Barh 53, Hilsa 45. Transplantation of paddy nearly finished. Prospects of bhadoi crops unfavourable. Makai very poor. Marua being reaped. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 15½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 67, Jahanabad 74, Aurangabad 268, Nawada 55. Transplantation of paddy approaching completion. Marua being harvested. Common rice selling at 14½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 84, Buxar 2.74, Bhabua 3.46, Sasaram 2.76. Paddy transplanting progressing. 134 cases of cattle-disease reported in Sasaram. Fodder and water abundant.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.74, Siwan 3.56, Gopalganj 3.14. Weather warm. Paddy transplantation still continues, and high land paddy doing well. Drier weather is doing good. Average price of common rice 13.8 seers and of makai 18.8 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 2.37, Bettiah 4.28, Barharwa 5.91, Bagaha 2.17, Ramnagar 1.93. Early paddy and a little of bhadoi being harvested. Transplantation of aghani paddy practically over and prospect is good. Price of common rice 13½ seers and of maize 21 seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·83, Hajipur 3·23, Sitamarhi 2·88. Transplantation of rice nearly completed. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 15 seers, barley 20 seers, makai 18 seers, gram 19 seers, and rahar 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.55, Samastipur 1.13, Madhubani 5.99. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers. Transplantation of paddy is still in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sell as follows:—

,				Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	***	***	•••	12	0	1
Samastipur	•••			13	0	per rupee.
Madhubani	• • •			12	6	Y L F C

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 1.04, Begusarai 5.18, Jamui 3.28. Weather hot and bright with occasional showers. Transplantation of winter rice nearly over. Sama and makai being harvested in places. Sowing of mircho continues. Outturn of bhadoi very poor. Common rice sells as follows:—

~ 1.2				Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	•••	•••		11	10	
Begusarai	• • • •	•••	•••	12	0	per rupee.
Jamui	***	****	****	13	8)	1

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.44, Banka .90, Madhipura 2.70, Supaul 2.92. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of bhador commenced; outturn poor. Transplantation of winter rice almost completed; prospects good. Cattle-disease reported from some villages in Madhipura, Banka and Supaul. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 3.69, Kishanganj 1.94, Araria 2.23. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of bhadoi rice and jute continues. Aghani rice being transplanted. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	,		Srs.	
Sadar		***	 15	1
Kishanganj		•••	 15	per rupee.
Araria			 21 (new aus)	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.09, Gajol 2.63. Shibganj 1.18. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of winter rice finished. Harvesting of bhadoi paddy still going on. Price of coarse fice 17 seers a rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather hot and showery. Indian-corn poor. Prospects of paddy good. Cattle-disease reported from Dumka, Godda, and Rajmahal, and glanders from Dumka. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 13 seers 6 chitaks and of Indian-corn 18 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.40, Jajpur 5.07, Kendrapara 1.43, Banki 2.08. Weather seasonable and hot. Sarad, jute, haldia cotton, and sugarcane growing. Beali being cut. It is being damaged by insects in places. Rain wanted. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				ch.	
Cuttack	 		15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur Banki	 •••	•••	17	1	per rupee.
Banki	 		16	13	)

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 82. Weather hot. Weeding and transplanting of sarad continue. Beali being reaped in places. Sugarcane thriving well. Prospects of sarad good. Rice sells at 182 seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from places. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul 84, Bisipara 3.02. Good rain in the interior. Weather hot and cloudy. More rain expected. Puddling in Angul and transplantation in both the subdivisions in progress. More rain wanted in Angul. Harvesting of bhadoi crops commenced. Common rice selling at 20 seers per rupee in Angul and 12 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 3.06, Khurda .47. Weeding, puddling, and transplantation of sarad going on. Insufficiency of rain keenly felt in many places. Beali and mandia being cut. Fodder sufficient. Insect-pests causing damage to sarad and beali in some parts. Cattle-disease continues in some places. Common rice sells as follows:—

				S. ch.	
Sadar		•••	•••	15 12	)
Khurda	•••	***		17 1	per rupee.
Interior of the	$\operatorname{district}$	***		$16 \ 0$	)

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·31, Giridih 1·82. Weather hot. More rain wanted. Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 68. Weather hot. Prospects good so far, but more rain seriously wanted. Rice sells at Ranchi 16 seers per rupee, and in the interior 18 seers. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall 57. Weather not seasonable. More rain wanted for rice crop. Sawan and gondli being harvested. Other crops doing well. Rice selling at Sadar 14 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.53, Gobindpur 2.02. Weather seasonable. Bhadon crops fair. Winter rice generally good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Manbazar and Topchanchi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 16 seers 9 chitaks and Gobindpur 14 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 3.91. Prospects good. Common rice sells at 17 seers 7 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—The rain during the week was moderate in amount, but general in its distribution. The transplantation of winter rice is being rapidly completed, and the reports of the crop are generally good. More rain is, however, still required in Puri and Angul and in the Chota Nagpur Division. Some slight damage by insects is reported from Cuttack and Puri. Early rice is being harvested. Jute is being cut and steeped. The bhadoi harvest in Bihar is yielding a poor outturn, as was expected. The price of common rice has fallen in some districts, but on the whole it is practically stationary.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Revenue Department, The 5th September 1899.

# PRICES-CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT

IN THE

HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 31st AUGUST 1899.

#### PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

					WHEAT		E	BARLEY.		Rı	CE,	BEST	SORT.	Ric	E, C	OMM	ON.	JOWAI (Sorgh	nor Cu	lgare
Number,		DISTRICTS	3.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return,	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.		Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding	ırn.	Corresponding return of last year,	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return
		BENGAL.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	8. 0	ъ	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S.	Ch.	S. Ch.	s. Ch	S. Ch.	s. (
	1	Burdwan	•	15 0	19 0	9 12				13	0	13 0	9 0	15 0	15	0	12 8			
OM,	2	Birbhum		<b>15</b> 0	16 0	12 0		,		13	8	13 8	9 12	15 0	15	0	12 12 to			
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A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks; Katwa 10 seers 15 chittacks; B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.

D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 8 seers; Tamluk 10½ seers; Ghatal 11 seers 7 chittacks.

E. In the subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10½ chittacks per rupee.

G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10½ seers; Barasat 11½ seers; Baduria 10 seers 10 chittacks; Magrahat 10 seers 11 chittacks.

H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10 seers 8 chittacks (panga); Chuadanga 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga); Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 12 seers (crushed).

I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers; Jangipur 10 seers.

J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers; Jangipur 10 seers; Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks.

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# quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st August 1899.

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K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bagerhat 9 seers; Satkhira 11½ seers.

L. In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee are:—Nator 14 seers; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.

M. In the Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

N. At Kurseong and Siliguri the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

O. In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee are:—Gaibanda 10 seers; Kurigram 8 seers; Nilphamari 10 seers.

P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.

In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Manikganj 9 seers; Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chittacks.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishorganj 10 seers; Jamalpur 10 seers; Kagugri 8 seers; Netrokona 8 seers.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Goalundo 10 seers; Madaripur 10½ seers.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Projpur 8 seers; Patuakhali 9 seers; Bhola 9 seers.

# PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

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Visitor	and the same of th	DISTRICTS.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return,	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
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PA	81	Champaran	16 8	16 8	15 8	22 0	21 8	26 0	7 0			6.60	12 8 1	1 8			
	32	Muzaffarpur	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	7 0				12 0 1	4 0		-	
	\33	Darbhanga	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 8	21 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	11 12 1	12 0 1	1 4	-	-	-
	184	Monghyr	14 14	15 15	16 42			21 0	9 8	9 8	7 53	11 10 1	11 11 1	2 13			-
IVISION	35	Bhagalpur	15 4	16 8	15 4	21 8	22 12	25 4	11 0		10 0		3 4 1		şi		-
BHAGALPUR DIVISION,	86	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	17 0	16 0				12 0	12 0		}16 0 1	6 0	new	}		-
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CB	45	Manbhum	13 4		12 0			1	1 0	11 12	9 8 1	6 8 15	5 0 14	0			
	46	Singhbhum	16 0	16 0	8 0			1	5 0	15 0	12 0 1	8 0 18	8 0 14	0	-		

<sup>\*</sup> Present return not received.

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Brahmanbaria 10 seers; Chandpur 9 seers.

V. At Feni Hât the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

VI. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Barh 10½ seers; Dinapore 10½ seers; Bihar 9½ seers.

W. In the Jahanabad, Aurangabad, and Nawada subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Siwan 11 seers 6 chittacks; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12½ seers.

V. At Bettian the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Z. In the Hajipur and Sitamarhi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bamastipur 11 seers; Madhubani 10½ seers.

b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Begusarai 10½ seers; Jamui 10½ seers.

c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Banka 10 seers; Madhipura 9½ seers; Supaul 10 seers.

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#### Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st August 1899 - (concluded).

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						SALT.				line la c	LT.	S			THUR, EA. licus.)	AN P	AD	(	1995/99	MAIZE.	
Number	DISTRICTS.		of last year.	Corresponding return		Next preceding return.		Present return.	of last year.	Corresponding return	ij.	Next preceding	Present return.		Corresponding return of last year,	return,	1 1 2	Present return.	Corresponding return of last year,	Next preceding return.	Present return.
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43 8049	Ranchi.	0	6	4	0	4 2	0	Panga.		9	9 (	0	9 (	0	19	8 0° to 9 0	0	8	16 0		27 (
43 A44 VAGPUR	Palamau.						•	Panga.	8 3	13 8	8 1	64	8			15 12		15	20 4	19 2	22 8
45	Manbhum.	0	12	3	0	3 10	0	Panga.	0 0	8 10	0	8 1	10 i			13 (	0	12			
46	Singhbhum.	0	4	4	0	4 4	0	4 4	7 0	0 3	7	0	7	0	0 10	12 (	0	12			18

<sup>\* 12</sup> was a mistake for 17 in the return of 15th August 1899.

d. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

e. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

f. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10 seers; Godda 10 seers; Jamtara 11 seers;

Pakaur 10; seers; Rajmahal 11 seers.

g. In the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.

h. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10; seers per rupee.

h. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.

i. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10-seers 10 chitacks per rupee.

# PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

						Rici	E (1	BES'	T 80	)RT				C	ЭММ	ON 1	RIC	E (m	ota i	chai	ul).		W	HEA	т (7	rit	icum	sati	ivun	n).		B	RLE	Y ()	Hore	leum	vulgar
wantoer.	MARTS	•		December of	1 rosont return.			Next preceding return,			Corresponding return of	last year.		Praeant noture	TIMOTO TORONTO			next preceding return,		Corresponding return of	last year.		Present return			Nart proceding roturn	Timos Suppost and		Corresponding return of	last year.		Present return.			Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of
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	Midnapore		8	4	0	8	1	6	0	3	14	0	2	4	0	2	8	0		3 (	0									旗							
	Pabna	-	5	11	3	5	1	1	8	6	10	0	2	1	3	2	2	0		2 10	0	2	3	3	2	2	0	3	2	3							
1	Rangpur		4	8	0	4	4	1 (	0	5	12	0	2	10	0	2	8	0	1	3 8	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	4	0	0		•••					
33 E	Dacca		3	2	0	3	2	2 (		3	14	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	3 0	0	3	0	0	2	8	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	1 8
(	Chittagong		8	4	0	- 3	4	C		4	4	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	3	4	0	Company Company															
I	Patna		3	4	0	3	6	6		3	0	0	2	8	0	2	13	0	2	8	0	2	7	0	2	8	0	2	1	0	1	13	0	2	5	0	16
M	duzaffarpur .		5	0	0	5	C	.0		5 1	1	6	3	0	3	3	1	3	2	13	6	2	10	6	2	10	6	2	3	6	2	0	0	2	0	0	1 9
	Bhagalpur	-		10	3	3	14	6		8 1	0	6	3	0	3	3	0	3	2	13	6	2	9	3	2	6	9	2	9	0	1	13	9	1	12	0	1 9
C	luttack		8	6	3	3	6	3		3 1 4 4 1		9	2	5	6	2	5	6	2	12	6	3	2	6	3	2	6	3	8	0						-	

CALCUTTA,
The 5th September 1899.

MIDJOTES HOUSE				
A OTO A	NTA	RD	SEERS.	

TIL	OR JINJILI	SEED.		SUGAR (RAV	r) <b>.</b>	Co	TTON, CLEAN	NED.		JUTE,	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return,	Next preceding return,	Corresponding return of last year,	Present return,	Next preceding return,	Corresponding return of last year.
89	40	41	42	48	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. ▲. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs, A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. F
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-	-	-	600	6 0 0	5 8 0	12 0 0	12 8 0	17 8 0	-	-	-
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-		-	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	13 8 0	-	-	
3 14 0	4 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	3 12 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0
-	-		2 13 9	2 15 8	8 5 8	-	-	-	-	_	-
-		-	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 3 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	16 0 0			-
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	Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of			Present return,			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of	last year.		Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of
	51			52			53			54			55			56			57			58			59			60			61		62
Rs.	0	P. 0	Rs.	0	P. 0	Rs. 85	0	<b>P.</b> 0	Rs.		P. 0	200	0	P. 0	Ra 6		. P. 0	100		P	Rs er 10 250	00 pi	ece	5-		P. 0	Part S	. A. 12		Rs.	A. 12	1232	Rs. A
38	0	1	33 t	8	0 %}	- 10	*0	0	${6 \choose 7}$	12 8	O Pu O	khal 6 lta. 7	i. 12 8	0 0	5		0	{ to	Cle	4 0	d hid	14 des.	0 per	to 2	2 ce- 12	0	}				-		-
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15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26  AA P. Rs. A. P. Rs.		vulgare	(Sorghum	DAJRA	typhoideun	(Pennisetum	MAR	COTOCANO	(Eleusine a).	GR KA	AM, CHANA, DALAY, OR S (Cicer arietis	CHOLA, SUNAGA num).
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 26 216 6 110 6 1 11			Corresponding return of last year,	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return,	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Prosent return,	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year,
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	-			-	-	-		-		1 10 3	1 10 3	2 6 6
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2 0 1 12 0 1 8 0	•	-	-	-			-	-	···	2 9 0	2 7 0	2 8 0
				-	-	-	-	-		2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0
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INDIA	N-CORN OR M Zea mays).	IAIZB	CADJAN PI	DAL OR TE	indicus).		LINSBED.	MUSTARD	AND RAPES
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return. Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.
27	28	29	30 · *	31	32	33	. 34 35	36	37
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. a. P. Rs. a. F		Rs. A. P.
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1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	40		3 12 0	8 8 0
-	-		4 0 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	-			
-	-	-	3 14 0	3 14 0				3 12 0	3 12 0
1 9 0	1 7 0	1 8 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	-	3 8 0	3 4 0 3.4	0 3 14 0	4 0- 0
2 8 6	2 5 6	.1 9 6	2 13 9	2 5 6	2 8 0			-	-
2 1 9	2 1 9	1 6 6	3 5 3	3 5 8	1 13 6	4 3 6	4 0 0 4 12	0 4 0 0,	4 4 0
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# in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st August 1899.

	STRAW			JUAR ST	AT.FG					PR	ICE	S P	ER	M.	AU	ND	01	4	0 S	ľA.	ND	AH	D s	SEI	ERS.					1	
an Alberta	Maria de Carlos Sulla de Carlos				ALIKO,				Iro	N.			-			Fn	REW	00	D.						S	ALT		1000	•		
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F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

# STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

Statistics. - The following is published for general information. No.

Offg. Secy, to the Govt, of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during September 1899.

							-						
NAMES OF MARIS.	1st week of Sept. 1898,	1st week of Oct, 1898.	1st week of Nov. 1898.	1st week of Dec. 1898.	1st week of Jan. 1899.	1st week of Feb, 1899.	1st week of March 1899.	1st week of April 1899.	lat week of May 1899.	1st week of June 1899.	1st week of July 1899.	1st week of August 1899.	1st week of Sept. 1899.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ballaghata	8,27,000	2,53,500	1,77,600	1,88,000	2,12,000	2,41,000	6,20,000	6,55,000	7,18,000	8,11,000	7,73,000	4,71,000	2,29,000
i i	60,500	63,500	64,000	43,000	46,500	55,500	73,000	75.500	77,500	77,000	70,000	52,000	46,000
Golsbaree, Kums fatkhols, and Cul	2,68,500	2,58,000	8,97,500	2,69,000	2,83,500	2,95,000	3,26,000	3,48,500	3,33,500	3,16,500	3,00,500	2,97,000	2,63,600
P thurisghatts, Posts, and Jorabagan,	2,000	2,900	2,500	2,000	1,900	8,600	3,300	4,600	3,800	3,700	3,000	2,900	3,000
Tallygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,10,400	1,08,300	1,09,900	006'06	1,32,000	1,38,700	1,75,000	1,99,000	1,85,500	1,29,000	1,73,600	1,74,300	1,62,000
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	3,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
	2.50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	8,50,000	2,50,000	2,60,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
	75,000	81,000	83,500	69,500	95,700	1,09,000	1,27,200	1,42,000	1,38,000	1,24,500	96,500	87,000	1,26,500
ganj, Bł	8,465	1,533	17,398	19,596	52,657	14,256	18,776	1,287	1,594	1,872	88	1,131	2,534
Total	13,36,855	12,63,733	12,41,798	11,62,996	13,14,257	13,46,056	18,33,276	19,15,887	19,47,894	20,23,572	19,06,869	15,75,331	13,22,634
On Railway premises on both sides of the river,‡	5,394 (on 3rd Sept. 1898.)	8,298 (on 3rd October 1898,)	5,106 (on 3rd Nov. 1598.)	18,838 (on 3rd Dec. 1898.)	22,334 (on 3rd Jan, 1899.)	16,348 (on 3rd Feb. 1899.)	25,062 (on .3rd March 1899.)	19,294 (on 3rd April 1899.)	5,438 (on 3rd May 1899.)	4,688 (on 3rd June 1899.)	838 (on 3rd July 1899.)	1,503 (on 3rd August 1899.)	Returns not received,
By Port Commissioners' returns.	20,587 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1898.)	25,338 (1st to 3rd October 1808.)	26,866 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1898.)	33,350 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1898.)	37,842 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1899.)	63,148 (1st to 3rd Feb, 1899.)	47,082 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	43,850 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	24,983 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	28,190 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	20,576 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	33,147 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	27,333 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)
By Canal returns	22,450 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1898.)	34,594 (1st to 3rd October 1896.)	48,369 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1898.)	29,191 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1898.)	81,558 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1899.)	1,02,388 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1899.)	92,706 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	, 41,311 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	30,944 (1st to 8rd May 1899.)	29,687 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	23,356 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	38,490 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	30,775 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)
Grand-total of Stooks	13.85.286	13,21,953	13,22,139	12,44,375	14,56,051	15,27,940	19,88,126	20,30,348	20,09,259	20,86,147	19,51,639	16,48,471	13,80,742

\* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.

† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.

† Ditto
by the Railway authorities.

(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

F. A. SLACK,

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, The 5th September 1899.

#### Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 27th August to 2nd September 1899.

1899.				lo ST	barometer		Твмри	RATUR	E.		Hygro	METRY.		WIND.	31 31 N (333) A	gar donn	
1806   1807   1814   3-5   29-602   83-8   89-6   10-2   79-4   80-5   1-000   79-2   86   E and ESE   1134   0-05   Chiefly d.	Month,	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours bright sunshine.	Mean pressure bard at 32° Fahr.	Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point,	Humidity.		Miles recorded,	Rain,	WEATHER,
Aag. 27th 141-4 3-5 29-602 83-8 89-6 10-2 79-4 80-5 1-000 79-2 86 E and ESE 134 0-08 Chiefly d.  " 28th 147-8 4-4 627 83-5 89-4 9-4 80-0 80-6 1-003 79-5 88 ESE, E and SE 144 0-25 Chiefly d.  " 29th 145-7 3-2 -574 83-6 87-9 8-5 79-4 80-5 0-99-9 79-2 87 SE by E and SSW 89 0-03 Chiefly d.  " 30th 148-8 1-5 5-509 85-1 88-9 8-4 80-5 81-5 1-028 80-1 85 SSW and S 92 Nil Chiefly d.  " 31st 101-3 Nil 5-62 83-3 84-1 4-6 79-5 80-9 1-037 8-3 94 SSE, SSW and calm 59 1-37 Cloudy, d.  " 2nd 133-3 Nil 5-66 86-0 92-3 14-1 78-2 81-4 1-011 79-6 81 WNW and calm 47 Nil Cloudy of the average pressure of the seven days  The mean pressure of the seven days  The mean temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office  The extreme variation of temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum femperature  The maximum femperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum femperature  The maxim	1899.		0		Inches.	0			0	0	Inches	0	1%	Section 198		Inches	
29th   1457   3-2   -574   83-6   87 9   8-5   79-4   80-5   0-929   79-2   87   8E by E and SSW   89   0-03   Chiefly of the seven days   29-674   30-5   1-128   30-1   30-5	Aug.	27th	141.4	3.5	29.602	83.8	89.6	10.2	79.4	80.5	1.000	79.2	1997	E and ESE	134		Chiefly cloudy,
29th   1457   3·2   ·574   83·6   879   8·5   79·4   80·5   0·939   79·2   87   SE by E and SSW   89   0·03   Chiefly d. d.     30th   148·8   1·5   560   85·1   88·9   8·4   80·5   81·5   1·028   80·1   85   SSW and S   92   Nil   Chiefly d.     30th   148·8   1·5   560   85·1   88·9   8·4   80·5   81·5   1·028   80·1   85   SSW and S   92   Nil   Chiefly d.     30th   148·8   1·5   560   85·1   88·9   8·4   80·5   81·5   1·028   80·1   85   SSW and S   92   Nil   Chiefly d.     30th   148·8   1·5   560   85·1   88·9   8·4   80·5   81·5   1·028   80·1   85   SSW and S   92   Nil   Chiefly d.     4	"	28th	147.8	4.4	-627	83.5	89.4	9.4	80-0	80•6	1.008	79•5	88	ESE, E and SE		0.85	Chiefly cloudy,
The mean pressure of the seven days  The average pressure of the seven days  The mean temperature of the seven days  The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office  The mean relative humidity  The mean relative humidity  The mean relative humidity  The mean relative humidity  The average relative humidity  The average relative humidity  The average relative humidity  The average relative humidity  The average relative humidity  The average relative humidity  The average relative humidity  The average relative humidity  The average relative humidity  The average relative humidity  The average relative humidity  The average relative humidity  The average relative humidity  The average relative humidity  The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's  Office  The total fall of rain from 27th August to 2nd September 1899  The total fall from 1st January to 2nd September 1899	"	29th	145.7	3.2	•574	83.6	87-9	8.5	79.4	80.5	0.999	79-2	87	SE by E and SSW		0.03	Chiefly cloudy,
The mean pressure of the seven days  The total number of hours of bright sunshine  The maximum possible number of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office  The extreme variation of temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The maximum temperature  The average relative humidity  The average relative humidity  The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years,  Surveyor-General's Office  The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years,  Surveyor-General's Office  The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years,  Surveyor-General's Office  The total fall from 1st January to 2nd September 1899  The total fall from 1st January to 2nd September 1899	n	30th	148.8	1.5	560	85.1	88-9	8-4	80.5	81.5	1.028	80.1	85	SSW and S	92	12 Pet 12 Pet 12	Chiefly cloudy.
The mean pressure of the seven days  The total number of hours of bright sunshine  The mean temperature of the seven days  The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's  Office  The mean temperature of the seven days  The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's  Office  The mean temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's  Office  The mean temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's  Office  The highest velocity of the wind in one hour  The mean relative humidity  The average relative humidity  The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years,  Surveyor-General's Office  The total fall of rain from 27th August to 2nd September 1899  The total fall from 1st January to 2nd September 1899  The total fall from 1st January to 2nd September 1899		31st	101.3	Nil	-592	82.3	84.1	4.6	79.5	80.9	1.037	80.3	94	SSE, SSW and calm	59	1.37	Cloudy, o, g, p,
The mean pressure of the seven days  The total number of hours of bright sunshine  The mean temperature of the seven days  The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's  Office  The mean temperature of the seven days  The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's  Office  The mean temperature of the seven days  The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office  The extreme variation of temperature  The maximum temperature  The highest velocity of the wind in one hour  The average relative humidity  The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years,  Surveyor-General's Office  The total fall of rain from 27th August to 2nd September 1899  The total fall of rain from 1st January to 2nd September 1899  The total fall from 1st January to 2nd September 1899  The total fall from 1st January to 2nd September 1899	Sept.	1st	140.6	1.4	·631	84.7	91.3	11.1	80.2	81.0	1.009	79.5	84	Calm and variable	56	0.07	Chiefly cloudy,
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's  Office  The total number of hours of bright sunshine  The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine  The mean temperature of the seven days  The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-  General's Office  The extreme variation of temperature  The maximum temperature  The highest velocity of the wind in one hour  The average relative humidity  The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years,  Surveyor-General's Office  The total fall of rain from 27th August to 2nd September 1899  The total fall from 1st January to 2nd September 1899  The total fall from 1st January to 2nd September 1899  The total fall from 1st January to 2nd September 1899	"	2nd	133-3	Nil	-666	86.0	92.3	14 1	78 2	81.4	1.011	79 6	81	WNW and calm	47	Nil	Cloudy o.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	Th Th Th Th	e av e tota e ma e mea e av e ext	erage Office al nun ximur an ten erage Jenerareme	nber on possible i	of hour sible nuture of perature office	the sof humber the se of temp	oright of h	spond suns ours o days corres	hine of sur	ing	ð	for	24	years, Surve	yor-		9·635 Hours. 14·0 88·1 84·1 83·7 14·1
The mean relative humidity The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office  The total fall of rain from 27th August to 2nd September 1899 The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office  The total fall from 1st January to 2nd September 1899  The total fall from 1st January to 2nd September 1899	Th	e hig	hest v	elocit	y of th	e win	d in	ne h	our					en groef Marchael Seen San Lagrange St			Miles.
The total fall of rain from 27th August to 2nd September 1899  The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's  Office  The total fall from 1st January to 2nd September 1899   2.14	Th	e mea	n rela	ative rela	humidi tive h	ty umid	ity o				pondi	ng ]	perio	od for On	ears,		86
The total fall from 1st January to 2nd September 1899	The	tota	l fall rage	of ra	in from	27tb	Aug	ust to	2nd perio	Sept od fo	ember or 24	1899 yea	ers,	Surveyor-Gene			Inches.
Office 48.93	The	tota	l fall :	from fall	1st Jan of the	corre	to 2n	d Ser	perio	er 18	99 or 24	yea	rs,				30.23

Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Mateorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beekley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; A, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA, Calcutta, the 4th September 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER, For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

# 1584 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.

# CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd September 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

			WREK BN 2ND	DING SATURE SEPTEMBER 1	9AY, THE 899.	WEEK EN 3ED S	DING SATURD EPTEMBER 189	AY, THE
NATURE	OF CARGO.		Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
			No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy Jute Firewood Other articles	<u></u>	-	842 50 116 595	1,08,125 26,850 84,675 1,39,160	1,668 386 1,267 1,764	436 39 72 619	54,825 11,700 62,450 1,52,262	868 198 947 1,977
	Total		1,603	3,58,810	5,085	1,166	2,81,237	3,990

# EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of June 1899, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1	1899.		1898.	1	Total.	/ P	- a Leswer
DIAFLES,	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down	. 1899	. 1898	Increase.	Decreas
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	Tons. 2,652	Tons. 8,478	Tons.		Salar Salar	4150	- она	Tons 7,93
Cotton, manufactured-		91	76	355	2 6	92 45	28	33
Twist and yarn, European Ditto, Indian Piece-goods, European Ditto, Indian	285 161 1,438 20	105	282 244 1,830 23	181	1,44	36 42 15 1,83	35	150
Drugs and Chemicals— Intoxicating, other than opium	8	18	3			20 2	7	300
Non-intoxicating— Cinchona bark	6			19	2	6 2	2 4	
Others	/ 56	14	85	44	70	120	6 6	59
Cutch	19		19	7	19	26		
Alizarine and aniline dyes Others	18  7	288	34	458	306	492		186
Wheat	13 1,193	2,085	53	729	2,098		******	19
Rice Jowar and bajra Gram and pulse Others	3,146 1,818 22	3,660 2,694 4,302 465	2,048 2,103 1,229 147	3,903 2,744 1,584	4,793 5,840 6,120	5,951 4,847	993	1,158
Hides and skins— Hides of cattle— Dressed or tanned				102	477	249	228	
Skins of sheep, &c.— Dressed or tanned	29	848	41	1,109	451	1,150	1	
Ions Iemp and other fibres	5 1	69		1	2	1	1	699
Raw Gunny-bags and cloth	69 694	3,829 738	858 824	7,346 1,299	3,898	8,204		4,306
ac————————————————————————————————————		8		4	3	2,123		691
quors—	23		11	*****	14	11	3	
Spirits of all kinds, including country spirits Wines All other sorts, including toddy and fer- mented liquor, other than ale and beer.	58		90	==	23 3 58	37 90	3	14
copper, unwrought								
Copper, wrought	11 69	7 36	35 15 129	76	18	35 15	<sub>3</sub>	35
Iron and steel unwrought wrought	613	27	1,222	160	1,005	1,382		100
Others	266	62 32	130	149	172	279		377 107
Kerosine	5,866	90	9,960	101	5,956	10,061		
Mustard and rape	205	5 }	91 238	5	95 279	10 91 243	4 36	4,105
Linseed	274	1,000	370	830 906	1,371 1,879	830 1,276	541	
Earthnuts	=   :	;	1	402	1,485	1	1,033	
or and pasteboard	22	20	136	91	42	227		185
isions— Ghee Dried fruits and nuts	61	4	236	297	65	533	1	91
way plant and rolling-stock carried for	783	946	884	966	1,729	1,850	1	121
parts thereof.								
teel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and	97		RESIDENCE OF THE STATE OF		253		959	Na***
other sorts	809	65	603	4	27 874	3,217		3,190
D,	350	81	3,484	163	5,431	8,647	267	3,216

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.

				189	9.	189	8.	Tota	ır.		Decrease
STAPLE				Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease
			1	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
altpetre, &c			1			5			6		
			***		******						****
Other saline substances silk, raw-			***		******						
Donolan							*****		****	******	
T- Alex				*****	14		15	14	15		
silk piece-goods -											
Donalos						******	******				******
Indian-				Esternia (Car							
	*** **		***	*****	*****	*****	******				
			***	*****	******	******					3.55
Spices-				325	332	282	331	657	613	44	
0.07.0			***	23	S. 1998 Sec. 1997	- 44		23	44		2
And the second s		: ::			113		82	113	82	31	*****
COLUMN TO THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF				26	124	53	333	150	386	*****	23
Cardamoms				B 10 10 10 10 10	12		5	12	5	7	*****
Others			***	73	103	83	237	176	320		14
Lime and lime-stone			***	759	2,359	1,376	807	3,118	2,183	935	******
								4 00 5 6			
Sugar— Refined or crystallize	d, inc	luding s	ugar-	172		349	1	172	350		. 17
Unrefined, viz., molas gur, and other sacch			y or	978	846	1,104	417	1,824	1,521	303	7
Tea-					Carlotte Comment						
Foreign							******	*****			
Indian				7	5,331	******	4,741	5,338	4,741	597	******
Timber			****	332	99	370	256	431	626		11
				C 180008 1-16-9	ESSENCE A STATE OF					al alternative for the	(Augo) Karife ()
Tobacco-				7.00	0.000	169	2,852	3,530	3,021	509	1
	***	** ***		150	3,380	100		0,000	0,021		
Unmanufactured								196			
Manufactured-	***			14	*****	1	8	14	9	5	
Manufactured— Oigars											
Manufactured-							4.00	48	152		10
Manufactured— Cigars Other sorts			***	2	46	******	152	200	VIII. 3. 400 CT		W. C. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.
Manufactured— Cigars Other sorts Wool, raw				2	46		152				
Manufactured— Cigars Other sorts Wool, raw Wool, manufactured— Carpets and rugs		<del>.</del>			46						
Manufactured— Cigars Other sorts Wool, raw Wool, manufactured— Carpets and rugs Piece-goods, European											
Manufactured— Cigars Other sorts Wool, raw Wool, manufactured— Carpets and rugs Piece-goods, European Ditto, Indian		: :	::	6	=	<sub>9</sub>	5				
Manufactured— Cigars Other sorts  Wool, raw Wool, manufactured— Oarpets and rugs Piece-goods, European		: ::									
Manufactured— Cigars		: :	::	6	=	<sub>9</sub>	5				
Manufactured— Oigars Other sorts Wool, raw Wool, manufactured— Carpets and rugs Piece-goods, European Ditto, Indian		= =	::	6		p	5	6	14		

A. Hyde Wollaston, for Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, the 29th August 1899.

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# Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

#### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 1,712.25 miles open.

	COACHI	G TRAFFIC.		S AND MINERAL AFFIC.			TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MI	LES RUN.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 6; weeks of half- year Total for 7; weeks OOMPARISON.	(a)306,644  *2,033,558 2,340,202	Rs. A. P. (a) 2,92,367 6 0 170 12 0 20,19,854 13 0 23,12,222 3 0	MDS. s. 87,44,039 10	Rs. A. F. (5) 6,26,414 14 0 365 13 6 †39,52,404 7 0 45,78,819 5 0	Rs. A. P. (c) 0 0 14,701 0 0 8 9 4 ‡89,593 0 0 1,04,294 0 0	Rs. A. P. 9,33,483 4 0 645 2 10 69,61,852 4 0 69,95,335 8 0	95,032	\$945,324 1,087,843	237,051  §1,531,103 1,768,154
fotal for corresponding week of provious year Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year Total for corresponding 73 weeks of previous year	257,372  2,176,140}	2,45,214 10 2 143 13 0 21,19,405 2 0	34,35,017 0  3,73,62,162 20	(d) 5,91,898 5 10 347 2 2 50,63,956 15 4	17,524 1 5 10 4 6 1,49,338 10 0	8,54,637 1 5 501 3 8 73,32,700 11 4	91,108  664,766	134,236  1,115,629	225,344  1,780,395

(a) The increase is in outward traffic, chiefly from stations on the B and C districts, owing to movements of pilgrims.

(b) Deducted Rs. 27,315, being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the week.

(b) The increase is chiefly in coal traffic from Gaurangdi and Giridih, and in food-grain traffic from stations in the loop district.

(c) Payments on account of mileage and demurrage being more than the receipts, nothing is included.

Added No. of passengers 14,214 and Deducted Mds. 1,89,573 and Rs. 45,277 on account of difference between the approximate and 'audited figures for the first 8 days of July 1899.

SAudited figures up to 8th July 1899.

(d) Includes amount of rebate on coal, Rs. 23,002 0 0 (e) ,, of mileage and demurrage , 5,243 5 0

#### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th August 1899 on 1,712.25 miles open

	Солсии	NG TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRAI	AND MINERAL	Other earnings		TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MII	ES RUN.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchandise.  145,177  \$ 1,054,818  1,229,995  142,014	Total.
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway Per previous 73 weeks of half- Jear Total for 83 weeks	(a) 311,192 *2,352,990 2,664,182	Rs. A, P. (a) 2,82,246 0 0 164 13 5 *23,35,048 3 0 26,17,294 3 0	MD8, 8, 41,15,515.30 	Rs. A, P. (b) 6,46,734 2 0 377 11 4 + 45,78,140 5 0 52,24,874 7 0	Rs. A. P. (c) 14,754 0 0 8 9 11 \$\pmu\$1,03,159 0 0 \[ \begin{array}{c} 1,17,913 & 0 & 0 \end{array}	Rs. A. P. 9,43,734 2 0 551 2 8 70,16,347 8 0	95,653 § 682,295		240,836  § 1,767,113
Comparison.  Total for corresponding week of previous year  Termile of railway corresponding week of previous year  Total for corresponding 85 weeks of previous year	282,021  2,458,161½	2,63,130 14 6 154 5 2 23,82,536 0 6	41,00,983*10  3,14,63,145 30	6,78,421 15 11 397 14 1 57,42,378 15 3	23,116 9 1 13 8 11 1,72,455 3 1	9,64,669 7 6 565 12 2 82,97,370 2 10	90,579  755,345	142,014	2,007,945 232,593  2,012,988

(a) The increase is in outward traffic, chiefly from stations on the A and B districts, owing to movements of pilgrims.

(b) Deducted Rs. 25,121, being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the week.

(c) Payments on account of mileage and demurrage being more than the receipts, nothing is included.

(d) Added No. of passengers 12,788 and Rs. 22,828 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 15th July 1859,

(d) Includes amount of rebate on coal

(e) , , of mileage and decourrage , 7,442 15 0

(e) , , of hire of locomotives and vehicles , 2,279 6 0

#### TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 22:23 miles open

	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.	1	MERCHANDISE TRAF	AND MINERAL FIG.		t de la company		TRAIN-MILE	s RUN.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.	Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan-	Total.
		Rs. A. 1	P.	M Ds. 8.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
otal traffic for the week r per mile of railway or previous 61, weeks of half-	(a)16,116	(a)3,868 4 174 0		10,600 20	320 11 0 14 6 10	$\begin{array}{cccc} 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 2 \end{array}$	4,198 15 0 188 14 2	1,118	70	1,18
	*117,317	*27,504 8	0	†54,992 0	<b>†2,569 3 0</b>	‡52 0 O	30,125 11 0	§6,694	§683	§7,37
Total for 77 weeks	133,433	31,372 12	0	65,592 20	2,889 14 0	62 0 0	34,324 10 0	7,812	753	8,56
Comparison.									7.00	
mile of railway correspond	13,703	2,927 13		5,328 20	229 4 0	1 4 8	8,158 5 6	1,149	177	1,320
week of previous year al for corresponding 7? eeks of previous year		131 11 4	•		10 5 0	0 0 11	142 1 3			
or previous year	141,3221	32,522 2 4	1	52,227 10	2,160 6 0	50 3 9	34,732 12 1	8,267	863	9,180

a) The increase is chiefly due to pligrim traffic to and from Tarkessur.

Added No. of passengers 1,426 and

Rs. 638

On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 8 days of Audited figures up to 8th July 1899.

#### TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th August 1899 on 22 23 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE A		Other earnings	Total	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	BS RUN.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts,	(estimated).	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	TOTAL
		Rs. A. P.	М. в.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Ì
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 74 weeks of half-year	15,472 *135,337	3,460 7 0 155 10 8 *31,490 12 0	10,518 0 +1,06,306 20	327 5 0 14 11 7 †3,106 14 0	9 0 0 0 6 5 ‡71 0 0	3,796 12 0 170 12 8 34,668 10 0	3,114 §7,872	74 \$797	1,18 §8,60
Total for 8) weeks	150,809	34,951 3 0	1,16,824 20	3,434 8 0	80 0 0	38,465 6 0	8,986	871	9,85
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	15,4241	3,372 6 3	18,206 30	471 2 0	4 10 9	3,848 3 0	1,135	58	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.		151 11 3		21 3 1	0 3 5	173 1 9			***
Total for corresponding 82 weeks of previous year.	156,747	35,894 8 7	70,434 0	2,631 8 0	54 14 6	38,580 15 1	9,402	916	1 10,81

\* Added No. of passengers 1,904 and Bs. 118 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 15th July 1899.

§ Audited figures up to the week ended 15th July 1899.

#### DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 162.24 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.		AND MINERAL PFIC.	Other earnings	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	ES BUN.
	Number of passengers,	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated),	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 6; weeks of half- year	17,436	13,650 7 0 84 2 3 *98,082 14 0	85,319 0  †4,69,038 10	10,298 1 0 63 7 7 454,575 7 0	67 0 0 0 6 7 2441 0 0	24,015 8 0 148 0 5	6,778	3,327	10,105
Total for 7½ weeks	130,902	1,11,733 5 0	5,54,357 10	64,873 8 0	508 0 0	1,53,099 5 0	§42,941 49,719	§19,230 22,557	§62,171 72,276
COMPARISON.		and the state of t			and the second			State a second	
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,786}	18,627 9 3 83 15 11	64,539 30	10,004 11 4 61 10 8	68 12 6 0 6 10	23,701 1 1 146 1 5	6,794	2,933	9,727
Total for corresponding 7% weeks of previous year	1,33,723	1,07,403 15 6	3,85,013 20	55,238 10 3	395 10 0	1,63,038 3 9	51,822	21,543	73,365

\* Added No. of passengers 923 and † Deducted Mds. 18,367 and ‡ Added § Audited figures up to 8th July 1899.

1,863 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 8 days 17 July 1899.

#### DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th August 1899 on 162.24 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRAI		Other earnings	Total	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILE	s Run.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mps. S.	. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	15,578	13,017 2 6 80 3 9 *1,11,979 5 0	1,22,315 10 †5,40,022 10	17,909 13 0 110 6 3 †65,068 8 0	67 0 0 0 6 7 \$498 0 0	30,993 15 0 191 0 7 1,77,545 13 0	6,886 \$49,780	3,486 §22,165	10,372 §71,945
Total for 8) weeks	146,007	1,24,998 7 0	6,62,337 20	82,978 5 0	565 0 0	2,08,539 12 0	56,666	25,651	82,317
COMPARISON.	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		5 (1 c o o ourse)	01,397759 01,50033				n ras ses a	
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	16,484	10,443 2 7	57,894 0	8,505 14 3	49 12 6	18,998 13 4	6,991	2,915	9,906
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	••••	64 5 11		52 6 10	0 4 11	117 1 8			
Total for corresponding 89 weeks of previous year.	150,207	1,17,847 2 1	4,42,907 20	63,744 8 6	445 6 6	1,82,037 1 1	58,813	24,458	83,271

\* Deducted No. of passengers 468 and added Rs. 246
† Ditto Mds. 14,355 and ditto ,, 195
† Ditto Mds. 14,355 and ditto ,, 195
† Ditto Mds. 14,355 and ditto ,, 195
§ Addited figures up to the week ended 15th July 1899.

§ Addited figures up to the week ended 15th July 1899.

(a) The increase is due to a deduction having been made from the earnings of the corresponding period of 1898 in connection with two extra troopi trains run in April 1898.

(b) The increase is due to a heavy despatch of wheat from via Umballa Cant, to Delhi and via.

# SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th August 1899 on 78.83 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISI TRA	E AND MINERAL SFFIC.	Other earnings		TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILI	ES RUN.
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan-	Total.
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 53 weeks of half-year Total for 64 weeks	No. 7,302 45,692*	Rs. A. P. 3,643 6 0 46 3 6 22,761 15 0*	M. 8, 18,108 20 69,800 0†	Rs. A. P.  1,282 8 0  16 4 3  5,830 11 0+	Rs. A. P. 9 0 0 0 1 10 48 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4,934 14 0 62 9 7 28,640 10 0	877 5,058‡	236 953‡	1,113
COMPARISON.	52,994	26,405 5 0	87,908 20	7,113 3 0	57 0 0	33,575 8 0	5,930	1,189	7,119
Total for corresponding week of previous year Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year						,			
otal for corresponding weeks of previous year		·····	/	*****					

#### SOUTH-BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th August 1899 on 78.83 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRA	AND MINERAL	Other comi		TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	ES RUN
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	Other earnings estimated.	Total earnings.	Coachirg.	Merchan- dise.	Total
tal traffic for the week	7,933 *54,359	Rs. A. P. 3,726 10 0 47 4 5 *27,672 5 0	MDS. 8 13,067 10 †91,673 20	Rs. A P. 1,185 6 0 15 0 7 †7,566 3 0	Rs. A. P. 7 0 0 0 1 5 \$58 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4,919 0 0 62 6 5 35,296 8 0	874 \$5,533	239 §1,506	1,113
Total for 7\$ weeks COMPARISON.	62,292	31,398 15 0	1,04,730 30	8,751 9 0	65 0 0	40,215 8 0	6,407	1,745	8,152
pal for corresponding week of previous year.  mile of railway corresponding week of previous par.				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
al for corresponding weeks of									******

Added No. of passengers 1,365 and ... Rs. 1,267
Do. Mds. 3,765 and ... , 453
Do. Do. Mds. 3,765 and ... , 453
Audited figures up to the week ended 15th July 1899.

On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 15th July 1899.

# EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 834 mules open.

	Солси	NG TRAFF	PIC.	MERCHAND	IBR .	AND MINERAL FIG.	Other earnings		375		TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILI	DO TOWN
	Number of passengers.	Coacl		Weight carrie	d.	Receipts.	including ferry	Total	0arn	вуді	Coaching.	Merchan-	Total
l trama en al		Rs.	A. P.	Мрв. в		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rn.	Α.	P.	2 1 2		
traffic for the week er mile of railway previous 7 weeks of half-	194,800 234	88,600 106	0 0	11,19,640 ( 1,342 (		2,57,730 0 0 309 0 0	36,360 0 0 29 0 0	3,82,6		0	35,368	42,338	77.7
Total for 8 weeks	1,390,770	6,53,460		55,23,110 0	1	0,37,280 0 0	84,260 0 0	17,75,00	0 0	0	250,410	250,994	501,4
COMPARISON.	1,585,570	7,42,060	0 0	66,42,750 0	15	2,95,010 0 0	1,20,620 0 0	21,57,69	0 0	0	285,778	293,332	1579,1
for corresponding week Previous year alle of railway correspond- week of previous year	165,418	70,023	5 16 26	9,36,892 0		1,85,863 0 0	37,594 0 0	2,93,48	0 0	0	33,211	38,058	71,20
corresponding date of	7 500 000   0 00 100 0	100000	1,145 0 64,95,317 0	4	227 0 0	33 0 0 1,20,686 0 0	34 18,94,48	6 0		2,78,758	276,774	555,55	

Note.—Increase injute.

<sup>\*</sup>Added No. of passengers 39 and deducted Rs. 13 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the period ended 8th 2 Audited figures up to 8th July 1899.

#### DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAPPI	c.		MERCHANI		AND MIN	ERA	L	Othe	,		Tota	d		TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	ES RUS
A Park No. (See All See  Number of passengers.	Coachi			Weight carried.		Receip	ots.		earnin including			earnin	igs.		Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total	
•	41	Rs.	۸.	P.	MDs.	8.	Rs.	A. 1		Rs.	۸.	P.	Re.	A.	p.	a mytty.		
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 7 weeks of half-	19,790 230	6,300 73			18,270 212	0	1,870 22	0		110 1	0		8,280 96			2,470	1,408	3,878
Year	1,59,040	49,150	0	0	70,710	0	6,820	0	0	870	0	0	56,840	0	0	18,808	9,286	28,094
Tetal for 8 weeks	1,78,830	55,450	0	0	88,980	0	8,690	0	0	980	0	0	65,120	0	0	21,278	10,694	31,972
COMPARISON.													4					
Total for corresponding week of previous year Per mile of railway correspond-	20,284	6,313	0	0	15,541	0	1,218	0	0	540	0	0	8,071	0	0	2,852	2,077	4,420
ing week of previous year Potal to corresponding date of	236	74	0	0	180	0	14	0	0.	6	0	0	94	0	0	•••		
previous year	1,93,828	56,777	0	0	171,455	0	12,017	0	0	1,682	0	0	70,476	0	0	19,662	18,340	38,002

#### MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coachine	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE A	rtc.	Other earnings,	m-4-1i		C TRAIN-MII	LES RUN.
Total Control of the	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	including ferry.	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDs. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 7 weeks of half- year	3,210 97 19,800	740 0 0 22 0 0	2,840 0 71 0	290 0 0 9 0 0		1,030 0 0 81 0 0	284	*1,152 	1,43
Total for 8 weeks	23,010	4,720 0 0 5,460 0 0	8,680 0 11,020 0	910 0 0 1,200 0 0	10 0 0	6,670 0 0	2,100	5,644	7,74
Comparison.  Total for corresponding week of previous year			,				2,384	6,796 	9,18

<sup>•</sup> Includes ballast train-miles 512.

#### BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 24.75 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDI		AND MINER FIC.	AL	Other ear		gs	Tota	1		TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	ES BUS
	Number of passengers.	Coachir		Weight carried.		Receipts.		ferry	).		earnin	gs.		Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
	10000	Rs.	. P.	MDS. S	.	Rs. A.	P.	Rs.	A. :	P.	Rs.	A. P			2 100	100
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 7 weeks of half-	1,170 47	370 15	0 0		0		0	110		0	1,450 59	0 (		188	*738	99
year	9,770	2,570	0 0	39,390	0	2,380 0	0	420	0	0	5,370	0 (	0	1,465	7,545	9,01
Total for 8 weeks COMPARISON.	10,940	, 2,940	0 0	45,290	0	3,350 0	0	530	0	0	6,820	0 (	0	1,653	8,283	9,98
								1					1	SERVE ONES		of sales
Total for corresponding week of previous year	*														*****	
week of previous year Total to corresponding date of	••••	••••				••••					******		1			
previous year	*****	*****											28			

<sup>\*</sup> Includes ballast train-miles 576.

# COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 33.73 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.	Merchandise Tra	AND MINERAL	Other earnings,		TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILE	8 RUN.
THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	including ferry.	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan-	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDs. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.P.		3.1	148 (1983)
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 7 weeks of half-	1,720 51	650 0 0 19 0 0	4,580 0 136 0	650 0 0 20 0 0	80 0 0	1,380 0 0 *39 0 0	318	†968	1,286
year	12,480	5,060 0 0	44,270 0	5,100 0 0	310 0 0	10,470 0 0	2,441	5,836	8,277
Total for 8 weeks	14,200	5,710 0 0	48,850 0	5,750 0 0	390 0 0	11,850 0 0	2,759	6,804	9,563
COMPARISON.		-4		37,043,04					
fotal for corresponding week of previous year Per mile of rallway correspond-	1,148	405 0 0	3,776 0	438 0 0	93 0 0	936 0 0	144	536	680
ing week of previous year Total to corresponding date of	52	18 0 0	171 0	20 0 0	*	38 0 0			
previous year	9,891	3,415 0 0	25,779 0	2,455 0 0	843 0 0	6,713 0 0	1,252	5,395	6,647

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding ferry. † Includes ballast train-miles 576.

#### BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 139 miles open.

	COACHING	G TRAFF	c.	MERCHANI	PRA)	AND MINERA	L					TR	AFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	ES RUN.
	Number of passengers.	Coach		Weight carried.		Receipts.	0	ther ear	nings	Total ear	rning	Coacl	hing.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
	200	Rs.	A. P.	Mps.	8.	Rs. , A. P.	1	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P				46
Total traffic for the week Orper mile of railway For previous 6 weeks of half-	28,653 220	11,817 †91	0 0	80,111 576		8,363 0 0 60 0 0		320 2	0 0 0 0	20,500 153	0	0	4,642	3,292	7,93
yea1*	213,203	80,155	0 0	3,34,072	0	30,571 0 0	1	7,870	0 0	1,18,596	0	0 30	0,105	18,347	48,45
Total for 7 weeks	241,856	91,972	0 0	4,14,183	0	38,934 0 0		8,190	0 0	1,39,096	0	0 34	4,747	21,639	56,38
COMPARISON.													100		
Total for corresponding week of previous year Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year	26,586 213	9,389	0 0	26,249 210	10.1	2,137 0 0	1	86	0 0	11,612			4,550	2,423	6,97
lital to corresponding date of previous year	242,010	81,870	0 0	4,77,921	2.4	23,168 0 0	100	1,983		1,07,021	0	-	,109	20,324	51,43

# BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 26th August 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

The second of the second of	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRAF	AND MINERAL PIC.	Other earnings	Solitaris — ja	Тварріс	TRAIN-MILI	s RUN.
•	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Caching.	Merchan-	Total
otal traffic for the week on		Rs.	MDs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	- Comment		13,000
traffic for the week on miles open	137,410 126'64 949,250 1086 660 1086 660 1086 660 1086 660 1086 660		5,37,180 495·10 37,65,510	60,380 55*65 4,43,710	12,480 11°50	9,29,030	26,892  1,82,379	(b)25,184 	\$2,076 377,967
Total for 81 weeks	1,086,660	4,20,190	43,02,690	5,04,090	1,27,370	10,51,650	2,09,271	2,20,772	430,043
COMPARISON.  al for corresponding week of Nevious year on 925 miles open mile of railway correspond- mile of railway correspond- al to corresponding date of Nevious year	109,741 118'64 916,302	36,139 39*07 3,34,637	4,43,701 479.68 40,09,311	49,297 53:29 5,00,406	14,431 15°60 1,15,654	99,867 107 <sup>-</sup> 96 9,50,697	21,434  1,77,621	(c)23,796  2,10,537	45,230

<sup>(</sup>a) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(b) Includes 7,044 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) 4,282

# ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Keturn of Traffic for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 28 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRAF	AND MINERAL	Other earnings		TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILI	ES RUN.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total,
Potal traffic for the week	16,901	Rs. A. P. 9,785 0 0	Mos. s. 2,70,479 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
or previous 6 weeks of half- year	43*68 136,336	24·71 77,278 0 0	637·92 15,94,033 0	13,304 0 0 31.38 71,090 0 0	328 0 0 0.77 3,705 0 0	23,417 *0 0 56*86 1,52,073 0 0	3,242 8:19	7,393	10,68 25°6
	153,237	87,063 0 0	18,64,512 0	84,394 0 0	4,033 6 0	1,75,490 0 0	21,830	52,354	77,42
Comparison.  Cotal for corresponding week of previous year  er mile of railway corresponding week of previous year  otal to corresponding date of previous year	16,579 58'38 139,298	8,674 0 0 30°54 74,484 0 0	2,47,550 0 844.88 18,35,858 0	11,818 0 0 40°33 83,442 0 0	228 0 0 0.78 3,111 0 0	20,720 0 0 71.65 1.61,037 0 0	2,859 10°07 21,143	4,814 16.43 35,780	7,67. 26·5

#### FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDI 20TH AUGUST 1899.				ENDING 898.	TOTA	L RECEIPTS PR PRIL 1899 TO 1 AUGUST 1899	9TH	Δ	L RECEIPTS FRO PRIL 1898 TO 20 AUGUST 1898.	OM 18T		de
worked. worked.		Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.		Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	per	Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.	
424	Rs. Rs. 424 23,417 56'86 26	293	Rs. 20,720	Rs. 71*65	424	Rs. 5,57,409		293	Rs. 4,99,964	week.	Rs. 57,445	

# DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate earnings for the week ending 26th August 1899 Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	=		Rs. 13,866 13,822	0	P. 0 0
Increase			44	0	0
Receipts per mile for the mark 11 can			- 22	U	U
Receipts per mile for the week ending 26th August 1899 Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898		-	271 271	14	1
Increase	•••			13	9
Receipts from 1st July to 26th August 1899 Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898		•••	97,920	0	0
	•••	•••	1,04,729	0	0
Decrease			6,809	0	0



# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1899.

# OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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# RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA PORTS FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 1730Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 7th September 1899.

# RESOLUTION.

### READ-

The Administration Report of the Orissa Ports for the year 1898-99.

The following statement shows the receipts of the year under review, as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Particulars.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
.1	2	3	4	5
Port dues on vessels	Rs. 2,242 14,271 251 12,500	Rs. 3,841 14,964 99	Rs. 1,599 693	Rs 152 12,500
Total receipts	29,264	18,904		10,360

# ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Keturn of Traffic for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 28 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	COACHING TRAPFIC.		MERCHANDISE A	AND MINERAL	Other earnings		TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
Total team to to the		Rs. A. P.	Mos. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 6 weeks of half-	16,901 42.68	9,785 0 0	2,70,479 0 637*92	13,304 0 0 31.38	328 0 0 0*77	23,417 to 0 56.86	3,242 8'19	7,393	10,68 25°6
year	136,336	77,278 0 0	15,94,033 0	71,090 0 0	3,705 0 0	1,52,073 0 0	21,830	44,961	66,7
Total for 7 weeks	153,237	87,063 0 0	18,64,512 0	84,394 0 0	4,033 6 0	1,75,490 0 0	25,072	52,354	77,4
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year Per mile of railway correspond-	16,579	8,674 0 0	2,47,550 0	11,818 0 0	228 0 0	20,720 0 0	2,859	4,814	7,67
Total to corresponding date of	58.38	30.24	844.88	40.33	0.78	71.65	10.07	16.43	26.5
previous year	139,298	74,484 0 0	18,35,858 0	83,442 0 0	3,111 0 0	1,61,037 0 0	21,143	35,780	56,92

# FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPT 19T	TH AUGUST 18	ENDING 899.		TS FOR WEEK H AUGUST 18	ENDING 898.	TOTA	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1899 TO 19TH AUGUST 1899.		APRIL 1899 TO 19TH APRIL 1898 TO 2077			OM 1sT	Maria de la companya	
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.		Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.		Per mile worked per week.	worked	Total receipts.	per	Total Total decrease in 1899.		
424	Rs. 23,417	Rs, 56'86	293	Rs. 20,720	Rs. 71*65	424	Rs. 5,57,409		293	Rs. 4,99,964	week.	Rs. 57,445		

# DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate earnings for the week ending 26th Augu Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	ıst 1899	•••	:::	Rs. 13,866 13,822	MARKET CO.	P. 0 0
Increase		1	***	44	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 26th August Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	1899	=		271 271	14	1 4
Increase				0	13	9
Receipts from 1st July to 26th August 1899 Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898				97,920 1,04,729	0	0
Decrease				6,809	0	0



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# OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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# RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA PORTS FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 1730Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 7th September 1899.

# RESOLUTION.

#### READ-

The Administration Report of the Orissa Ports for the year 1898-99.

The following statement shows the receipts of the year under review, as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Particulars.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
Ditto mail steamers	Rs. 2,242 14,271 251 12,500	Rs. 3,841 14,964 99	Rs. 1,599 693	Rs 152 12,500
Total receipts	. 29,264	18,904	Jackin Ja	10,360

The large decrease is due to no Government contribution having been made during the year.

2. The expenditure during the year, as compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Particulars.		1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
1		2	8	4	. 5
Category is the state of the st		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment		10,731	8,148		2,583
Light-house establishment Vessels and boats establishment	•••	4,758	4,114	•••	644
Dockyard services and supplies	•••	1,850 9,406	1,736 5,292		114
Miscellaneous		488	370		4,114 118
Other charges		1,344	3,185	1,841	•••
Total charges	Greek 1	28,577	22,845	akti konika sekis na vis	5,732

3. The expenditure shows a decrease as compared with that of the previous year. The principal decreases are under the heads "Establishment" and "Dockyard services and supplies." In False Point the decrease was chiefly due to the fact that Mr. Howard, the Port Officer, who has been appointed Assistant Port Officer of Chittagong, did not draw his pay for February 1899. In Balasore the decrease under the head "Dockyard services and supplies" is stated to be due to the fact that the Port Officer, Chandbally, has received instructions to prepare indents of stores for the port on a reduced scale.

4. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared during the year, as compared with those of the preceding year:—

YEAR.		Ent	ERED.	CLEARED.		
	A.	Number. Tonnage		Number.	Tonnage	
	1	_ 2	8	4	5	
False Point Balasore Puri		36 44 408 364 17 26	70,943 82,186 1,01,620 91,697 27,464 36,531	36 44 420 356 17 26	70,943 82,186 1,07,919 89,803 27,464 36,531	

Four hundred and thirty-four vessels in all entered the ports during the year, of which 357 were steamers, and all of these were engaged in the coasting trade. Of the 77 sailing vessels, 7 were engaged in the foreign and 70 in the coasting trade.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 13, 1899. 1595

5. The following figures show the value of the trade of the ports during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99:—

			Privat	e trade.	Governm	ent stores.	Total.	
			1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	1		2	3 .	4	5	6	7
Exports Imports	:	=	Rs. 96,40,028 79,83,983	Rs. 76,38,849 96,40,897	R <sub>S</sub> . 4,900 1,62,778	Rs. 1,339 4,56,597	Rs. 96,44,928 81,46,761	Rs. 76.40,188 1,00,97,494
	Total		1,76,24,011	1,72,79,746	1,67,678	4,57,936	1,77,91,689	1,77,37,682

The total value of the trade of the ports shows a decrease during the year under review of Rs. 1,63,404, as compared with the year 1897-98. In False Point, the decrease is ascribed to the lower price of rice exported to foreign ports; while in Balasore it is stated to be due to less rice having been exported to coasting ports.

6. A steamer service was regularly maintained between Calcutta and Chandbally by the India General Steam Navigation Company and Messrs. MacNeill and Company. Communication between Chandbally and Balasore was kept up throughout the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. B. BUCKLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

# RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL ON THE WORKING OF THE VACCINATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE THREE YEARS 1896-1899.

# MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—SANITATION.

Calcutta, the 8th September 1899.

RESOLUTION-No. 45538.

READ-

The Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal on the working of the Vaccination Department during the three years 1896-1899.

The report, which was due to Government on 15th June, was not received until the 8th of August. Major Dyson has, however, been severely handicapped during the past year by pressure of plague work and the want of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, and the Lieutenant-Governor accepts this as sufficient excuse for the delay.

During the greater part of 1897-98 and 1898-99 the work of superintending the Metropolitan and Northern Bengal Circles was thrown upon Major Dyson in addition to his other duties, while the Western Circle was in charge of an Assistant Surgeon for the greater part of the period under review

of an Assistant Surgeon for the greater part of the period under review.

2. Strength of staff.—The following table shows the strength of the establishment during the period under review as compared with the three preceding years:—

				PECTING	STAFF.				OPER	ATORS.		ober-
	YEARS.	Super.	eputy lents.	In.	Sub-	of Head	er of	Vaccinators.		Apprentices.		jo
		Number of Strikendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of spectors.	Number of Inspectors,	Number of H Vaccinators.	Total number In spectingstaff.	Government or paid.	Licensed.	Government or paid.	Licensed.	Total number
1,000	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	13
Calcutta	1898-99 1897-98 1896-97 1895-96 1894-95 1893-94	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	3 3 4 5 4	=	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7 7 8 9 8	29 29 29 37 30	=	4 5 4 4 6	=	33 34 33 41 36
Palcutta Animal Vaccine Depôt.	1898-99 1897-98 1896-97 1895-96 1894-95 1893-94			1 1 1 1 2 2		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 2 2 2 2 2 3 3	30 2 2 2 2 2 2				34 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Provincial rural areas.	1898-99 1897-98 1896-97 1895-96 1894-95 1893-94	C. S. & D. S. C. 47 + 3 47 + 3 47 + 3 47 + 3 47 + 3 47 + 3 46 + 3		50 50 50 53 51 50	142 142 142 142 142 140 136	1 10* 9 9 10 10	243 252 251 254 251 245	85 180† 165 181 173 165	2,232 5,144 2,101 2,057 1,985 1,829		1,130 1,096 1,177 1,099 1,095 985	3,447 3,420 3,443 3,337 3,253 2,988
Infussal municipalities, dispensaries, &c.	1898-99 1897-98 1896-97 1895-96 1894-95 1893-94	    		4 5 5 7	5 , 5 4 4 8 3 1	1 1 1 1 1	10 10 10 10 9 9	241 245 253 269 274 261	  	  2 1		241 245 253 271 275 262
otal	1898-99 1897-98 1896-97 1895-96 1894-95 1893-94	48 + 3 48 + 3 48 + 3 48 + 3 48 + 3 47 + 3	1 1 1 1 1	58 58 60 64 62 63	147 147 146 146 143 137	5 14 13 13 14 14	262 271 271 275 275 271 265	357 456 449 489 479 458	2,232 2,144 2,101 2,057 1,985 1,830	4 5 4 6 7	1,130 1,096 1,177 1,099 1,095 985	3,723 3,701 3,731 3,651 3,566 3,286

Includes 7 head vaccinators of Angul, whose services were dispensed with after the 15th May 1897,
 † Includes 73 paid vaccinators of Angul ditto ditto.

The large decrease in the staff paid by Government is due to the substitution of licensed for paid agency in Angul and to the employment of fewer paid vaccinators in Puri. The number of operations performed by each paid vaccinator rose from 678 in 1893-96 to 720. In the agency employed by District Boards there was an increase of five vaccinators only; but the work done shows decided improvement, the average number of operations per man having risen by no less than 232. In municipal agency there was a decrease of 36 vaccinators and of 3,473 operations, giving an average per man of 481 against 437 in the previous triennial period.

3. Operations.—The total number of operations performed was 2,293,655 in 1896-97, 2,319,536 in 1897-98, and 2,147,452 in 1898-99, giving an increase for the triennial average, as compared with that of the preceding period, of 155,053.

In 1898-99 the six-puncture system of vaccination was introduced, and the novelty, being unfortunately synchronous with the plague inoculation scare, appears to have been generally regarded as indicating some sinister intention on the part of Government. Consequently there was a decrease in the number of operations for the year as compared with the previous year which extended to 34 out of 49 districts. The general increase, however, in the triennial average is satisfactory and shows that progress is being made. It extends to 33 districts out of 49 as against a decrease in 16. The Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to ascribe the instances of decrease not so much to the special causes noted by the Civil Surgeons as to the defects in the constitution of the vaccinating staff, on which the Sanitary Commissioner remarks in another part of his report, and to the want of effective supervision. The advantages of vaccination are, except in Orissa, believed to be very fairly recognised by the people of Bengal, and the conscientious objector is consequently not a factor to be seriously reckoned with. Such passive opposition to vaccination as does exist, originates partly, no doubt, in natural impatience of Government interference in family matters, but principally in a reluctance to pay the fees demanded for the operation, which again is consistent with other experiences of domestic If the operators are compelled to devote time to realising their fees, which would otherwise be spent in operating, there is of course diminished outturn. To establish, however, a system of paid vaccinators is beyond the resources of this province, and there is in the alternative system of licensed vaccinators an advantage of its own, which gave it a preponderating weight with the administrators of Bengal. When the vaccinators have to support themselves on the fees they have to recover, there is a powerful stimulus to thoroughly good, careful, and tactful work, and the improvement which can be attained under these conditions, by increased diligence and attention, is illustrated this year by several instances; and particularly by the case of Gaya, to the backwardness of which attention was specially called in last year's Resolution. Its figures for 1898-99 show an increase on the previous year of no less than 11,000. The Lieutenant-Governor, has also to admit that the progress of the department was seriously hampered by the absence of proper assistance to the Sanitary Commissioner. War and plague made so great a drain on the medical service that throughout nearly the whole of this triennial period, it was impossible to attach to the Sanitary Commissioner a single Deputy. This defect it is hoped to remedy next winter.

The districts which show the most noticeable increase in the triennial average are Cuttack (26,568), Backergunge (25,881), Mymensingh (15,311), Balasore (14,367), Gaya (12,627), and Patna (11,541). The largest decreases are in Angul (11,057), Noakhali (8,449), and Dacca (8,083). There can be little doubt that the large decrease in Angul is due, not to the stereotyped explanation given by the Civil Surgeon that the number of available subjects for vaccination is no longer sufficient to maintain the previous standard, but to the wilful slackness of the newly-introduced licensed vaccinators, which was noticed by the Sanitary Commissioner in last year's report. With regard to Dacca and Noakhali, it is to be regretted that work among the Ferazi Muhammadans has not been up to the level of the previous years. The same explanation is offered as in the case of Angul, but its incorrectness is exposed by the figures given in another portion of the report, which show that in each case there has been a diminution in the proportion of infant vaccinations to the number of births recorded.

4. Protection afforded to infants.—For the purpose of comparison the Sanitary Commissioner gives a table showing the proportion of infants successfully vaccinated in 1898-99 as compared with 1895-96, the year previous to the period under review. Taking the estimated births at 40 per cent. of the population shown in the census of 1891, and deducting the recorded deaths among infants under one year of age, the result arrived at for the whole Province is that 203-88 infants per mille were successfully vaccinated as

against 169 19 in 1895-96. The increase is satisfactory, but would be still more so if it were accompanied by a levelling up of the striking differences between the percentages of different districts which were commented on by Government in their Resolution last year. These differences range from a proportion of 856.55 per mille in Malda to one of 24.29 in Puri, and emphasise the conclusion drawn in the preceding paragraph that there is a very wide difference between the amount of attention given to vaccination in different districts. Of districts which have been previously noticed as exceptionally backward, the increase in Gaya from 37.72 to 227.07 is particularly noticeable, while Patna, which in 1895-96 was at the bottom of the list with 26.52, has risen to 85.27. The average in Puri is, however, the lowest on record, and the improvement in Shahabad is trifling. The backwardness of vaccination in Puri has attracted the special attention of the Sanitary Commissioner, and he has arrived at very radical conclusions which must be separately discussed. In the meantime the opening of a training school for vaccinators at Cuttack. should be undertaken as soon as possible, and the Commissioner will be asked to use his influence with the Chiefs of the Tributary States to entertain trained and respectable men. As regards the other backward districts of the Province, Sir John Woodburn would call the special attention of the Civil Surgeons concerned to the example of Gaya; and hopes that in the near future a more uniformly high average may be attained.

It may be noted that in compiling this table an average birth-rate of 40 per mille has been assumed. In the Sanitary Report the accepted estimate of 50 per mille has been taken as the basis of calculation throughout, and it would be as well for the sake of uniformity if that estimate were adopted for the

future in the Vaccination Report also.

5. Primary operations.—There was an increase of 130,006 primary vaccinations during the period under review as compared with the previous triennial period. The percentage of successful operations is given as 97.92 as against 98.29. The Sanitary Commissioner, however, ascribes this high ratio to the habitual falsification of returns by vaccinators, who include even absolute failures as successful cases; and points out that this practice can only be put a stop to by stricter supervision on the part of Civil Surgeons and the inspecting staff. The system of six-puncture vaccination has, in spite of considerable opposition, which has not yet altogether ceased, been generally introduced into the Province, and satisfactory results are now being obtained. It is hoped that the existing prejudice against it, which has no doubt been due to the plague inoculation scare, will in a short time vanish altogether.

6. Revaccinations.—The average number of revaccinations increased from 43,998 in the preceding period to 69,045, and the ratio of successful operations rose from 36.99 to 61.22. The increase in numbers is satisfactory, but the high

ratio of successful cases must be regarded with suspicion.

7. Recess work.—The average number of operations performed during the recess rose from 110,541 in the previous period to 113,601. The average in Calcutta has, however, declined by almost one-half, the explanation given being that extensive recess operations were rendered unnecessary by the absence of small-pox in an epidemic form.

8. Cost of vaccination.—There has been a continuous decrease in the cost of vaccination, the average annual expenditure having fallen from Rs. 1,94,966 to Rs. 1,87,186, and the cost of each successful operation from Re. 0-1-6 to

Re. 0-1-4.

The saving has been effected by the absence of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners during the greater part of 1897-98 and 1898-99 and by the reduction in

the number of paid vaccinators.

9. Protection from small-pox.—The usual diagrams are appended showing side by side the death-rate from small-pox, district by district, for each of the three years under review, and the degree of protection afforded by vaccination during the seven preceding years. With a view to arriving at more definite conclusions as to the actual effect of vaccination on the death-rate, the Sanitary Commissioner has prepared a detailed statement comparing the death-rate from small-pox since the introduction of vaccination in five districts chosen at random with that during the five preceding years.

Both sets of figures, however, while interesting, are inconclusive in detail. The diagrams naturally do not render it possible to lay down any hard and-fast rule by which the amount of protection afforded by vaccination can be disclosed. The fortuitous occurrence of a small-pox epidemic among the unprotected would alone disturb any conclusion. For instance, the three consecutive districts of Jalpaiguri, Rungpore, and Bogra reached in the seven years ending 1899 almost precisely the same measure of protection, 180 per mille, but the ratio of deaths from small-pox in that period was 0.00 in Jalpaiguri; 0.13 in Rungpore; 1.01 in Bogra. The first district entirely escaped the epidemic among the unprotected majority, which was severe in the

third, and more lightly felt in the second.

In the five selected districts the result generally, except in Saran, has been the reduction of small-pox mortality by a half. It is quite possible that this reduction is more accidental than real, for in not one of the five districts is the ratio of protection among the population particularly high. But, after all, this is the real test by which the department must be eventually judged, its success in checking the mortality from small-pox. Every year increases the area of its protection; every year increases the width of its statistics and the confidence with which inferences can be drawn from them; and in future at least, every triennial report should present an opportunity for a full and thorough examination of facts for encouragement or instruction, as the case may be. A striking feature in the diagrams is the position of Puri and Cuttack—the districts constantly noted as the hotbed of opposition to vaccination in Bengal. During the last six years Puri has shown the highest mortality in Bengal three times, the second once, and the fourth once, while Cuttack has held the first place twice, the second twice, and the fourth and fifth once each. Similarly, the districts of Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad, to the backwardness of which in vaccination, attention has often been drawn, show, with a corresponding regularity, a high mortality from small-pox. It should be noted that the pre-vaccination figures date back to a period when death registration was extremely defective, and it may fairly be assumed that vaccination has had a considerably greater effect in reducing the mortality than that shown by the present figures.

10. Vaccination direct from the calf .- In the triennial report for the years 1893-96, great stress was laid by Major Dyson on the importance of introducing this method of vaccination throughout the Province. As is naturally the case in India with novelties of this nature, difficulties were at first experienced, but the anticipation of Major Dyson that these difficulties would, by tact and judicious perseverance, be gradually overcome, is, it is satisfactory to see, in a fair way to be realised. Major Dyson is to be congratulated on the successful

introduction of this important reform.

Inspections .- Owing to the impossibility already noticed of continuously retaining Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in the three circles into which the Province is divided, comparatively little inspection work has been done by these officers during the period under review. In the Government Resolution on the Vaccination Report for 1897-98, attention was drawn to the extraordinarily large number of villages shown as having been inspected by some Civil Surgeons. On enquiry it has been ascertained that this was due to the Civil Surgeon having in some cases ordered the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Vaccination to collect the vaccinated children at several villages, at a particular spot for inspection, thereby rendering it possible to return a large number of villages as having been inspected by him. Under ordinary circumstances this is a most objectionable practice, for it enables subordinates to set the seal of superior authority upon any concealment of deficiencies which a genuine inspection would have disclosed. But the Sanitary Commissioner asserts that under his orders his vaccinators maintain a nominal record of all vaccinations and of the cicatrices of all success-When the six-puncture system is in general operation, this plan ful punctures. may afford sufficient check, but, while making all excuse for the hard-worked Civil Surgeon, the Lieutenant-Governor is sorry to see that the practice of assembling children at centres has been meanwhile so frequent.

The Sanitary Commissioner notices the great variation in the number of inspections performed by the subordinate inspecting staff, and remarks that, in the case of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Vaccination, inspection of less

than 30 and 50 per cent., respectively, of the operations in their jurisdiction is inexcusable. The attention of the Civil Surgeons should be drawn to this matter. Admitting the correctness of the Sanitary Commissioner's conclusion that the return of so high a ratio as 97.92 per cent. of successful operations is incorrect, it would seem that inspection, as at present performed, is not an efficient check on it. In the cases seen by Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, this ratio is in the majority of cases equalled or exceeded, while in only one district, Singhbhum, has inspection disclosed results considerably below it. In that district the proportion of successful cases to the number inspected by the Civil Surgeon, the Inspectors and the Sub-Inspectors was 87.72, 88.89, and 79.13, Surgeon, the Inspectors and the Sub-Inspectors was 87.72, 88.89, and 79.13, respectively. It would be interesting to know if this result is due to greater

care and efficiency in inspection or to any special cause.

The Lieutenant-Governor thanks Major Dyson for his work during the year. It was carried on at high pressure under many disadvantages, but there was notable improvement in some of the worst districts. It is on these that his attention must be concentrated, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that next winter he may be able, with a full staff of assistants, to advance this useful

work still further.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER, Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

# WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

# For the week ending the 11th September 1899.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather fair and hot. Harvesting of aus commenced. Rain wanted for aman. Steeping of jute and weeding of aman going on. Sugarane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa slightly increased. Common rice selling as follows:—

Sadar				Srs.	
Kalna	•••	•••		17	Y
Katwa		•••	•••	141	per rupee.
Raniganj			***	1511	per rupee.
Banj		***	The Harry	15	latini i mangana an

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Rampur Hât 13. Weather hot. More rain wanted. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather fair and unusually hot for the season. Rain badly wanted Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Rice selling at 16 seers a rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall only at Tamluk 95. Reaping of aus paddy going on. Winter paddy still being transplanted. Prospects very good. Cattle-disease and grass-hoppers reported from some places. Common rice selling as follows:—

Sadar				Srs.	CH.	and the second
Contai	•••	•••	•••	16	0 1	
Tamluk	•••		•••	15	0	
Ghatal	•••	•••		14	31	per rupee.
Ghatal	•••	•••		17	0	

Hooghly.—No rain. Harvesting of aus paddy continues. State of standing crops fair. Common rice sells at 14 seers 3 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain at Sadar, Ulubaria '09. Weather hot. Transplantation of aman going on. Harvesting of aus continues. Jute and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 13, at other stations nil. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of aman fair except in low lands in Barasat and Diamond Harbour. Transplantation of aman still continues. Aus being cut and jute steeped. Cattle-disease reported from Hasanabad police-station. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar				Srs.	
Barasat	***	***		13	1
Basirhat	•••	•••	•••	15	
Diamond Harbour	***	•••		16	per rupee.
Ziamond Harboah		***		12,5	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Kushtia 1.00, Meherpur nil, Chuadanga nil, Ranaghat .08. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of aus almost over. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar					Srs.	
Kushtia	***	***			16	)
Mohammum		***		•••	16	
Meherpur Chuadang	•••	•••	•••	•••	141	per rupee.
Ranaghat		10.44	***		143	1
				•••	13	
chidohad	T) . C 1	1 10 -				

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar '41, Jangipur '50, Kandi '61, Weather cloudy and hot. Harvesting of bhadoi still continues Paddy plants, mulberry and jute doing well. Fodder insufficient in Daulatabad police-station. Water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

		Srs.	(Semilar Park)
•••		 14	7
	•••	15	per rupee.
***	•••	 18	per rupee.
			14

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 15, Jhenida 62, Magura 3:45, Narail 1:56, Bangaon nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of aus paddy and jute going on. Cultivation for winter crops has commenced. Rivers receding. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar				1617	
Jhenida	•••		***	16	
Magura		•••		183 >	per rupee.
Narail	•••	•••		17	
Bangaon				17 1	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.11, Bagerhat 47, Satkhira 10. Weather hot with slight rain. Transplantation of aman and harvesting of aus going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

		700		Srs.	
Sadar		•••		163	per rupee.
Bagerhat Satkhira	•••	***	***	16	per rupee.
Satkhira	***	•••		15	The second second

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar '79, Nator 1.00, Naugaon 3.59. Weather very hot-Prospects of crops fair. Harvesting of hadoi going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at  $17\frac{1}{2}$  seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 3.75. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 9.64, Alipur Duars 4.52. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of haimanti paddy and cutting and steeping of jute going on. Harvesting of bhadoi paddy nearly finished. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 5.83, Siliguri 3.83. Weather seasonable. *Hills—Haimanti* and *bhadoi* paddy, *chota* and *bara marua*, *kalai* and *phaphar* doing well. *Terai—Bhadoi* and jute nearly cut; *haimanti* paddy being transplanted; sugarcane doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 25 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 5.71, Kurigram 3.82, Nilphamari 8.52. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of winter rice and steeping of jute going on. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 17 seers 9 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 2.75. Harvesting of aus finished. Steeping of jute and transplanting of aman nearly finished. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar '50, Sirajganj 2'48. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers 5½ chitacks per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·43, Manikganj 2·39, Munshiganj 3·50, Narainganj 2·49. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice stationary.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.82, Jamalpur 3.80, Kishorganj 5.91, Tangail 3.98, Netrokona 9.03. Weather stormy. Prospects of crops good. Condition of people and cattle good. Common rice 18 seers per rupee at Sadar, Kishorganj and Tangail, and 15 seers per rupee at Jamalpur and Netrokona. Fodder and water sufficient.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 4.65, Goalundo 4.55, Madaripur 2.67. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.01. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells at 15 seers (aman) and 18 seers (aus) per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 6.40, Brahmanbaria 3.30, Chandpur 2.10. Weather seasonable. Aus harvest nearly over. Jute cutting progresses. Prospects continue favourable. Average price of common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 4.86, Feni 4.93. Prospects of crops fair. Harvesting of aus and transplantation of aman continue. Fodder and water good. A veterinary assistant has come to treat cattle-disease at Chagalnaya. Common rice (aman) 16 seers and (aus) 19 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 2.91. Weather seasonable. Aman transplanting progressing. Reaping of aus nearly finished. Prospects fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 14 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Transplantation of paddy finished. Rain urgently required now. Outturn of makai very poor. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar '05. Transplantation of paddy completed. Harvesting of bhadoi paddy and mandua going on. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall nil. Paddy prosperous. Lands being prepared for rabi. Fodder and water abundant; 149 cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram.

Saran.—Rainfall at Gopalganj 26. Weather hot. Transplantation of paddy nearly finished. In places fields being prepared for rabi. Paddy prospects better. Average price of common rice 13:10 seers and of makai 17:11 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari '37, Bagaha '54, Ramnagar '17. Bhadoi paddy, makai, mandua and kodo are being harvested. Prospects of aghani good. Common rice and maize selling at 15½ and 20 seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 80. Rice crop, which has escaped any damage, is doing well. It is being retransplanted in lew lands where practicable. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 15 seers, barley 20 seers, makai 18 seers, gram 19 seers, rahar 20 seers, and marua 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.78, Samastipur .63, Madhubani 1.04. Weather hot and bright with occasional showers. Transplantation of paddy is still in progress. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar		•••	***	12	)
Samastipur Madhubani	•••	,	•••	131	} per rupee.
Madhubani	•••	H. T H. H. H. H. H. H. H. H. H. H.	•••	123	) -

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr '76, Begusarai '13, Jamui nil. Weather hot. Prospects of paddy and sugarcane good. Sowing of kurthi, kalai and castor seeds commenced. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	Ch.	*
Monghyr Begusarai Jamui	•••		•••	11	9	1
Begusarai	•••	•••	•••	12	0	} per rupee.
Jamui	•••	***	•••	13	8	)

Bhagalpur.—Weather hot and close. Rainfall at Sadar '03, Banka 1'12, Madhipura 1'78. Harvesting of bhadoi continues. Winter rice and sugarcane doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Banka, Katoria, and Madhipura thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 3.65, Kishanganj 4.40, Araria 34. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of bhadoi paddy going on briskly. Transplantation of aghani rice and steeping of jute still going on. Very little cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

9.1				ors.	
Sadar	•••	•••		16	)
Kishanganj. Araria	•••	•••		15	} per rupee.
Araria	•••	•••	•••	21	) -

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 51, Chanchal 2.43, Gajol .46, Shibganj 1.22. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of winter paddy good. Harvesting of bhadoi paddy completed. Price of coarse rice 17 seers per rupee. Fodder ample.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall 35. Weather hot and cloudless. More rain wanted for high land paddy. *Makai* being reaped; average not more than six annas. Ploughing for *rabi* crops progressing. Cattle-disease reported from Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 13 seers 6 chitaks and of *makai* 18 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Kendrapara '14, Banki '01. Weather seasonable and hot. Sarad, jute, haldia cotton, and arhar are growing. Beali being cut. Crops being damaged by insects in places. Rain wanted. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	a distribution		1.00	8.	Ch.	
Cuttack	•••	•••		15	1	1
Jajpur	•••			17	1	1.92
Kendrapara Banki	•••			21	1 0	per rupee.
Danki	•••	•••		15	12 .	)

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.20. Weeding and transplanting of sarad continue.

Asu is being reaped in places. Sugarcane thriving well. Prospects of sarad good in the Sadar subdivision. More rain wanted in the Bhadrak sub-division. Rice sells at 182 seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from places. Fodder sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul nil, Bisipara '71. Local showers reported from some places in the interior. Weather hot and dry. Clouds passing over daily. Rain urgently wanted. Upland paddy and late aus paddy suffering. Lowland paddy doing tolerably. Harvesting of early bhadoi crops going on. Sowing of biri and winter til are in progress, but in some places retarded for want of rain. Paddy loans being withheld by dealers. In the Khondmals the prospects of the lately transplanted winter paddy have become bad for want of sufficient rain. Coarse rice selling at 20 seers per rupee in Angul and 12 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar '52, Khurda '40. Weather hot and cloudy. Weeding, puddling, and transplantation of sarad continue. Insufficiency of rain badly felt throughout the district. Beali and mandia being cut. Insect-pests causing damage in some parts. Condition of sugarcane and miscellaneous crops good. Cattle-disease reported from some places. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 15\frac{3}{4} seers and in the interior 15 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 17, Giridih nil. Weather cloudy. Prospects so far good, but more rain seriously wanted. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 16. Weather very hot and dry during the week, now cloudy and wet. Prospects improved by rain yesterday (10th) and to-day (11th), but only moderate. Much more rain wanted. Rice sells at Ranchi 14 seers, and in the interior 19 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—No rain. Weather not seasonable. Rain urgently wanted for rice crop. Sugarcane doing well. Sawan and gondli being harvested. Rice sells at Sadar 14 seers per rupee.

Manbhum,—Rainfall at Sadar '05. Weather hot. Bhadoi crops fair. Winter rice has suffered from want of rain, but it is raining to-day (11th). Average crop expected. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Gobindpur, Nirsa, Topehanchi, and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers 9 chitaks and at Gobindpur 13 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall '08. Goradhan is being reaped; its yield is bad owing to deficient rain in July and August. The prospect of winter paddy is excellent, but rain is badly needed. Common rice sells at 17 seers 3 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—Good general rain fell during the week in North and East Bengal. Prospects of the winter rice crop continue generally good except in Angul and Puri, where the rainfall is still very deficient. More rain is also required in the Chota Nagpur Division and the west of the Burdwan Division. The harvesting of the autumn crops and jute is going on, and the preparation of lands for the rabi crops has begun. Sugarcane is generally doing well. The price of common rice is reported to have risen in some districts. Foddersupply is sufficient, and cattle are generally in good condition.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, F. A. SLACK.

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, The 12th September 1899.

+ Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

. One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice,

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of May 1899.

	TOBACCO.	-11130thr	Man ed.	21	Mds. 18 18 25616 25616	* 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	To	manufac- red.	Uni	20	Mds. 348 348 348 348 348 348 348 348 348 348	838 29 204 304 364 14,249	15.498
	SUGAR.	.benned.	mn	19	3,333 7,593 20,164 20,164 115,333 5,500	308	1.644
	ži l	*peup	Rei	18	3775 3775 1.1838 1.1838 1.1838 1.1839 1.184	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1
		Indigo,		11	*	11141111111111	1
		Coal and coke,		16	Mds. 24.34.686 5,076 2,001 5,515		11
		Silk, raw.		15	Mds. 12441	1111111111111	
		raw.		14	Mds.  1  3,030 3,030 1,036 1,0	3 eq	115
	E C	Indian,		13	Mds. 7.033 15,803 15,803	1111111111111	1
OILSEEDS.		Mustard seed.	1	13	Mds. 4272 4287 44887 1114 11131 1088 630 7,601 541 541 642 888 500 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800	11,448 688 7,655 4,372 7,689 24,182 119,168 17,486	1,28,967
OILS		Linseed.	-		85.648 2.685 2.186 2.186 2.186 2.186 3.4202 11,734 1,837 2.848 2.848 2.848 1,070 1,070 1,070 1,070 1,4	1,87,845 80,239 80,234 50,948 50,948 50,866 50,866 4,897 768 26,394 768	7,23,395
FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		Gunny. bags.†	10		No. 18,355 3,115 3,515 3,5115 1,651,431 7,844 140 82,005 109,305 1,200 1	280 38 70 70 1,925 1,925	4,585
FIBROUS		Jute, raw.	6		Mds.  111,479 18,559 9,651 9,186 9,186 1,201 1,409 1,406 1,406 1,406 1,700 32,273 28,853 28,8	2,545	8,941
,		Total.	ø		Mds. 1,68,884 1,061,689 1,62,183 2,83,689 2,83,689 8,6188 8,6188 8,103 8,103 8,103 8,43 9,484 877 877 877 877 877 877 877 877 877	68,127 1,541 34,111 1,307 4,75 29,668 53,669 11,337 4,117 62,858	2,68,293
	- Contract	food- grains.	7		1,041	16,313	45,863
8	E ST	and pulse.	9	1	8,103 697 1,033 8,184 8,184 2,2,179 27,563 1,903 1,903 1,903 8,07,473 2,07,473 2,07,473 2,07,473 2,07,473 2,07,473 2,07,473 2,05 2,000 2,0	45,670 362 16,332 16,332 16,736 5,652 1,277 13,431	1,00,207
FOOD-GRAINS.		Wheat.	20	Mar	HO PRHO 40 -	6,069 1,169 17,779 1,307 4/75 1,807 4/75 10,504 1,937 41,173	1,23,148 1
	ly.	Total (in rice).	*	Mde	1,65,169 1,03,568 42,135 2,60,716 13,466 13,466 13,466 13,466 13,466 13,466 13,466 13,466 13,466 13,466 13,466 14,877 682 682 682 682 682 682 682 682 682 682	20 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	1,075 1,
	Rice and paddy.	Paddy.		Mds.	92,486 117,387 17,387 17,387 17,385 17,395 1	111111111111	<del>-</del>
	Riv	Rice,	61	Mds.	103,488 94,611 231,333 2,34,887 10,314 10,31		1,075
	ed.				11:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		
	Whence imported,		1	BENGAL.	wan mapore chily make a	TEXT THE PERSON OF	Total of Bihar

Whence imported.							大大 は 日本 の 日本 の 日本 の 日本 の 日本 の 日本 の 日本 の 日本		CONTRACTOR STATE					The second	日本の日本の	To the same of	OUGAE.	i	TOBACCO.	.00
	Ric	Rice and paddy.	ė		Gram	Other	İ		Gunna.			Tea, Indian,	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and	Indigo,		'pet	-owjnt	-01
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	and pulse.	grains.	Total,	Jute, raw.	bags. †	Linseed,	seed.						Бейпе	Unrefi	namnU. beaut	Manuft beaut
1	3	6	•	10		-	<b>&amp;</b>	6	10	п	13	13	14	15	16	11	18	19	20	ផ
ORISSA.		W.a.	Was	W.d.c.	Mde	MA	W.S.	W.de	N,	Mds	Mdo	Wde	Mde	MAs	W.de	NG.	W.	WA.	24.6	WAs
Guttack Balasore	28,312	1,400	29,187	515	329		30,031		7,000	86 185	1 11	11	11	· *	11		1	1	1 18	
Total of Orissa	28,312	1,400	29,187	515	889	l	30,081		7,000	188	1			00		1		1	88	
CHOTA NAGPUR.  Hazaribegh Manbhum	6.275	1111	6,275	III.	111	88	8.82 5.27 5.50	111	1738	1,516 29 1,954	111	2 as	2 11.	111	1,59,305	111	111	111		111
Total of Chota Nag-	6,825	1	6,825	1	1	38	6,857	1	175	8,499	1	189	58	1	13,22,292	1	1	i	1.	
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutemant Governor of Bengal.	8,86,517	1,86,727	10,08,221	2,78,437	6,24,420	47,336	19,53,414	5,04,944	2,612,910	8,19,898	1,73,297	23,646	13,089	1,440	87,70,570	- 4	2,124	57,317	62,245	3,448
Arsan North-Western Pro- Vinces and Oudh. Ventral Provinces Rajputana and Central India. Berrar Bombay Madras Burnas Burnas Burnas Burnas Other places	4,371	11 111 11111	4,371 1,371 1,433	8,12,667 1,308	88,833 376 5,847 1,100 487 1,007 1,007 1,007 1,007	1111111111	8,96,413 1,395 1,100 457 3,007 3,007 3,000 8	£1	5,500 1,675	60,888 4,26,748 8,778 8,738	81,389 1,44,049 723 8,045 6,137	24,022 1,333 546	187 16,627 3,424 8,609 7,608 9,432 2,736	11 2 11 111 8	14,168	# HH HHH	, 11 111 11111	* i	1181118111	
Grand Total of 1899 Imports in 1898	8,98,851	1,56,727	10,10,055	10,92,316	7,20,226	47,336	28,69,933	5,06,718	2,728,635	13,15,232	3,63,129	49,555	55,182	1,536	88,01,189	1,755	2,124	58,067	62,293	8,449

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of May 1899 was as follows:-

					Gram	000				1-1-1		600			Su	GAR.	TOE	ACCO.
PORTED FROM CALCUITA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice)	Wheat	and pulses.	Other food-grains	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny bags.	Linseed seed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian,	Cotton, raw.	Silk,	Befined,	Unrefined,	Unmanufac-	Manufac.
1	2	3	4	. 5	6	, 7	. 8	9	10	- 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	28	19
Indian Ports,	Mds.	Mds,	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No,	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds
ombay	35,460	30	₹5,479	50	2,567	136	38,232	11,047	984,750		13,930	452		4	374			27
Bombay	7,015		7,015	751	35,589	299	43,654	* 30	227,250			28						
ther ports in Madras	1,76,367	5,386	1,79,783	48		17	1,80,482				407	24		22	181			17
irma her Indian	3,902		3,902	1,577	19,232	449	25,160		92,500 563,675		2,033	183	214	7	37 426	862	9,088	55 338
her Indian forts			4	422	1,033 162		1,459 162		25,460						3,324	1,629	3,279	35
otal of Inter- portal Trade	2,22,748	5,416	2,26,133	2,848	59,284	884	2,89,149	11,077	1,962,685	22	* 16,405	688	217	34	4,342	2,491	12,367	472
reign Ports—	85,135		85,135	6,60,728	1 00 498										real property			
er foreign	4,41,478	3,546	4,43,694	56,954	53,210	7,455	9,44,298 5,61,313	2,22,365 1,88,740	1,621,760	6,22,365 7,39,162	16,585 82,231	54,815 807	787 16,976	306 816			161	41
al of Foreign Trade	5,26,613	3,546	5,28,829	7,17,682	2,51,645	7,455	15,05,611	4,11,105	12,038,910	13,61,527	98,816	55,622	17,763	1,122	3		161	158
1 Total (1899 ) Suports (1898 )	7,49,361 61,925	8,962 634	7,54,962 62,321	7,20,530 15,27,927	3,10,929 76,066	8,339 2,402	17,94,760 22,08,716		14,001,595	13,61,549	The state of	56,310 26,711	17,980 34,098	1,156	4,345 2,265	2,491	12,528	630

# III.

# IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of May 1899.

CIPICATION OF		1	POOD-GRAIN	18.		PRO	DUCTS.	On	SEEDS.	-			Coke.	1	Su	GAR,	Tol	BACCO
EOUTES.	Rice,	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute,	Gunny- bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian,	Cotton,	Silk, raw.	Coal and C	Indigo.	Re- fined.	Un- refined	anu- ured.	(A) (B) (B)
•	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1 15	16	17	18	1 19
15.65	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		1	1	1		1	1 10
try boats	3,64,030	77,065	58,531	2,52,403	341	1,01,211	2,258,020	67,026	21,715	Oresis - Core	Capter Sales	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Md
steamers	6,481	368	6,030	7,029	1,601	1,66,151	10,115	62,258	30,935	10.000	1,581	28	6,859	***	1,894	22,254	8,872	59
E. I. Railway	2,14,150	87,932	9,56,984	1,99,378	44,259	17,461	33,915	11,54,472		12,600	2,249	71	14,168		230	167	616	
E. B. S. Rail- way.	1,25,007		70,724	2,50,740	1,135	1,98,196	294,700	29,693	2,82,118	2,463	36,927	1,010	37,57,999	18		2,394	13,809	85
Assam-Bengal Railway	854						1,330	536	27,962	22,839	2,017	386	492			20,579	32,637	•••
Bengal-Nag- pur Railway.	4,611			4,084			105	000		11,558	2,606	•••					***	•••
图数103.200.00000							105		399			***	••••				***	***
	1,50,151	21,862	47	2,102		23,699	19,200	1,062			2,361		5,120					
otal of ( 1899	28,067			4,490			111,250	185		95	7,441	41	16,551	***		12,673	6,359	2,008
in 5	8,93,351	1,86,727	10,92,316	7,20,226	47,336	5,06,718	2,728,635	13,15,232	8,63,129	49,555	55,182	-	-	***				***
1898	6,55,198	1,24,812	25,80,401	2,79,827	25,629	6,34,906	1,926,256	8,47,523	3,54,819	1.00		,350	33,01,189 48,09,134	18	2,124	32.10.50	32,293	5,449 5,255

IV.

#### EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcula by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of May 1899:—

Whither exported,	COTTON		COTTON	TWIST,	Salt.	Kero-	Gunny-	Whith	COTTON		Corror	TWIST.	UNIO 12.156 E-985	W	
	Euro- pean.	Indian.	Euro- pean.	Indian.	AL STATE OF THE ST	sine oil.	bags.	Whither exported.	Euro- peau.	Indian,	Euro- pean.	Indian	Salt.	Kero- sine oil	Gunn bags,
1	2	8	4	5	- 6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burgal.  Burdwan  Birbhum  Midnapore	Rs. 2,48,376 1,46,480 2,89,268	Rs. 32 2,912 -3,360	Mds. 319 47 1,873	Mds. 1,379 1,255	15,954 36,091	Mds. 4,696 3,060 2,544	No. 143,975 87,605 10,295	ORISSA. Cuttack Balasore	Rs. 13,872 25,845	Rs. 3,072 672	Mds.	Mds. 53 3,409	Mds.	Mds. 982 5,673	No. 1,: 32,0
Hooghly	1,23,002 2,69,792	15,360 5,197	207 1,180	36	2,481 12,655	4,691 80,844	21,722 10,505	Total of Orissa	39,717	3,744	504	3,462	14,244	6,655	23,5
Nadia Murshidabad Jessore Khulna Rajshahi Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Rangpur	3,32,996 1,35,824 74,285 57,804 1,17,213 76,451 71,816 74,404 1,97,621	6,208 6,208 672	1,235 45 907 222 155 19 80 346	1,033 198 20 59 89 334 75	6,035 15,015 4,156 14,864 13,690 13,078		122,680 52,815 16,255 22,470 18,935 28,245 2,135 4,760 6,825	CHOTA NAGPUR.  Hazaribagh  Manbhum  Singhbhum	98,392 1,29,317 5,918	960 128	110	292 1,144 18	6,283 22,474 3,078	857 3,505 215	4,1 32,1 5,8
Bogra	1,64,339 94,162		97 271	130 25	14,204 42,520	1,549	47,040 22,120	Total of Chota Nagpur	2,33,627	1,088	110	1,454	32,830	4,577	42.1
Cooch Behar Dacca Mymensingh Faridpur Backergunge Tippera Noakhali Ohittagong	46,146 2,93,658 1,91,180 1,01,894 13,840 84,607 2,937 1,31,221	192	1,719 67 921 179 646 184 243	64 25 192 134	3,227 11,290 3,366 27,757 27,725 7,522 1,950	17,496 2,902 11,539 18,800 1,193 100	875 6,230 9,275 67,095 980 4,620 1,890 3,860	Grand Total of Supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	71,44,465	74,725	12,195	14,495	6,71,099	2,67,179	1,712,8
Total of Bengal	33,39,316	87,037	10,962	5,226	3,69,243	1,93,799	713,207	Assam North-Western Provinces	5,32,672		1,117	67	42,655	21,410	29,75
BIHAR,  Patna	4,41,151 2,02,929 5,44,186 3,46,076 2,22,767 2,02,653 2,70,560 3,04,104 3,63,230 3,27,253 30,794 2,76,102	2,624 384 4,120 1,472 1,792 1,344 4,704 1,792 5,152 	132 6  36  51 6 100 76 67 145	410 55 334 18 18 49 482 557 349 769 86 1,226	25,741 12,890 23,199 24,030 19,558 24,938 34,847 18,401 26,942 17,265 3,329 23,642	20,273 1,450 670 2,638 5,405 4,616 7,002 4,111 5,003 5,338 665 4,917	\$08,350 16,555 58,835 42,385 54,950 46,025 49,210 99,365 99,820 43,750 9,275 104,580	and Oudh Punjab Central Provinces Rajputana and Central India Berar Nizam's Territory Bombay Madras Pondicherry Burma Sind Other places Grand Total of (1899	31,90,923 4,98,172 65,758 85,410 3,872 89 4,469 6,100 1,00,453 89 2,477 1,16,34,249	3,560 26,204 928 480 160 	1,643 723 286 50  26  405	68 46 6  10  2,741 22,716 40,139	34,644 9	23,352 1,845 5,348 615  676 200  52 3,20,677	1,089,61 353,53 82,53 82,53 1,212,0 157,5 4,0 563,6 12,038,6 17,247,5
Total of Bihar	35,31,805	32,856	619	4,353	2,54,782	62,148	933,100	Exports in 3	1,31,96,910	-	14,544	-	-	2,11,045	CA-15/29 (188

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Caloutta in these Staples during the month of May 1899 was as follows :-

IMPORTEI	INTO C	ATCHTTA		COTTON PI	CE-GOODS.	COTTON	TWIST.			
		-LUVIIA.		European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-b
	1	Make your		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports— United Kingdom Other foreign ports	2.216		=	Rs.* 1,29,82,957 57,154	Rs.	Mds. 14,713 1,089	Mds.	Mds. 4,04,359 3,56,511	Mds. 4,82,761	No.
	Tota	al of Foreign Trade	-	1,30,40,111		15,802		7,60,870	4,82,761	107,400
From Indian Ports—  Bombay  Madras Other ports in Madras Burma Other Indian ports				14,560 4,597 46,852 9,872	5,01,512 22,321 1,669 697 400	21		47,154	23,946	856 3,000
		f Interportal Trade		75,881	5,26,599	21		47,154	23,946	8,850
Grand Total of Impo	rts in	{1898		1,31,15,992 1,00,33,236	5,26,599 13,906	15,823 18,022	16,308	8,08,024 4,46,105	5,06,707 9,92,996	111,25 11,35

\* As per tariff declaration value,

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic export from Calcutta during the month of May 1899:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES— By country-boats , river steamers  East Indian Railway  Eastern Bengal State Railway  Eastern Bengal Railway  Bengal-Nagpur Railway  Froad  Sea	Rs. 1,66,200 9,90,305 80,35,451 18,03,302 87,935 14,618 2,83,608 2,62,830	Rs. 15,400 77,756 1,376 7,104 4,997 9,024	Mds. 627 4,247 3,806 6,210 632 876 1,147	Mds. 316 8,396 2,465 163 28,799	Mds, 1,17,710 1,27,190 3,55,763 1,30,635 297 161 6,007 10,644	Mds. 35,631 64,844 99,987 1,03,207 52 2,268 8,137 6,591	No. 33,160,12,6364,381,13,13,13,14,001,1
Grand Total of Exports in May \{ 1899 \}	1,16,34,249 1,31,96,910	1,15,657 60,517	16,445 14,544	40,139 45,175	7,48,407 6,49,509	3,20,677 2,11,045	17,347, 16,617

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, The 2nd September 1899.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Gort. of Benga

# Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of August 1899.

				Inches.	Date		Hour.
The mean pressure of the month							Hodr.
The average pressure of August fro	m 24 vea	rs' registers					
The mignest pressure in the month							
The lowest pressure in the month					Section States		10th
The range of pressure					BUEST ASSAULT BUTTON	1	16th
	11		••		10		
The total number of hours of brish	4			Hours.			
The total number of hours of brigh	sunshine	during the	mont	94.4			
The maximum possible number of he	ours of su	nshine		. 398.4			
The mean temperature of the month				-0			
The average temperature of Assessed			•••	21.0	Halysia (j. 1919) Marchael a saca		
The average temperature of August	from 24 J	rears' regist	ers	83.1		18.00	
The highest temperature in the mont	n	***		94.3	6th		
The lowest temperature in the month		•••		75.1	19th		
The range of temperature during the	month	***		19.2			
The mean daily range of temperature	•	•••		10.2			
The greatest range of temperature in	one day	•••		16.2	19th		
				Per cen			
The mean humidity of the month				87			M. Trees of the
The average humidity of August from	a 24 year	s' registers	•••				
		- a Brotors		86			
The mean vapour tension of the mont	h			Inches			
The average vapour tension of Augus	t from 0	;	•••	1.03		Side Bu	
The mean cloud proportion of the mo	oth off	years regist	ters	1.002			
The average cloud proportion of Augus	at from O	0		7.35		Talestr	
B. crows brobottion of Augu	st from 2	z years' re	gisters	7.94			
The total rainfall of the month				Ins.			
The total rainfall indicated by a Beck	ley's self	-registering	rain-	8.90			
gauge (mouth of the gauge about	DZ teet a	hove the or	(bano	8.20		MONEY NAME	
The diverge list of August from 48 ve	ars' regis	sters		13.94			
The greatest fall in 24 hours	de salve que	See to the second		1.20	91.4		
			•••		31st		
The number of rainy days in the mon	th			Days.			
The average number of rainy day	s in A	nonat from	. 67	24			
Totals Totalstolls							
The mean maximum equilibrium tempe	erature of	colon mod		25			
during the month	crasure or	solar radi	ation	. 0			""
The mean difference of sun and air ten	nnereture		•••	141.0			
I He greatest siin temperature			***	51.3			
The greatest excess of sun over air tem	norotuno	•••	•••	154.5	2nd		
The mean temperature of the nocturns	berarare.	- "		62.8	2nd		
on woollen cloth	il radiati	on thermon	neter			affection of	
The mean depression of the nocturns	1 - 2 0	•••	•••	78.7			
botow one minimum air temperat	ure at 4	feet above	the				
				1.1			
The greatest depression of the nocture	al radiati	on thermon	neter	2000			
below the minimum air temperatur	.0			2.5	0/1		
			•••		8th		
The mean movement of the wind per de	ıν			Miles.			
The greatest movement of the wind in	one des	***	•••	81.4			
The greatest movement of the wind in	ne hour	***	•••	149.0 28			
+ The first the	TO HOUL	A Thomas	•••	14.0 10	h, 11	to noor	1.
The number of house with will a	PRESIDENT STATES				BERT PRACTICAL	1	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points— N. 20, N.E. 3, E. 66, S.E. 145, S. 203, S.W. 133, W. 29, N.W. 33, Calm 112.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore '003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0.6° higher; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew Standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

G. W. KUCHLER,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA, Calcutta, the 11th September 1899.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

											Mete	eorolo	gical	Rej	port	of	the P	rovir	ace
Ī		er var alle er ste andre 2007			2010 A CA 1 2 1 4		2;10;10;10 4;10;10;10						STAT	ion (	OBSE	RVATI	ons.		
								AIR	PRESSU	ER.		Wı	ND.			TEMP	BRATURI	1.	
	DIVISION.	Distr	HCT.		Representations.	ve	Highest, 8 A.M barometer reading.	Lowest 8 A.M., barometer read- ing.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gra- vity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean,	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Meandaily maxi- mum tempera- ture.	Mean daily mini- mum tempera- ture.	Mean daily tem- perature.	Variation from
Ī	M 0 1	Burdwan		5	Burdwan		29.615	29.425	29.530	29.575	- 024	S18°E	54	95'4	76'3	90.9	80.0	85'4	1
					Raniganj		29:388	29.189	29.280	29.561	-	853°E	53	95.7	73'9	91.9	78.9	85.4	
1		Birbhum Bankura			Bankura		29-393	29-215	29.293	29.540	1	Е	30	95.1	74.6	90.7	79'1	84'9	
11	Burdwan	Midnapore			Midnapore		29.593	29.378	29.474	29.569	033	856°E	56;	Children	75'1	91.2	79'1	85.2	
II		Hooghly	•••				A												
Į	l	Howrah											504						
	1	24-Parganas	•••		Saugor Island		29.731	29.482	29.604	29*573	025	S6°W	326	93.9	76.1	89*2	80.2	84.7	
1		Calcutta			Calcutta	-	29.728	29.465	29.609	29.576 29.582	020	S22°E S38°E	101	94.4	75.2	89.9	79.8	84.9	
U	Presidency	Nadia Murshidabad			Krishnagar Berhampore		29.669	29.459	29.555	29.570	034	S41°E	55	93.7	75.3	88.7	79.3	84.0	
1		Jessore			Jessore		29.725	20'482	29.600	29.286	025	SII°E	66	93.2	76.2	89.7	79.6	84.7	188
1		Khulna									77.57.48 1.08								
		Rajshahi			Rampur Boal	lia	29.669	29.455	29.555	29.574	028	830°E	138	95.1	75.1	88.2	79.5	84.0	100
1		Dinajpur			Dinajpur		29.638	29.417	29.520	29.597	030	S84°E	75	96.8	75.7	88.6	78'4	83'5	100
I		Jalpaiguri			Jalpaiguri		29.475	29*261	29:363	29.605	029	N71°E	66	95.9	75'1	88.4	77-8	82.9	1
	Rajshahi	Darjeeling	•••	•••	Darjeeling	•••	23.001	22.857	22.930	70:410	+.017	N74°E	69	73.2	56.5	66.4	57.8	62.2	1
		Cooch Behar	•••	•••	Cooch Behar	•••	29.634	29.411	29.519	29.596	-:027	873°E 878°E	54	96.9	72.1	88'5	178.9	83.4	18
,		Rangpur			Rangpur		29.691	29.418	29.571	29.584		_	_	94.7	73.2	(a) 88.5	78.5	(a) 83 7	
		Bogra Pabna			Sirajganj		29.701	29.456	29.581	29.280	-012	S21°E	84	92.3	73.7	87.3	79'1	83*2	
ğ	1	Dacca			Narayanganj		29.758	29.492	29.629	29.603	025	821°E	213	93.6	76.2	87.7	79.7	83.7	
e.	Dacca	Mymensingh			Mymensingh		29.716	29-467	29.594 (c)	29.604	032	836°E	16	94.5	-	87.9		(0)	
i	Daces	Faridpur			Faridpur		29.730	29'491	29.613	29.607	028	S3°E	(a) 67	92.8	74.4	(c) 88*2.	(c) 78.9	83.6	1
1		Backergunge			Barisal		29.772	29.501	29.647	29.605	013	829°E	117	93.3	741	87.7	78'8	83*3	
1		Tippera	•••		Comilla	•••	29.762	29'495	29.640	29.624	-	S35°E	171	95'3	75'8	88.0	77'5	82'8 81'3	
L	Chittagong	Noakhali		•••	Noakhali Chittagong		29.721	29'486	29.598	29.632	-041	S31°E	159	92.7	73.8	86.1	76.3	82.0	
		Chittagong H	till Tre	acts									101	1		86'8	77:0		
		Patna		•••	Bankipore		29 524	29.330	29*427	29.562	026	9 19 30 30	120	95.2	74.2	89.9	79.5	84.7	
		Gaya	•••		Gaya	•••	29*332	29.142	29.234	29.562	020	827°W	108	96.9	74'8	92.2	78'1	85'1	
		Chahahad		[	Dehri Buxar		29'444	29.231	29*353	29.546	-·032	S10°W	78	95.3	76.0	90.4	79.4	84.0	
2000		Shahabad		"]	Arrah		29.522	29:317	29.418	29.559	- 032	S14°W	132	94.5	75.0	90.6	78.8	84'8	
1	Pains	Saran			Chapra		29.525	29.327	29.426	29.560	_,	866°E	79	96.3	75.1	90.3	79.5	84.9	1
		Champaran			Motihari		29*504	29.317	29:396	29.577		N81°E	111	96.0	72.8	89.0	77'9	83.6	1
		Muzaffarpur			Muzaffarpur	•••	29'546	29:301	29.428	29.558	-	S85°E	54	95.7	74'1	89.1	79.0	841	
1	i	Darbhanga			Darbhanga	•••	29.551	29*344	29.448	29.567	-*034	863°E	49	95.3	71.6	89.0	79.7	84.4	
		Monghyr					90:550	gornes.	00:4		1000							84.2	
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur Purnea			Bhagalpur Purnea	•••	29.560	29*300	29.448	29*560	021	S60°E	53	95.7	76.1	89.0	79.4 (a) 79.0	(a) 83'8	
1	and an har in	Malda			Malda		29.662	29.435	29.546	29.577	'025	881°E 845°E	104	96.6	76-2	88.9	79.0	84'8	
		Sonthal Parg			Naya Dumka		29-215	29,005	29.115.	29.559	030	845°E	40	95*5	73.8	90.8	77.8	84'3	-
		Cuttack		5	Cuttack		29.670	29.407	29.553	29.575	026	880°W	57	97.4	76.2	92.4	79.4	85-9	
	(	Cuttack		{	False Point		29'742	29'443	29.610	29.572	029	S84°W	216	95'5	75.6	89'1	793	84.2	
	Orissa	Balasore		_5	Balasore		29.687	29.471	29.575	29.567	016	858°W	(a) 98	95'4	76.3	90.6	79'1	84.9	1
1	Orissa		•	5	Shortt's Islan	d	90.000	0011				11/						85.3	
1	· ·	Puri		{	Puri		29.754	29'445	29.622	29*585	-	N80°W	256	98.5	77.1	90.9	79*7	84'3	
1		Hazarıbagh		L	Gopalpur Hazaribagh		27.726	27.570	29-622	29.583	010	N85°W	228	95.3	76.1	89.2	79.0	80.3	1
1		Ranchi		-	Ranchi	-	27.599	27.459	27.519	29.575	-010	N79°W	192	89.7	72.4	86.0	74.5	79'9	1
	Chota Nag-	Palamau			Deltanmani		28.957	28*803	28.882	29.564	- 003	S16°W	122	96.1	74.0	91.0	77.1	841	
-		Manbhum	*			7													100
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Singhbhum			Chaibassa		28.953	28.767	28.851	29.555	-	863°W	87	94.9	74.5	90.6	77.7	84-2	3
1	1	Sibsagar					29:439	29-240	29:349	29.638	035	N63°E	56	94.7	75.0	88'4	77*2	82-8	
1	1	Goalpara	•••				29.652	29:410	29.530	29.599	038	N87°E	101	91.2	75'8	85.2	78.4	81.9	I
	1	Cachar	•••		Silchar		29.714	29'454	29.601	29'657	-'015	N45°E	74	100.6	75'8	90.0	77'8	83.9	

Bengal for the month of August 1899.

HUN	IDITY.	C	LOUD.						RA	INPALL-		10.04			
100			1	-			Of mo	nth.			Since 16	th May 18	399.		$\dashv$
Mean, 8 A.M.	Variation from	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.	Rain-fall.	Mean of dis-	Normal mean.	Variation from mean,	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean num- ber of rainy days,	Mean of dis- trict.	Normal mean,	Variation,	Mean num- ber of rainy days.	Normal mesn num- ber of rainy days.	DISTRICT
88 89	+1	8.6	0	10.19	9.44	11.65	-2.51	14.20	15.04	46.69	35.80	+10.89	52.80	45.55	Burd wan.
		(a) 7:1			7:22	12.09	-4.87	12.75	15.76	38.73	38.27	+0.46	52.00	47'81	Birbhum.
86	-		_	7:23	6.81	12.42	-5.61	12.20	14.57	35.23	38.68	-3.16	44.60	45172	Bankura.
88		8.8	-	917	7:88	13.18	-0.89 -4.28	14.83	15.03	52'45	38.51	+13.94	48.16	44:78	and porte.
	4				11.95	12:29	-0.34	17.50	16.52	54·26 55·36	36.97	+17:29	54'34	48 64	
0	-1	9.0	+0.7	16.91	11.74	13:21	-1'47	16.45	16.32	52.78	39 29	+18.15	57.00 52.88	50:43 49:48	
7	-2	8:3	-0.2	8.90	8.90	12:95	4-05	18.00	18-12	54.89	39:17	+15.72	63:00	52.61	montides.
8	-	7.6	-	5.90	8:54	11.29	-2.75	15.60	15.02	43.47	35/12	+8 35	56.00	47.65	Calcutta.
1	+3	9*1	-0.1	10.48	14.67	10.11	+4'56	17:25	14.34	45'51	34.20	+11.31	55'62	46:07	Murshidabad.
0	0	7.8	-1'4	12.46	8'92	10.75	-1.83	14.40	15.27	47'41	36.11	+11:30	56 20	49 34	VALUE OF STREET, STREE
					11,13	11.78	-0.62	18'67	16.77	47'56	40:51	+7*05	63:00	54.89	Khulna.
	-	8.0	-	11.21	13.27	10.45	+2.82	15.17	15.09	50.62	36.08	+14.54	55:77	46.34	Rajshahi.
	- 1	7.9	-	32.35	21.86	11.61	+10.25	19.00	15.63	70.08	42.73	+27.35	63:80	48.60	Dinajpur,
	-	3.9	-	28.96	24.14	23.49	+0.65	19:25	17.71	95.61	85.00	+10.61	71.25	60/97	23 C 1 7 TO 15 PROPERTY CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRA
	+3	7.9	-1.0	23.72	31.67	27.98	+ 3.69	23.20	22'44	100.21	97.96	+2.92	83:25	74:59	Darjeeling.
1		7 2	-	22.65	20.44	22:37	+2:06	18.50	17.58	93.71	84.60	+9.11	67 50	62'79	Cooch Bekan
		7.9		18.13	17:94	12.05	+8.39	17:40	13.29	62.48	53.75	+8.73	62:60	48.83	Rangpur.
		8.8		16.50	13.18	11:53	+6'41	16'75	15'16	67.82	41.51	+16.31	60 25	49.55	Bogra.
10	-1	9.0	+0.8	12.16	13.32	12.64	+2:01.	16.00	15.25	49.00	37.63	+11.37	60.50	49 16	Pabna.
	_	7.9		17.71		14.88	70.05	16:40	16.61	54.93	44.03	+10.30	65:40	56.02	Dacca.
	-	(c) 7:3	_	11.26	9.61	11.21	-1:90	13.00	15:95	10000	55.76 40.10			55:06	Mymensitesh.
	-	7.0	-	9.52	17.09	15:29	+1'81.	20.00	19:48	62:22	54'55	+7:67	67:14	51.83	Faridpur.
	-	8.0	-	19.64		12.85			15.85		45.19	1.01	0, 14	61·21 50 85	Backergunge.
	-	8'4	-	34.26	27:79	24'60	+3.19	22.20	21.05	98'57	76.59	+21'98	76 50	61.60	Nonkhaii.
	-2	7.9.	0	17:41	26.13	21.18	+4*94	20.40	19.82	102:13	78-96	+23.17	68'60	64:70	Chittagonr.
	+1	7.4	-0.8	10.96	15.58	18.03	-2.75	23.00	21.85	60.95	60.09	+0.86	78.00	69.70	Chittagong Hi
	+3	6.3	-1.7	10.78	10:49	11.84	-0.11	12.00	13.29	43.54	31.83	+11.71	47'50	36.79	Pains.
	_	7.5	-	10.96	10 10		-1.38	13.78	13 77	43.37	30.60	+12.77	48'22	36:00	Gays.
	-	6.7	-	10.75	11.93	12.26	-0.33	13.20	13:32	45.00	90100	1.75.07	****		1
	-	159	_	9.05				1000	10 00	45*96	29'99	+15.97	44.97	35 38	Shahabad.
	-	6.2	-	16.37	20.43	10-89	+9.54	18.67	12.76	50.72	30.97	+19.75	50.67	36.11	9
1	-	4'8	-	11'51	19.15	13*22	+5.58	12"75	13.22	58-32	38.78	+19'54	54.00	39.25.	Saran.
	-	4.7	-	25.80		11.26			12.71		32 52		1120 111	35.17	Champaran. Muzaffarpur,
	+4	6.1	+0*2	21.19	21.76	12.91	+8*85.	17'40	14'11	54'60	34.25	+20.35	51:00	38:10	Darbhanga.
				December 19 Victor	13.12	11.88	+1.27	11.80	12.72	47.74	33.78	+13:96	48*40	35.76	Monghyr.
	-	8.7	-	3292533	15.12	11.68	+3'47.	13.83	14.13	50.12	35 62	+14:53	52.99	41.64	Bhagalpur.
	+4	9.0	+1.2	28.85		15.78	200		16'53		50 34			40*79	Purnea.
		7·6 5·1	-		15.49	11.18	+4'31	14.20	14'94	53'46	37.44	+16'02	56 50	46*26	Malda.
	+1	7.6	+0.5	8:22		11:39			15.11		35.68			46'14	Sonthal Parga
	0	8.2	+0.5	6.59		12:34			15.14		37:35			42.75	nas.
		7.1	_	9.09	9.58	11.20	1100	18100	and the						Cuttack.
				000	000	11.00	-1.92	18*29	15.07	39.39	35 86	+3.23	47.29	43:86	Balasore.
	-	6.0	_	9.57	9.28	12.08	-2.80	13.80	15*13	95145	9910.4	0.00	90.65		Shortt's Island.
	-	3.2	-	4.78					10 10	25*45	33'84	-8:39	39 20	39.85	Puri.
	-2	10.0	+0.6	6.33	6.22	13.45	-7*23	18-17	16:38	38'10	37.03	+1:07	81400		,
	-	8'4	-	6.12	6.41	13.67	-7.26	12:33	16.16	31.22	1000	+1.07 -5.46	51.90	45:08	Hazaribagh.
	-	4.6	-	4.70		14.05			15'14	5.000	35.60	3.10	201	46'07	Ranchi.
					6.17	13.25	-7.08	11.17	16:30	35.00	37.69	-2.69	46'84	46'13	Palamau, Manbhum.
		4.2		12.63	9.00	12.41	-3.41	12.20	15.69	33.09	37.57	-4:48	46*75		Singhbhum,
1000	3	8.7		18:39									1000		Sibsagar,
	-2	7.8		23 17											Dhubri,
		9.4	+1.0	15.07	KIN HA							-			Cachar.

												1		Та	ble	of I	Rain	fall	reco	orde	d at	sta	tion
Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	•	. 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ăr.	Burdwan, D	Burdwan Birbhum	Kalna Burdwan Katwa Raniganj Mankur Suri Hetampur Rampur Hat Bolpur Murari Labpur Bankura Vishnupur Maliara Kotalpur Onda Gangajalshati Raipur Sonamukhi Contai Tamluk Midnapere Ghatai Kukrahaty Garbbeta	0°11 0°06 0°10 0°33 0°04 0°06 0°28 0°19 0°02 0°19 0°53 0°53 0°01 0°97 0°24 0°15	0.08	0°10 2°34 0°77 1°09 0°24 0°88  1°67 0°53 0°63 0°04  1°03  1°03  1°03	0°20 1°70 0°12 0°85 0°40 0°47 0°07 0°04 0°21 0°05 0°05 0°05 0°05 0°05 0°05 0°05 0°0	1°98 1°15 0°05 0°47 0°05 0°48 1°10 0°05 0°48 1°49 0°48 1°49 0°49 0°49 0°49 0°49 0°49 0°49 0°49 0	1'40 0'11 2'25 0'06 1'33 0'92 0'02 3'38 0'20 0'15	0'07 0'07 0'10 1'140 1'17 0'10 0 63  1'05  1'93 1'93 1'27 0'24	0.02	0.01 0.71 0.71 0.71 0.71 0.71 0.71 0.71	0.20	0.14 0.15 0.09 0.01 0.10 0.59	0°10 0°40 0°45	0.02	0.65  0.15  0.99  0.45 0.28 0.21	0°64 0°17 1°65 0°41 0°30 0°19 1°60 0°26 0°20 0°32	0.03 0.66 0.27 0.20 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.03 0.25 0.53 0.33 0.32 0.02 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.0	0°26 0°28 0°01 0°07  0°39 0°02 0°15 0°03 0°06  0°07  0°85 0°82 0°21 2°45	0.00 0.01 0.10 0.25 0.07 0.08 0.08	0°50 0°19 0°18 1°04 1°12 1°68 0°22 0°38  0°65 0°60 0°59 1°90 1°90 1°90 1°90 1°90 1°90 1°90 1°9	0.50
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL,	Presidency.	Hooghly Howrah  24-Parganas  Nadia  Murshidabad	Panskura Dantoon Serampore Hooghly Jahanabad Howrah Mohesreka Ulubaria Saugor Island Diamond Har- bour. Canning Town Alipore (Obsy. Barrackpore Dum. Dum Barassat Ranghat Krishnagar Chuadanga Mehorpur Kushtia Kandi Berhampore	0°16 0°48 0°36 0°13 0°49 0°15 0°22	0°01  0°01  0°05 0°16 0°04 0°15 0°06 0°27 0°04 0°20 0°23 	0°08 0°25  0°10 0°21  0°81  0°02 0°07 0°19 0°19	0.08 0.31 0.37 0.06 0.32 0.43 0.83 0.85  0.02 0.67  1.14 0.29 	0°98 0°02 0°12 0°28 0°28 0°89 1°13 0°85 1°21 0°10 1°65 0°42 0°15 0°07 0°83 0°19	0·12 1·48 0·92 0·26 0·65 0·81 1·89 1·20  0·50  0·50  0·50  0·50  0·50  0·35	0°65 1°99 0°22 1°04 0°65 0°02 0°26 0°20 0°18	0.06	0°03 0°07 0°33 0°07 0°27 0°27 0°34  0°08 0°60 	0°22 0°54 0°20  1°14  0°15 0°38 0°18 0°96 0°12 0°05 0°18 0°08  0°23 0°75 1°35 0°25	0°31 0°51 0°28 0°29 0°07 0°05 0°20 0°19 0°19 0°18 0°15 0°15 0°20 0°30 0°31 0°40 0°54 0°20 0°32 0°32 0°32 0°32 0°32 0°32 0°32	0°05 0°07 0°07 0°51 0°02 0°30 0°36 0°32 0°26 1°37 0°11 0°59 0°10 0°06 0°11 0°49 0°03 0°06 0°79 0°49 0°49 0°49 0°49	0'80 0'74 0'77 0'44 0'49 0'58 0'69 2'50 0'87 0'91 0'15 0'23 2'76 0'12 0'11 0'08 0'24 0'97	0°08 0°19 0°03 0°94 1°00 0°37 0°26 0°10 0°25 0°09 0°02 0°16 0°07 0°05	0°11 0°14 0°14 0°14 0°14 0°02 0°02 0°57 0°39 0°04 0°62	0'42 1'63 0'01 0'08 0'25 0'15 0'16 0'26 0'09 0'01 0'08 0'11 0'11 0'08	0°38 0°25 1°10 0°44 0°89 1°10 0°86 2°58 0°59 0°41 0°98 0°80 0°60 0°49 1°44 0°85 0°63 0°63 0°63	0.06 0.03 0.04 0.29 2.40 0.135 0.135 0.141	2 25 0 85 0 87 1 67 0 37 1 105 1 12 0 66 1 32 0 94 0 20 0 99 0 18 0 62 0 15 0 21 0 21 0 20 0 60 0 60 0 60 0 60	0°26 0°26 0°26 0°28 0°28 0°28 0°18
	Pre	Jessore Khulna	Lalbash Azimganj Jangipur Lalgola Akriganj Patkabari Dumkal Narali Jessore Jhenidah Magura Bangason Satkhira Bagerhat Khulna Kaliganj Nakipur Dumuria Rampal Kalaroa	0.41 0.11  0.15 0.15  0.12  0.11 0.05 0.30  0.08 0.36		1.37 0.05	0.46 2.00 1.05 0.23 1.19 0.18 0.48 0.48 1.45 0.05 0.50 0.30	2°90 0°30 0°61 0°24 0°75 0°57 1°28 0°10 	0°05 0°03  0°15 1°97 1°60 1°12 0°85 0°35 0°37 0°52 0°10 1°12 0°54 0°11	0°82 0°05 0°25 0°40 0°18 	0.09	0.08	1.90 1.03 0.91 2.00 0.68 3.20  0.35  0.30 0.55  0.04 0.10 0.60 0.22  0.05 0.17	0°20 0°10 0°02 0°18 0°11 0°31 0°08 0°22 0°39 0°18 0°38 0°19 0°32 0°10 0°02	1*28 1*62 0.07 0*35 0*01  0*02 0*03 0*11  0*53 0*62 0*02 0*03	0°30 0°39 0°55 0°12 0°58 0°52 0°76 0°67 0°36 0°09 0°50 0°58 0°38	0°25 0°12 1°95 0°20 0°43  0°19 0°81 0°26  0°16 1°08 0°51 0°25  0°46 1°50	0°24 0°13 0°25 0°97 0°95 0°15 0°21 0°11 0°35 0°71 1°05 0°50 0°50 0°74 0°10	1'19 0'97 0'52 1'50 0'22 1'50 0'05 0'05 0'05 0'19 0'11  0'25 0'58  0'05 0'08	0'46 0'61 1'95 3'15 1'48 0'40 0'40 1'06 0'60 0'04 0'40 0'24 0'28 1'16 0'08 0'58 1'26 0'05	1.89 1.80 1.40 1.65 0.82 3.43 5.46 4.17 2.13 2.36 0.09 0.79 5.00 2.40  0.12 2.23 0.07 6.76	0°70 1°00 0°57 5°00 0°74 0°18 0°01 0°06 0°02 0°05 0°16 0°02 0°47  0°47  0°04 0°04	0°21
		Jalpaiguri	Paikpacha Mollahat Morellganj Boalia Nator Naugaon Lalpur Manda Nilhpur Nawabyanj Gangarampur Gangarampur Gangarampur Gangarampur Balpur Balpur Balpur Setabyanj Ramganj Setabyanj Ramganj Jalpaiguri Alipore Duar Fallacotta Debiganj Debiganj	0°05 1°44 0°12 0°27 2°53 1°22 0°14	1.05 0.20 0.36 0.04 0.26 0.26 0.62 1.35	0°07 0°35 1°45 2°02 1°96 0°50 0°95 1°22 1°00  1°84 0°67  1°84 0°67  1°60 0°03 1°60 0°08	2°25 1°05 0°12 0°25 0°30 0°32 0°11 0°10 0°34 0°34 0°34 1°81 0°65 1°81 0°56 1°81 0°51	2°33 1°15 0°26 1°40 0°57  0°01  0°98 2°74 0°02 0°070 0°70 0°70 1°160 1°160	1.02 3.25 0.30  0.27 0.27  0.04 2.06 1.90  1.10 8.09 0.61 3.40 2.90 4.16 2.29 1.15 2.68 1.20	0.50 0.50 0.51 0.12 0.12 0.10	0.22	2.75	0·82 2·15 0 49 1·13 0·70 0·11 2·60 	0°26 1°11 0°60 0°02 0°05 0°41  0°51  0°20 1°11 0°06 0°24 0°56 0°24 0°56 0°50 	0.51 2.15 0.35 0.31 0.40 1.32  0.60 0.06 1.60 0.30 0.77 2.55 3.26 0.23 0.23 0.23 0.23 0.23	2:38 3:15 1:02 0:03 0:15 0:12 0:23  0:06 0:30 0:19 0:14 1:34  0:65 1:70 0:31 1:82 1:84 2:05 1:25	0.60 2.75 2.76 0.11 0.01 0.69  0.45 0.70  0.45 0.70 0.20 0.40 1.00 0.21 1.08 1.20 1.20 1.08 1.20 1.08 1.20 1.08 1.20 1.08 1.20 1.08 1.20 1.08 1.20 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.0	0°80 1°25 2°55 0°20 0°16 0°10 0°11 0°66 0°50 2°45 0°90 1°30 0°14 1°30 0°39 3°40 0°79 0°50	0°90 1°11 1°06 0°24 0°62 0°72  0°30 0°35 2°75 1°44 3°90 0°57 1°32 3°10 1°23 1°46 2°12 1°30	0:55 4º25 0°51 1'68 1'06 0'43 0'97 0'45 0'20  1'02 2'60 3'77 2'81 1'95 1'01 0'64 1'30 0'93 0'93 0'95	2.78 5.75 4.97 0.62 2.80 5.90 1.44 4.52 1.60 0.36 0.36 0.85 6.48 2.26 2.26 1.55 2.00 0.64 0.10 0.52 1.34 2.20	1.15 0.61 1.60 2.18 0.74 3.27 1.90 2.50 4.20 2.35 3.76 2.54 1.80	1'00 0'05
North Bergal	Rajshahi.	Darjeeling  Tibet Cooch Behar  Rangpur	Bhagatpur (Angrakatta). Kalchini Baxa Siliguri Darjeeling Siliguri Darjeeling Kalimpong Mungpoo Kurseong Pedony Yatung Dinhaita Cooch Behar Mickliganj Mathabhanga Fulbari Bnawaniganj (Gaibanda). Rangpur Peerganj Kurigaon Gobindganj Bagdorra	2°37 5°00 3°95 -0°55 1°24 1°01 1°75 1°25 0°03 0°32 0°82 0°83 0°82 	0°20 4°30 0°30 0°23 0°16 0°65 0°30 0°25 0°37 2°36 1°05 0°78 0°50 1°76 1°76 1°76 1°76 1°76 1°76 1°76 1°76	1°32 50°22 0°35 0°14 0°029 0°60 0°55 2°05 0°35 0°35 0°35 0°35 0°39 0°385 1°38 0°39 0°385 1°38 0°39 0°385 1°38 0°39 0°385 1°38 0°39 0°385 1°38 0°39 0°385 1°38 0°39 0°385 1°38 0°39 0°385 1°38 0°39 0°385 1°38 0°39 0°385 1°38 0°39 0°39 0°385 1°38 0°39 0°39 0°385 1°38 0°39 0°39 0°385 1°38 0°39 0°39 0°39 0°39 0°39 0°39 0°39 0°39	2:30	2'42 2'70 1'13 0'74 1'00 1'16 1'55 1'05 1'55 1'29 1'37 1'82 1'82 1'82 1'82 1'82 1'82 1'82 1'82	5°25 4°77 4°13 3°33 3°33 3°34 0°45 1°24 1°37 1°37 1°37 1°40 1°83 0°57	0°28 0°50 0°85 0°43  1°43 0°11	0.85	0.17	0°13 0°02 0°37 0°23 0°11  0°02  0°10	0°22 0°11 1°33 0°47 0°11  1°00 0°01 	0.70 2.40 0.37  0.06 0.30 0.20 3.12 0.43 0.11 1.10 1.60 0.65 1.00 1.42 1.91 0.25	0°72 2°32 1°56 0°46 1°32 1°70 1°06 0°90 0°91 0°85 0°73 1°38 1°40	2·20 4·50 1·30 1·50 2·43 3·17 1·71 0·03 0·03 0·02  0·03 0·03 0·54 0·10 2·70 0·26	0.65 1.85 0.51 0.11 0.45 1.20 0.81 0.95 0.72 2.35 0.95 0.47 3.50 0.43 0.25 2.04 1.22 0.86	1.12 0.38 0.95 0.54 0.74 1.05 0.56 10.36 4.74 2.10 2.60 4.56 1.15 9.65 0.45 2.36	0·79 0·26 0·14 0·02 0·22 0·22 0·90 0·52  0·49 0·32 0·31 0·85 1·43 0·68 2·50 0·74 0·21	0°16 0°08  0°07 0°36 0°28 0°71 0°64 0°96 2°35 1°87 3°31 1°44 1°62	3°10 2°65 2°38 1°31 2°17 3°70 1°86 0°22 0°31 0°11 0°95 0°18 0°16 2°12	0°30 0°13 0°10 0°48 0°18 1°54 1°54 0°14  0°51 0°06
		Bogra Pabna	(Nilphamari). Ulipur	0°18 0°27 	0.04 1	1°35   0 1°10   1°06   1°27   1 2°06   0	0°50 0 0°02 0 0 1°25 0 1°31 0 1°43 2	90 1 906 2 957 965 0 945 0	1°86 2°82  1°84 1°64 1°55	0.05			0.20 0.11 0.46	0°25 0°07 0°76 0°70 0°03	1.57 3.15 0.50 0.52 3.04 0.73	0°19 0°40 2°50 0°65 0°65	0°85 0°25 0°25 1°97 0°75	0°11 0°13 0°18 1°01 0°04 0°30 0°15	6.73 8.09 1.72 2.62 0.98 3.75 0.11	1'43 1'45 0 54 0'65 0'61 3'82 0'56 0'74	8.55 5.04 0.95 0.83 0.86 2.42 9.15	2,399,031,3	0.00

H						1						of s.	num- rainy	fall nth.	the the	in-	=#t	e lás	st.			1		1
1	22	23	24	2	5 :	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number rainy days.	Average nu ber of rad	Total rainfall for the month	Average ra	Heaviest rai	Total rainfall from 16th	Average rai	May to 31 August 1890	Station.	District.	Division.		
1 5	0.18	0.2	0.0	6 0° 9 6° 7 0°	96 0° 55 .	30		0°13 0°25 0°69 0°10	0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03	0.09 0.95 0.11 0.02 0.70	0°12 1°12 0°52 0°17	16 17 11	13'46 16'19 15'04 16'23	10°08 10°19 9°65 4°96	11°3 11°3 13°2	7 1.7	0 471	36 35 35 34	09 141 154	Kalna Burdwan. Katwa. Raniganj.	Burdwan.	$\int$		
	0.00	0.10	8 0.0	8 7 0 4 1	04 0· 04 0· 05 0· 01 0·	35 1 08 0 35 20 0 01 0	·23 ·32	0.02	0°10 0°22 0°42 0°08	1.07 2.10 1.22 0.12 0.39	0.30 0.25 0.13 1.26 1.36 2.63	11	14.27 17.31 15.81 15.74 14.18	12°33 6°30 8°33 6°03 8°22	13·2 12·3 12·1	2 2 1 6 2 1 1 6 1 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1	0 53.5 8 48.0 0 38.9 5 31.8 7 36.0	7 36 3 40 4 38 9 36 7 37	93 14 97 26 64	Mankur.	Birbhum.			
	0.12	0.06	0.9	8	0.00	24   0 18   0 32   0 11   0 05   0	37	0°23 0°15 0°46	0°24 0°17 0°16	=	1.96 0.34 0.20 0.63	13 16 13 11	16:77 15:25 15:50		12.89 13.13 12.17	2.20	36·5 36·5 37·7 27·8	3 P 4 P 2 38 1 39 0 38	20 44 12	Morari. Labpur.	Bankura.			
0	0.43 0.61 1.20	0.05  0.40 0.22 0.25 0.07 0.14	2°14 1°40 2°55 0°22 0°06 0°09	3 0°1 0°4 0°1 4 0°2 0 0°6 5 0°4 2 0°6 0 4°5 0 0°2 0°1 0°8	73 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	04 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	20 49 07 07 04 004 005 005 005 005 005 005	0°85 0°85 0°78 0°78 0°57 0°57 0°57 0°57 0°57 0°57 0°57 0°57	0°16 0°75 0°08 0°41 0°47 2°10 0°25 1°00 1°40 1°24 1°06	0.02	1'10  0'38 0'03 0'75 3'88 0'58  1'14 1'72  2'58 0'05	18 19 11 13 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	4'09 P	6.68 6.74 5.10 7.99 5.76 8.22 14.09 15.48 9.40 14.26 11.06 9.45 10.95 7.04	12°47 9°84 12°39 12°19 18°13 15°53 10°48 13°07 12°33 13°97 12°53 13°74 P	1.66 1.31 1.17 1.33 1.63 2.14 1.65 3.88 2.68 4.59 4.40 2.45 4.90 2.58 1.63	37:26 37:16 31:59 38:59 34:36	41° 5 36° 6 39° 2 33° 6 41° 6 43° 6 35° 7 37° 8 35° 8 39° 6 37° 8 37° 8 37°	13 13 85 83 11 84 21 48 55 66 19	Khatra. Indas. Kotalpur. Onda. Gangajalghati Raipur. Soniamukhi Contai Famluk. Midnapore. Ghatafi. Kukrahaty. Sarhbeta. Panskura. Dantoon.	Midnapore.	Burdwan.		
0		0.05	1.11 0.22 0.44	0.0	8 0.0 7 0.0 0.3 1.2	8 0°1 5 0°1 8 0°1	0 0 7 0 8 0	18 0 41 0 28 0	18	0.05	1.99 0.25 0.27 1.35 3.05	13 1 13 1 16 1	6°28 6°28 7°38	5.26 7.48 7.72	11'90 11'21 14'26 11'83	2°16 0°87 1°67 1°35 3°05	64'56 52'14 46'08 53'15	36*4 34*6 39*7 36*7	8 8 9 H 4 J	Hooghly,	Hooghly.			
0	°58 °16 °67	0.60 0.04 0.13	0.50 5.40 0.37	0.80	0.6	0.3	0 0	08 0 55 0 35 0	'53 '41 '21	0.30	0°36 0°15 3°52	19 10	8.81	9.63	12.74 ? 15.22 14.17	1·30 5·40 6·52	57:55 47:58 50:21 61:73	37.6 ? 43.1 41.3	4 N	Johesreka Nubaria. augor Island Diamond Har-	24-Parganas.	)		
0	04	0.06	0°38 0°24 0°18 0°06 0°47 0°15 1°13 0°37 0°50	0.01 1.76 0.20 2.10 0.09 0.04 0.33 0.02 1.20	0*81 0*97 0*41 0*08	0.9 0.9 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.9	9 0.00	07 0 21 0 38 0 16 0 46 0 50 0	38 97 18 14 04 05 05 04 04 04 01 3	1 228 1 0 17 0 33 0 18 0 03 0	*12 *88 *11	18 18 15 15 13 16 17 16 12 16 16 14 17 14 14 14	538 1 538 1 500 504 50 712	8*90 0*75 7*42 9*33 8*45 19*22 15*90 17*05	15 66 12 95 11 53 12 84 11 38 12 19 11 72 10 54 11 37 11 87	2.50 1.20 1.92 1.71 2.10 2.76 1.65 0.88 2.40 2.52	45°85 54'89 56'47 58'93 60'65 35'65 47'97 45'55 39'75	42'46'39'12'36'00'37'40'00'35'26'33'58'34'62'	O B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	bour. canning Town. clipore (Obsy.) carrackpore. cum-Dum. carasat. casichat. canaghat crishnagar. chuadanga.	Nadia.			,
0.00	25 16 53 68 06 20 82	0.07	1°14 0 29 0°36  0°51	0.48 0.06 0.01 0.15 0.36 0.19 0.20 0.38	0°42 0°31 0°87 2°08 1°93 0°28 0°20 0°48	0.03	0.1	0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0	58 1 29 0 15 1 25 0 16 0	16 0 95 0 84 0 95 0 48 4 3 05 0	18 89 15 15 15 02 00 79	16 16 14 14 15 15 15 15 14 15 16 14 13 9 9	71 10 77 10 779 16 83 14 68 18 61 21 78	0°89 1 8°35° 1 0°48 1 8°89 1 8°89 1 1°21 1 5°71 1 1°95 1	0°94 0°43 1°77 1°02 1°01 0°85 0°71	1.50 1.55 1.95 2.08 1.93 4.02 5.00 1.48	37:35 46:69 41:00 36:20 42:47 37:24 48:69 71:85 42:11	35'06 37'09 34'65 35'17 35'14 34'83 34'20 35'48 35'38	Ki Ki Ki Ki Ki Ki Ki Ki Ki Ki Ki Ki Ki K	eherpur. ushtia. sandi srhampore. slbagh. simganj. singipur. slgola. kriganj.	Murshidabad.	Presidency.		
0.0	14 06 06 46 18 18 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	0°02 0°05 0°02  0°30 0°29 0°62	0°09 0°16 0°25 0°14 0°38 0°20 0°20 0°01	0.08	0°18 0°16 0°07 0°30 0°46 1°43 0°03 0°33 0°10	0.06	0°2	23 0°0 0°0 20 0°0 23 0°0 23 0°0 0°1 0°1 0°1	008 008 008 008 009 009 009 009 009 009	09 1 29 0 10 0 04 0 13 1 10 0 01 1 05 0 05 0	32 19 18 95 59 00 61	18   13' 14' 18   17' 11   15' 16   14' 16   16' 19   16'	08 10 12 11 88 6 68 7 58 8 76 11	3°47 10°57 11°5°46 11°5°44 11°5°43 11°5°40 11°	0.66 0.00 1.35 1.32 9.37 1.73 1.62 2.24 1.47	3.43 5.46 4.17 2.13 2.36 1.95 1.45 5.00 2.40	44*48 50*36 50*38 35*80 47*27 53*27 39*33 49*09 54*28	28'23 34'81 33'38 38'94 36'86 35'77 35'67 39'03 44'34 38'16	Di Ni Je Ji Mi Ba Sa Ba	ttkabari. mkal. arail ssore. nenidah agura. urgaon. ttkhira agerhat. hulna.	Jessore.			
0.0	0005 0005 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 000	0°05 0°05 0°03  0°29 0°01 0°06 0°18  0°22  0°45 1°28  1°28 	0°09 0°27 0°04 1°15 0°06 0°34 0°51 0°51 0°75 0°08 0°32 	0°14 0°03 0°05 0°09 0°04 0°33 0°11 0°42  0°12 0°20 0°21	0.5#  2.00 0.27  1.06 0.35 0.21 0.28  0.26 1.80 0.75 0.09 0.17 0.05	0.02	0.1	12 0.4 0.4 0.4 11 0.4 15 0.1 15 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	12 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0°	30	014 015 660 115 111 300 112 112 112 112 112 113 114 115 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116	13	P	*35 17 *86 8 *30 8 *83 17 *58 9 *90 10 *10 13 *27 12 *52 9 *54 9 *55 9 *65 9 *70 10 13 *71 12 *71 15 9 *72 9 *73 9	P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	0'84 1'82 2'23 0'25? 2'00 2'75 4'97 1'63 2'80 4'52 1'90 2'60 4'52 1'90 2'82 4'30 3'50 6'48 2'81	49'90 45'76 53'92 19'68' 44'79 61'27 119'73 62'53 48'90 60'67 41'21 60'57 50'16 53'22 57'13 56'26 56'26 72'93 60'10 79'44 67'87 57'41	9 P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	Manual Ma	dulina.  dliganj.  akipur.  umuria.  umpai.  ularoa.  ularoa.  ularoa.  ularoa.  ularoa.  ularoa.  ularoa.  ularoa.  ularoa.  ularaman.  ugaon.  lpur.  unadebpur.  anda.  unadebpur.  unadeppur.  ulakurgaon.  akurgaon.  akurgaon.	Rajshahi. Dinajpur,			
13.7	0 0 1	·30 ·98	0.02 0.80 0.11	0°40 0°12 0°38	0.53	0.04	1.8	0.0	4 000	30 2. 35. 3.3 35. 3.3 17 0.3	10 2 95 1 96 1 92 2 96 2	19:0 8 17:3 9 17:9 0 16:0 8	04 28° 30 31° 90 19° 50 17°	*56   25 *19   25 *71   23 *09   16 *89   43	74 93 1 49 80 9	3.36	59.69 88.59 119.26 98.15 76.45 58.75	9 89·12 97·67 86·46 66·73 9	Ra Ja Ali Fa De Bh	mganj.	Jalpaiguri.		1	AL.
7000	0 2 5 2 8 1 4 4 7 0	*50 *83 *77 *05 *90	0°50 1°23 1°81 2°26 2°86	0°60 0°14 0°02 0°22 0°08	0°54 0°20 0°11 0°50	0.30	2.4( 1.1; 1.00 1.1;	0 0.2	0 000	06 1 4 6 8 0 4	15 2 15 2 18 2	4 24°3 1 20°6 2 P	35 23	90   25 72   25 15   17	'61 '88 ?	1.77 1.13 3.33 3.40 1.90	138·39 95·04 101·24 67·35 111·45 136·72 52·06	89.98 86.60 65.21 P	Ba Sil Da Ka Mu Ku	icanni.  xa iguri. rjeeling. limpong. ungpoo. urscong dong.	Darjeeling.	Rajshahi,	1	NORTH BENGAL.
21 6:	0 0· 0 0· 8 0·	*81 *50 *58 *22 *90	0.33	0.14 0.02 0.35 0.31	0.05	111111	0°21 1°15 0°76 0°51 4°66 0°15	0.6	4 00	05 3°1 19 3°1 07 6°0 05 3°1	77 1 16 2 11 1 122 1	8 17'2 0 18'3 8 18'3 7 9	25 22 59 19 53 21 31	65 22 54 25 88 24	20 19 42	0°36 1 74 3°15 3°01 5°00	23.65 97.76 96.86 83.56 96.61 97.77	9 73.72 90.71 84.53 89.47	Ya Dir Coo Mic Ma		Tibet. Cooch Behar.			
	0.	90.	0.02 0.10 0.02	1°12 0°10 0°20 0°74 0°25	0.04 0.10 0.31 0.03	ä	010	0.4 0.4 0.9	2 0 17	35 34 38 12 09 07	48 1 32 1 70 1	6 13°6 9 12°5 5 12°5	50 21 19 24 20	53 10 31 12 68 99 11	765 741 723	8.60 8.81 9.65	50·30 52·27 52·54 73·65 43·05	45'38 53'70 1 57'01	Bh Ra Po	awaniganj Gaibanda). ingpur. erganj.	Rangpur.			
	0.	15 29	0.05 1.74 1.10 1.68	0.08 0.24 1.17	0.03	11111	0.13	2 ,0.7	9 0:	31 0°3 55 1°3 0°4 0°6 0°3	01 35 15 12 12	8 11:3 6 15:3 6 15:3	30 21 29 95 14 05 15	17 10 18 20 12	28 ?	3·30 6·73 8·09 2·50 2·62	68'28 67'93 64'47 48'82 45'63	63.73 48.91 2 41.25 40.41	Ba (N Uli Su Sh	dindganj. gdogra. (liphamari). ipur. nderganj. erpur	Bogra.			

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Division	Division.	District.	Station,	1	2	3	•	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
		Dacea	Munshiganj Dacea	=	0°12 0°06	=	=	0.20	0.20 1.95	0.62	::	:::	0.05 0.01	0.12 0.15	0°20 0°15	0°36 0°17	0°81 1°35	1°27 3°41	0°35 1°92	0°25 1°31	1.88 3.55	0.37	1
1		W	Narayankanj Manikganj Jaydebpur Kishorganj	::	0.30	0.08	0.10	0.02 0.31 0.34	0°97 0°74 0°66 0°55	0.62	=	=	0.02 0.30 0.53	0°32 0°27 0°10 0°13	0°33 1°36	0°33 0°34 0°25	0.33 0.16 1.40 0.72	3.52 1.35 2.05 2.78	0°74 1°28 1°60 0°84	0.56 0.72 0.53 0.75	2°90 4°13 5°95 0°74	0.15 5.00 0.15	
(		Mymensingh	Atia (Tangail) Mymensingh Jamalpur	0.12	.0.04	0.17	0.50 1.50	0.88 0.88 0.88	0°96 3°10 1°45	0.02	=		0.08	0.39	0.85 0.82	0.70 0.22 0.85	0.05 2.60 1.05	0.98 0.16 1.87	0°58 0°75 0°85	2·17 0·68 0·55	0.92 0.92 0.90	0°22 1°58 0°33 0°75	
	Daecs		Netrakona Subarnakhali Durgapur	0.60	0.23 0.23	1°58 0°72 0°70	2.75 0.35 1.30	0.33 0.77 1.60	1.20	0.10	0.93	0.25	0°38 0°15 0°20	0.52 0.52 1.20	2.06 0.73 3.50	0.75 3.10	1.15 1.15 3.10	0.73 1.15 2.20	0°16	1°42 0°75 2°10	1.35 1.60	0.10	
			Sherpur Town Diwangan] Nalitabari	0.20	0°20 0°40 0°07	0°24 0°14 0°33	1.09 1.75	1.00 0.16 1.38 0.12	0.20	0.07	=	0*20	0.08	0.30 0.01 0.30	3·30 6·25 0·48 0·40	1'10 0'48 1'38	0.50 3.85 1.74 0.70	1.20 0.62 0.20 2.20	0.75 0.89 2.00	1°25 0°92 0°50 0°40	1.90 0.42 0.42	0.60 1.50	
		Faridpur Backergunge	Madaripur Faridpur Goalundo Patuakhali	0.09	0.028		0.36 0.51 0.05	0.84 0.06 0.30	0.03	=	=	0°04 0°21	0.06 0.38 2.66	0.43 0.51 0.85	0.02	0.22 0.48 0.31	0.58 0.04 1.40	0.48 0.71 2.31	0.05 1.07 0.03 1.45	0°28 0°20 0°90	2.00 4.62 3.30 9.80	0.05 0.36 0.50 0.13	
		Dacaer Bunger.	Pirojpur Barisal Gaurnadi	0.05	0.04	0.03 0.18 0.10	0°30 0°04	0.10	0.08	=		0.08 0.24 0.49	0.80	0.00 0.18 0.00	0.80 0.36 0.14	1'90 0'12 1'50	2°45 0°54 0°96	1.00 1.94 2.26	0°93 0°18 1°27	0°31 0°55 0°37	5*90 2*43 2*54	0.87 0.49 0.15	900
			Bhola Buaphal	0.34 0.07 0.31	0.02	0.10	0.82	0.06	0°34 0°27 0°10	0.08 0.04 0.02	:	0.07 0.07 0.35	0.12 0.52 0.12	0.49 0.62 0.80	0°99 2°71 0°80	0'84 1'14 0'60	2°26 2°10 0°80	2°28 4°98 3°50	0.96 1.40	2.85 1.75 0.20	3'54 4'02 3'50	0.12 0.03 0.35	E 40 60
		Hill Tippera Tippera	Agartala Comilia Chandpur	0°20 0°16 0°17	0.12 0.12	0.07	0.50 0.45	0.05 0.05	0.15	0.05	0.02	0'40 2'13	1°14 0°18	0.20 0.03 0.20	0.20 1.33 0.72	0.20 0.11 0.04	3'15 1'34 1'36 0'25	0'44	3.93 2.06	0°30 1°90 0°62	1'44 2'25 0'68	0.07	2 KG 20K
			Brahmanbaria Ramchandra- pur. Nasirnagar	0.10	0.527		1.46	0.54	2.09	0.80	=	0.10	0.20		0.75 0.65	1.05	0.80	0.09	2.45 0.72 1.80	0.28 0.20	0.25	0.08	RATES CONTRACTOR
			Daudkandi Kasba Laksam	1°10 0°29 0°70	0.75 0.05 0.25	1.03	2.08 0.05	1.06 0.10 1.25	0.30	0.20	0.26	0°15 0°75 0°22	0°25 0°65 0°32	1.05 0.03 0.67	0°06 0°40	0.05 0.05 5.30	0°30 0°28 1°20	0°56 0°12 0°40	1.32 1.50	1.60 0.90 4.70	0°20 0°85 0°30	0.10	
	Chittagong.	Noakhali	Noakhali Fenny Harishpur	0.77 0.53 0.07 0.23	0°08 0°20 1°48	0°07 0°26 0°16	0.43 0.06 0.78	0.20	1.02 3.66 1.20 0.60	0.04	0.30 0.52 0.30	0.02 0.40 1.21 0.27	0.44	0.61 0.03 0.03 0.03	1.12 0.50 2.73	2.75 0.79 1.37 0.58	3°72 3°30 3°20 0°67	4°14 2°00 5°22	0°70 0°46 2°28	4.46 2.00 0.21	4 45 3 83 2 15	0.04	The latest and
1	Chitta		Ramganj Chhagalnaya Hatua Lakhipur	1°02 0°06 0°28	0.60	0.02	0°43 0°15 0°09	0.20 0.30 0.40	1.08 1.08	0.10	0.09	1.28	1,10	0°21 1°96 0°57	0°53 0°15 1°90 1°05	0.29 1.72 0.62	0.92 4.35 0.66	1'36 1'04 3'72 1'31	1°20 0°95 1°95 0°40	1°30 3°18 2°65 1°09	5.16 2.69 2.52 2.64	0.02	O'COL STATE
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar Chittagong Kutubdia	0.45	0.70 0.48 0.10	0.50	1.18 0.07	1°30 0°06 3°04	2.00	1.48 2.64	0.61 4.62		0.08 0.05 0.03	0.18	0.40 0.02 0.10	:	1.66 0.43	2.60 1.80 7.42	0°74 3°81 0°54	1°15 1°74 4°03	8.06 1.28 5.63	1.70 0.90 0.86	(Didect)
-			Kodala Fenoa	0.08	0.24 0.34 0.10	0'11	Ξ	0.46	0.88 1.20 0.45	1.20	3°15 0°58 0°68	0°18 0°24 0°67	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.80 0.80	0°15 0°54 1°44	1'81 4'13 4'18	3°39 1°05 1°82	2.08 0.95 3.52	0.40	0.16	į
	l	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Mirsarai Rangamatia Bundarban Patna	0.08	0°30 0°32	0°14 0°38  0°28	0.37	0°54 0°07 1°75	1.06 0.16 0.75	0.01	0.04	0.03 1.10 0.10	2°18 0°05 0°32	0.03 0.03	0.90 0.43 0.09	0.20	1'47 0'29 0'60	4.55 0.66 2.76	2°34 1°75 3°07	6'43 1'24 1'75	2.56 0.72 0.95	0°12 0°23 0°45	
		Patna	Dinapore Bihar Barh	0.59		0.04 0.04 0.54	0.05 0.02	-	=	0.08	:	:::	0.06 0.05 0.04	0.11 0.11 0.13	Ξ	1.12	0°20 0°95 0°04	0°45 2°40	2.36 3.33 4.22 4.53	0.43 0.73 0.91 1.42	Ξ	2.86 1.85 1.64 3.75	l
		Gaya	Bikram Hilsa Aurungabad	0.83	0.28	0.76	0.10	:	= 1	=		=	:	0.40	:	0.70	4.90 0.30 0.13	0°14 0°20 0°04	3.15 0.45	0.70	:	1·13 0·90 0·07	
			Gaya Nawada Jahanabad	9.06	0.21	0.70	0.02 0.02 0.02	=	Ξ	Ξ	:	0.05	0.03 0.50 0.03	0.17	Z.	:	0.12 0.63 0.12	0.06	2.70 1.93 6.12	0.42 1.31 0.30		1.65 0.75 1.90	
			Arwal Daudnagar Sherghati Rajauli	0.03	0°05 0°28 	0.50	0.16	=	::	:	Ξ	0.48 0.45	0.02 0.27 0.03 0.20	0.40	0.20	0.79	2.20 0.27 2.09	0°13 0°71	3·15 1·82	:	=	0.09	
		Shahabad	Pakri Barawan Buxar Dehri	-	0.03	0°21 0°55		:		=	=	0.12	0.59	0.07 0.01	0.09	0.73	1.63	0.65 1.80 1.84	0.49 1.50 0.50	0.49	1.07	1.69 0.03	
			Bhabhua Sasaram Arrah	=	0.20	0.24	0.10	::	0.10	::	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	0.09	0.52 0.63	1.65 0.11 0.20	2.65 0.36 1.34	0.05 0.12 4.76	0.16	Ξ	1'00	0°15 0°23	
			Mohanea Khiri Ageaon Ramagar	=	0.2	2.26	0.10	::		0.20	Ξ	:	1.15	0.30	1.20	3·40 0·35	0°37 0°40 1°80	0.12 0.62 5.10 0.12	1.15 0.20 2.33 1.75	0.33	0.02	0.03	
(	Patna.		Sikraul Bassowan	-		0.25	=	=	=	=	=		=	0.12	0°12 0°21 0°38	0.30	1.95 1.90 3.00 3.34	0.40	1.94 2.26	=	:	0.07	200
9	Ь	Saran	Monaharpur Chausa Gopaiganj	=	=	0.63 0.63 0.33	0°05 2°20	Ξ			0*62	:	:	 018	0.20	0.14	0.63 1.28 0.92	0.29 1.13 3.85	0°54 0°26 2°62	Ξ		0.08	5 50.50
			Siwan Ekma Chapra Hathwa	0.80	0.12	0.61	0.44 0.58 0.10			=		=	0.01	0.35		0.05 0.07	0°97 0°14 1°01	4.12 2.08 4.25 3.82	5°30 3°43 4°40	0.06	3	1.83 3.85 1.12 1.45	0.000
			Amnaur Basantpur Darowice			0.40	8.43		=	=	0.02	0.02		0.84	0.23	Ξ	0.60 2.20 3.06 0.18	2.32	4.81 3.50 3.60 0.55	0.20	=	3.75 2.55 1.18	
		Champaran	Motihari Bettiah	0.83	2.11	0°26 0°13	0°20 0°65 0°84	0.71	Ξ			-	=	0.05 1.05 0.82	0.04	=	1.86 1.29 0.31	4.80 2.06 2.81	2.50 1.65 4.30	0.63 0.18	0.02	1.00 0.45 0.55	Charles and
		W	Bagaha Burnurwa Ramnagar		3°50 0°14	0'32 1'29 0'44	3°55 1'09 3'24	0.12	0.09	0-77	=	=		1.33 0.23	0.44	0.03	0.82 0.33 1.20	1.45 8.90 0.74	1.25 2.64 0.81	1.24	0°21 0°36 0°27	3.50 0.78 2.78	200
		Muzaffarpur,	Sitamarhi Muzaffarpur Hajipur Paru	0.03	0.04	0.33 0.04	1'00 2'72 0'08 1'05	0.03	=	0.26			0.02 0.15	0.36 0.35	0.53	0.66	1.51 5.16 0.95 0.60	5.65 0.73 1.30	1.03 2.09 2.38 5.27	0°02 0°29 0°83 0°48	0.44	2.58 2.10 4.30 3.23	3
			Mahuwa Shiuhar Pupri		=	1'80 1'37	0°85 0°97		0.49	0.32			0.04	0.56 0.02	0.31	0.70	1.55	3.27	0.41 1.95	0.12		0.70 0.99	
	(	Darbhanga	Tajpur Darbbanga Madhubani	0°16 0°06 0°22		0.12	0.65 5.19 1.96	0.05 0.04	0°26 0°93	0°11 0°47		=	0°13 0°94 0°50	0.02	1.33	0.11 0.19 0.11	0.47 0.10 1.16	3.20 2.04 0.63	4·44 5·59 6·72	0°85 1°47 0°71	0.09	1.95 1.16 0.45	
	Bha-	Monghyr	Bahera Rosera Begusarai Monghyr	0°50 0°50	=	3·17 0·43	1.16 2.41 0.10	=	::	0.43 0.30 0.50 10.15	::	=	0'16	1.00	0.64	0.07	0.80 0.80 0.93	3.40 1.40 0.22	4.74 5.78 2.75	1.05 2.56 2.64 3.25			
	gal- por.		Jamui Gogri Jamalpur	0.14	0.08	1.44	0.28	0.05	=	0.17		=	1.17 0.25 0.60 0.74	0.39	0.12	0.08	0.06	1.50	1'49 1'55 1'27 1'39	3°25 2°56 4°94 3°34		4·01 0·08 2·68	
-			Shaikhpura Chakai Bamda Chupreon	0.02			0.47	0.01	11				0.45 1.05	0.43	0.04	0.65	0.03	1·37 0·31	1.39 4.98 0.31 3.07	0°16 1°71 4°14	0.08	2·02 1·28 0·10	( )
1			Khargpur	0.50	-		0.02	0.09					0.59		0.02	0.45	0.10	0.11	0.31	2.04	2018	4:40	

	200	25 63 63			0.000000	3 3 3 3 3 3		Fig. Cal.	Para sal	1,0275-90/93	00000000	TOSTESTEST	CONTRACTOR .	THE REAL PROPERTY.	PERSONAL PROPERTY.		-	Section 1	The second second			
91	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average num- ber of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month	Average rain- fall for the month,	Heaviest rain- fall during the month,	Total rainfall from 16th	August 1899.	May to 31st	Station.	District.	Division,	
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	95 95 96 96 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 66   0 111   0 108   0 109	0°25   0°25   0°26   0°25   0°26   0°26   0°26   0°26   0°26   0°26   0°26   0°26   0°26   0°26   0°26   0°26   0°26   0°26   0°26   0°26   0°26   0°26   0°27   0°	0 0 0 1 4 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0°30   0°22   0°49   0°38   0°19   0°38   0°19   0°38   0°19   0°38   0°19   0°38   0°19   0°38   0°19   0°38   0°19   0°38   0°19   0°38   0°19   0°38   0°38   0°38   0°35   0°36   0°	0°85   0°20   0°81   0°21   0°01   0°23   0°01   0°28   0°60   0°012   0°02   0°012   0°02   0°012   0°02   0°02   0°02   0°03	267 167 1680 1680 1680 1680 1680 1680 1680 1680	18 17 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	18:04 17:03 16:07 17:03 16:07 19:50 16:08 14:19 19:19 16:38 14:19 19:46 14:39 16:37 18:77 11:15:96 14:	8:32   16:90   12:66   13:63   15:90   14:31   11:34   17:71   14:20   27:15   11:20   39:80   12:31   11:34   17:71   14:20   27:15   11:20   39:80   12:31   13:03   22:48   13:03   23:71   13:13   9:78   23:71   13:13   9:78   23:71   13:13   9:78   13:13   9:79   14:13   15:31   15:31   15:31   15:31   15:31   15:31   15:31   16:31   1	13°92 12°94 12°93 11°19 11°37 11°38 11°39	1 :88	48'55'66'66'66'66'66'66'66'66'66'66'66'66'	11	48-53 3-11 493 3-7-67 3-7-68 3-7-67 3-8 3-7-67 3-8 3-7-67 3-8 3-8 3-8 3-8 3-8 3-8 3-8 3-8 3-8 3-8	Munshiganj Dacca Narayangan Manikganj, Jaydebpur, Kishoranj Atia (Tanga Mymanikganj Jaydebpur, Kishoranj Atia (Tanga Mymanikganj Jaydebpur, Netrokona, Subarnakhal Diwanganj, Madaripur, Goalundo, Patuakhali Pirojpur, Barisal, Gaurnadi, Bhota, Barisal, Gaurnadi, Bhota, Barisal, Gaurnadi, Bhota, Barisal, Gaurnadi, Hadariola Comilla Chandpur, Barisal, Gaurnadi, Harishpur, Agartola Comilla Chandpur, Brahmanbari Ramchandra- pur, Nasirnagar, Daudkandi, Kasba, Laksam, Noakhali Fenny, Harishpur, Lamganj, Magaratia, Jakhapur, Jakar, Jakhapur, Jakar, Jakhapur, Jakar, Jakhapur, Jakar, Jakhapur, Jakar, Jakhapur, Jakar, J	j. Mymensiagh. i. Hill Tippera. Tippera. Chittagong. Hill Tracts. Patna.	Patna, Chittagong, Dacca,	

	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	ä	Bhagalpur	Madhipura	0.12	- 1		014	0.03	0.35	1'88							2.85	1.73	2.53	5*18	0.39	0.51
			(Syfabad). Supaul	0.40	0.02	0.49	1.73	0.10	0.31	2.34					0.43	0.08	0.47	4·30 3·25	2.48	4.15	0.21	1.13
7	ided.	e de la company de	Pratapganj Bhagalpur Banka	0.70 0.03	0.03		Ξ		.0.23	1'47	-	=	0.45	0.40	0.05	0.09 0.09 0.12	0*84	0.22 0.03 0.31	0°17 1°55 1°20	1.27 4.57 2.57	2.45 0.16	0.20
	concinded	Purnea	Colgong Bansil Kishanganj	0.40	0.04	=	Ξ.	0.50	2.68	0.27	=	=	0.04	0.30 0.36	0.02	0°15 0°44	0°23 0°07 4°87	1.00	3°16 2°85 1°15	7°21 0°19	0.36 0.30 0.32	1:31 0:15 1:35
2003	131		Araria Purnea Gondwara	0.02	=	0.02	0.11	0.09	3.80 0.25 0.72	1'43	0.13	=		0.40 0.14 0.09	0.17 0.86 0.80	0.87 1.25 0.59	0.68 3.13 0.87	4·10 0·59 3·20	1.65 5.11 5.38	0.40 3.40 1.33	0°11 4°84	0.60 1.13
	Shagaipur		(Korah), Barsoe Forbesganj	0.35	0.53		0.83	-	2.55	1.30	1.60		::	::	9.20	0.22	1.20	2.20	5·10 1·20	0.52	9.50 9.50	3.10
1		Malda	Kaliaganj Malda Chanchal	1.95 0.24	2.85 0.78	2.70 0.38 1.16	5.80	6°10	0.07	0.03 0.03	=	=	0.05	0°12 0°07	0.06	1'40 0'48 0'55	0.85	0.36	0.50 1.50 2.45	1.20 3.22 4.00	1.10	1.11
		Southal Far-	Gajol Sibganj Rajmahal	0.02	0.02 0.02	0°11 0°85	=	0.02	0.18	1.24 0.95 0.24	=	=	0.13	0.21 0.66	0°33 0°17 0°03	0°30 0°75 0°06	0.19	0.03 0.32 0.08	0.90 0.67 0.84	S'95 2'03 4'64	0.26 0.36 0.75	6°91 2°30 2°49
		ganar.	Godda Pakaur Naya Dumka	0°13	=	0.67 0.10 1.64	0.74	0.01	=	0.04	:	0.50	0°25 0°53 0°61	0°32 0°15 0°37	0.80	0°10 0°12	0.02 0.08	0.47 0.02 0.03	2°11 0°32	3.41 2.35	2.66 0.65	0.60 0.23 0.80
			Deoghur Jamtara Mohogama	0°07 0°09	1.39 0.41	0.19	0*20	=	Ξ	=	=		0.67 0.39	0°14 0°18 0°11	0.04		2.73 0.59	0.01	0.61 0.49 0.47	0°19 1°04 0°09	::	0.65
			Nanihat Assenboni Katikund	Ξ	0.60 0.47	1.07	0'48	=	Ξ	=	-	0.60	0°50 1°10	0.20 0.22	0.86	Ξ	0.12	0.47	0.20	0.03	1.90	0.2
			Madhupur Sarwan Sarath	0.88	=	1.71	0.25	-	Ξ	=	=		3*26 0'53	1'09	0.46 0.27	1.32	0.04 2.20	0.80 0.17	0.24 0.45	0.76	0.02	1.6 0.2 2.13
			Barkope Bhagya	0.20	0.08	0.05	0.10	0.15 0.86 0.35	0.08				2.03	:::	=		0.38	1'36 0'58 1'42	0°69 6:24	0.42 2.42 1.63	0*67	1.08
			Barharwa Salubganj	0'12		0.25	0.70	0.72	0.37	:::			0.57	0.46 0.13		0.16	0.15	0.08	0°50 0°95 1°23	1.52 3.20 3.43	0.31 0.47 2.16	0.25
	1	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur Banki	0.61	Ξ	0*20	2.87 0.33		0.12	0.10	0.23	0.02	0.78 0.39	0°30 0°95 0°60	0.45 0.71 0.06	0.17 0.81 0.34	0°15 0°44 0°27	0°14 0°02	8.71	1.05	0.02	0 1:74 0 7:
		•	False Point Kendrapara	0°11 0°96 0°07	0.03	0.03	1.54	::	-	0.40	0.39	0°10 0°57 0°52	0:40 0:45 0:65	0°19 0°32 0°47	0°32 0°05	2.09	0°21 0°13 0°43	1.66 0.10	0.10 0.10 0.10		::	
) ,	ig		Jajpur Dharmsala Salipore	072	0°14 0°26	0.10	0.10	=	0.20	0.25	0.12	0.08	0°27 1°30 0°15	0.03	0°03 0°47	1.00 1.00	0.50	0.07		=	0.35	011
}	Criss	Balasore	Pal Lahara Akhyapada Uhandbali	0.02	0.10	:::	0.60	0.04	0.03	=	=	0.06	1.67 0.42 1.36	0.35	0.12	4·67 0·58 0·07	0.53 0.16 0.81	1.02	0.03	=	::	0.27
			Bhadrak Soro Balasore	0°11 0°15	=		Ξ	0.58	0.30	0·29 0·25	Ξ	0.72	1'29	0°46 0°14 1°03	0.15 0.02 0.15	0.26	2.14 0.06 1.58	=			0.72	0.0
1		Puri	Jellasore Baripada Puri	0.44	0.83 0.83	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.08	0.02	0°17 0°26 0°45	0.68 0.62 0.50	0.07	0.04	0.26	0.75	0°25 1°00 0°03	0.41	0.69	0.00
			Khurda Bhanpur Gop	60.09	1 03	=	0°31 0°17	0.49		0.10	Ξ	011	0°15 0°47 0°17	0.32 0.67 0.34	0.02 0.08 0.02	0.17 0.11 0.30	0.27	0°42 2°22 0°03	0.06 0.18 0.21	0.04		0.81 0.11 5.5
			Satpara Pipli Nayagarh	0.02	0.06		0°06 0°17	=	0.23	0.12		0.03 1.10	0°15 0°46 0°16	0.65	0°03 0°07 1°03	1.67 0.35		0.03	0.74	:	::	0.3
		Hazaribagh	Kanas Pachamba	=	0.80	0.28	1.30	0.02	1'43		0.10	Ξ	0.30	1:78 0:43 0:46	0.10	0.62 3.30	0.80 0.80	0.39	0.14	0°48 0°56	111	0.00
			(Giridih). Hazaribagh Barhi	27 S	0.02	0.64	0.37	::	=	=		0.06	0.86	0°28 1°39	0.02	0·18 0·12		0.55	0°41 0°62	0.12		01
		Panahi	Chatra Karagdeha Ramgar	0.10	::	1'17	0.00	0.02	=	=	0.50	=	0.10	0.00 0.00	0°10 0°10 0°05	0°18	0.29	0.42 0.20 0.48	0.740 0.40	0.23	0.10	0.0
		Ranchi	Lohardaga Bancki Silli	0'42	0.19	0.03	0.08	::		::	Ξ	Ξ	0.70	0.41 0.15 0.30	0.94	0°42 0°30 1°00	0.07	0.83	0.06		-	1
			Palkot Tamar Chainpur	0.07		0.07	1.38 0.62 0.27	0.91		:::	0.58	.0.05	0-25	0°21 0°28 0°38	0.26	0.09	0.30	0.64 0.64	0.11			0*2
			Sirguja Jashpur Gangpur	Ξ	1.66	0.05	=	=	=	=		Ξ	0.46	0.18	1.79	0.07	1.04	0.16		=	0.10	
		Palamau	(Daltonganj). Balumath	0*21	0.16			015			-		0.17	0.10	0.02	1.60	0.10	0.08	0.02		Ξ	0.3
	Nagpu		Husainabad Mahuadand Garhwa	0.40 0.41	1.00	0.40	=	0.10	-		=	Ξ	::	0.20	0.00	1.41	1.50	0°70 0°14	0.10	=	-	
	Chots N		Panki Latehar Nagarantari	0.60	0.62	0.70	Ξ	=		=	=	=	=	0.10 0.16 1.55	0:14	3.18 0.20 1.02	3·16 0·07 2·00	0°19 1°78 0°80	0.02	10		0.1
1 1	5	Manbhum	Ranka Chatterpur Purulia	0.10	0.12	=	0.07			=		0.01	0.41	0.50 0.50 0.50	0.05 0.27 0.05	0°45 1°60	0.75 3.32 0.63	0.05	0.09 0.33 0.15		=	0.1
			Gobindpur Raghunathpur Barahbhum	0.02	0.08	0.62	0.14	0.02	-	=	::	=	0.11 0.63 1.36	0°26 0°50 0°24	0.10		0°17 1°05	0.32 0.12	0.08	0.38		174
		Children and	Jhalda Chas	0.53	0.02	0.12	1.59	1 =		E	=	0·10 0·17	0.08 0.53 0.55	0.39	0.05	0.36	1.80	-	0.30	0"11		0.7
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa Chakardhar- pur.	=	1	=	0.76	1 =	0.51	=	0°53 0°55	0.01	0.02	0.85	0.18	3.38	0.65 0.13 0.55	0.15	0.05	=	0.02	
		The second second	Ghatsila Baharagura	::	:::	3.85		Z.	1.38	==	=	0.12	0°40 0°21	0°54 0°35	0°23 0°95		0.80	0.32	0.24	=		1:
	1	Orissa Tribu	Kalikapur Monaharpur	=	0.03	=	0.19	0.47	=	1.53	0.45	1.05	0.46 1.09	0.80 1.10 0.02	0.20	3.70 1.73	0 21	0.10	019	2·20 0·13		0.50
		tary Mehals.	Anandpur	0.06	=	1 0.09	=	=	0 20	=	=	0.01	0°05 0°34	0.60 0.82	0.44	0.35	0.53	=	-	=		11
			Narsingpur Angul Dhenkanal	=	::	1.95	0.44		=		=	1.80	0.80 0.12 1.82	0.22 0.50	0.30	1.03	0.30	0.08			0.20	0.00
			Bishpara Kunjabongarh			***					***	***	***				***		1		1	

1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	r days.	ke num- of rainy	rainfall te month	ge rain. for the	Heaviest rain- fall doring the month,	rainfall 16th to 31st st 1899.	ye rain com 16th to 31st st.		District	)II.	Meteorological
											Number rainy da	Average ber of days.	Total rafor the	Average 1 fall for month.	Heavifall the r	Total rain from May to August 18	Avera fall fi May Augu	Statiou.	District.	Division.	Meters
-00	=	0.02	3.12	0°90 1°26	=	=	0.19	=	0.08	1.46 1.46	14 9 18	14.19	22.13 17.84 19.63	12.05	5·18 4·30	58.46 53.99	35:88	Madhipura Bongaon (Syfabad).	Bhagalpur.	n .	
02	0.12	1.59	1.55 1.57 0.37 0.84	0°24 0°03 0°02 0°10	1.82 0.23 0.35	0.94	0.08 0.53 0.40	=	0.09 0.12 0.50	0.22 1.25 0.09 0.46	14 12 13	13.18 13.62 15.81	11.64 13.69 8.59	13.29 10.80 10.59	3·27 2·45 4·57 2·57	53°47 41°71 50°59 46°76	35°75 43°06 32°76 31°89	Supaul. Protabganj. Shagaipur. Bagka.		led.	1
18 75 00	0.99	0°32 0°33 1°63	0.09	0.82 0.18 0.12	0.05 0.12	0*25	0.26	0.08	0.16	0.54 0.82 0.82	13 21 23	13.64 9 17.08 15.32	15°20 8°78 21°82 20°58	16.65 14.85	7.21 2.85 4.87 4.10	49.87 38.28 70.20 73.34	54.23 48.36	Colgong.  Bansil.  Kishanganj  Araria.	Purnea.	concluded.	
	0.80	1.85 2.74 2.20	0.71	0.08		0*37	0.06	0.38	1.50 1.60	1.32	19 13	17.16	28.94 20.85 43.00	12.07	5.38 5.28	69:38 54:70 78:18	42.55 39.88	Purnea. Gondwara (Korah). Barsos.		Bhagalpur-	
15	=======================================	0.50 0.60 0.07	1°16 0°18 0°03 0°75	0.83 0.52 0.08	0'08 0'43 0'82 0'10	=	::	0.06	1*03 0°18	0°37 0°44 1°95	15 14 14	18.78 14.31 15.53	12:35 12:30 21:33	21.43 10.35 12.08	2.55 3.52 6.91	49°14 51°54 66°03	66:39 35:11	Forbesganj. Kaliaganj. Malda	Mulda.	Bha	} '
0	=======================================	0.75	2.35 0.08 0.20 0.27	0.33	0.35		0*27	0.03	1°35 0°52 1°34 0°22	0°38 0°07 0°30 0°49	17 13 16 15	14.64 15.27 14.00 14.57	18.81 9.51 13.95 10.95	12'10 10'17 10'19 10'72	3.95 2.42 4.64	50°10 46°44 50°71	41.28 37.92 35.40 35.28	Chanchal. Gajol. Sibganj. Rajmahal	Sonthal Par-		
	0.08	0.12	=	0°19 1°14 0°10	0.09 0.49 1.51 0.80	0.20	0.12 0.30	0.03 0.02 0.02 0.48	0°25 0°95 0°09 0°25	2.50 0.29 1.62 y.13	15 14 11 16	15°20 18°20 15°88	8.55 8.55 10.85	12.00 13.63 12.12	8·41 2·35 1·64 2·73	42'61 43'27 53'32 53'00	32.85 39.50 38.93 36.07	Godda. Pakaur. Naya Dumka. Deoghur.	ganas.		
		6.20	0.85	0.25	0.30	0.40	0'10	0.12	0.78	3.25	15 11	17.50 P 10.45 P	8.21 12.20 8.21	12.72 8.34 P	2.26 5.25	39°37 38°35 35°67	38.76 9 28.19	Jamtara. Mohagama. Nanihat. Assenboni.			
	0.19	1.00	0.19	0.18 0.80 0.39	0°70 0°03 0°23 0°16	0.59 0.17 0.42	0.49 0.40	0.54 0.40 0.09	0.88 0.24 1.25	1.10 0.24 0.53	16 20 14 8	9 9	9°14 14°97 8°24 6°71	?	1.61 3.26 2.20 1.93	48.01 53.12 44.02	2	Katikund. Malhupur. Serwan.			
5	1.22	0.80	0.24 0.12 0.03	0.02	2.68 0.45 0.14	0.32	0°27 0°32 0°13	0°14 0°01	0.45 1.09 0.38 0.37	0°18 1°15 1°97	20 5 17 15	9 9	15 23 11 24 10 65 11 95	9 9 9	2.68 6124 2.03 3.20	43°21 42°62 49°98 41°87	2	Sarath, Barkope, Bhagya. Mohespore.			
	0.80	2.26 0.42 0.42 1.02	0.18 0.39 0.39	0.17	2.00	0.13	0°10 0°15 1°21	0.17	0.50 2.20 0.27	0.48 0.10	15 17 19 12	13.63	13.44 11.48 13.01	11.33	3 43 3 71 2 56	58.27 48.27 34.85	33.00 b b	Barharwa. Sahibganj. Bario. Jagetsingpur.	Cuttack.		
	0.89	0.12	0.10 0.18		1.00 0.52 0.17	1.13 2.67 0.62 4.48	0.38 0.09 0.10	0.06 0.39 0.39	0°52 0°03	1.74	11 17 15 15	14.92 16.15 16.00 15.24	5.23 5.23 12.24 8.01	10°84 12°37 13°56 12°71	2.87 1.36 2.67 1.24	25.12 30.40 33.6 30.53	34·27 39·87 39·91 37·26	Banki. Cuttack. False Point. Kendrapara.			
1	0.05	0.05	=	0.22	0.92	0.15	0°15 1°26 0°04	0.37	0.12	0'47	16	14.79 15.00 15.40	11.41 5.87 11.00	11.50 12.72 18.69	4:48 1:06 4:67	34·26 32·40 49·64	37.70 38.45 38.34	Jajpur. Dharmsala. Salipore. Pal Lahara.		189	(
	0.37	0.79	1.14 0.31 0.13 0.06	0.15	0°72 0°05 0°50 0°74	2.05 0.97 1.22 2.48	0°35 1°41 0°52	0.28 1.83 0.04	0.03	=	14 49 14 13	14.92 14.52 14.12 15.03		12:90 11:47 11:00 10:44	2.05 0.97 2.14 2.48	33.75 29.93 34.96 37.94	35·12 34·14 36·13 33·55	Akhyapada Chandbali. Bhadrak, Soro.	Balasore.	Orissa	{
	0.20	0.42 1.81 0.43	0.12	0.62	0°15 1°92 1°15 0°02	2.12 0.03 0.93	0°30 1°31 0°65 1°84	0.07 0.08 0.80 0.03	0.10	1°18 0°26	16 15 12 13			11 99 10 71 11 96 10 38	2·15 1·92 1·42 1·84	43.09 41.66 54.42 19.60	37.48 35.66 38.37	Balasore, Jellasore, Baripada.			
	1°08 0°47	0.08	1.70 0'14	1.55	0.60	0°20 1°05 0°80 2°70	0°05 0°35 0°25 1°00	0.02	0.06 0.37	0.30 0.65 0.20	10 16 18 11	16.85	6°72 13°09	12'54 11'84 12'06	3.05 2.45 2.23	24°96 31°21 27°44	30°27 37°40 31°54 34°21	Puri Khurda. Banpur. Gop.	Puri.	)	
	0.72	0°24 0°53	0.15	0°33 0°99 0°58 0°15	0°13	0°28 0°53 0°20 0°15	0°41 0°67 1°05	0.28	0.48	0.04 0.14 0.29 0.30	18 16 16 17	15:70 P	6:23 9:47 13:20	13.58	2.70 1.67 1.73 3.00	22 68 24.62 29.71 36.53	35:67 ?	Satpara. Pipli. Nayagarh. Ranpur.			
	=	-	0.26	0.03	0°75	0°10 0°92 0°15	0°27 0°30 0°50	0°70 0°15 0°42	0.02	0.00	11	17:35	6 02	12·41 13·11	3°30 1°00	26.89 30.28	35 61 36 40	Kanas, Pachamba (Giridih). Hazaribagh.	Hazaribagh.	)	
	0.35	=	0.40 0.31	0°04 0°10 0°26	0.02 0.12 0.12 0.02	0°24 0°20 1°26	0°25 0°20 0°12	0.24 0.10 0.29	0.53	0 11 0 17 0 45	10 14 15 14	16:00 16:27 15:09 15:90	4.66 3.68	13°35 12°50 14°21 15°14	1'39 1'17 0'90 3'26	43°12 43°89 43°54	34°15 36°69 40°01 33°32	Barhi. Chatra. Karakdeha.			
	0.32	0.56	0°15 2°70 0°07	0°21 0°17 0°07 1°62	0.10 0.80 1.50 0.84	0.28	0°56 0°78 0°32 1°52	0.08	0.30 0.13 0.52	0.16	13 13 11 13	17.46 17.69 13.33	4'97 5'87	13.07 13.84 14.08	0.98 0.80 2.70 1.90	33'47 31'08 30'11 46'30	35 39 38 48 37 19	Ramgar. Lohardaga Ranchi. Silli.	Ranchi,		
	2.35	in	0.77	1.07	0'46 0'38	0°70 0°69	0.13	0.48	0.40	0.04	15 9	P 19:81 19:57	6*98 7*00	16.01 5 5 16.01	2.32	42°18 32°40	49 81	Palkot. Tamar. Chainpur. Sirguja.			
1	=	1.25	0.64	0.90	0°27 0°35	0.10	0.02	0*04	0.30	0:11	i7 13	18.14	4.70	15.62	1:90	37·39 29·01	42.73 32.18	Jashpur. Gangpur. Palamau (Daltonganj).	Palamsu.		,
1	0.20	1.00 1.00 1.00	1.02	1.32	0.60 2.33	0.80	0°20 0 14	071	0.40 2.92	0.50	 15 11		9°01 12°14	14'87 13'13 P 15'84	1.41 2 92	27.89 37.56	39:02 35:81 9 35:38	Balumath. Husainabad. Mahuadand. Garhwa.		Nagpur.	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;
	0°16 0°70	0 20 0 76 1 30 2 30	0:59 1:73 0:30	0.08 0.16 0.18 1.60	0.522 0.18 0.82 0.82	1.02	0°36 1°00 0°79 2°10	1.16		021	12 12 15 14	?	7.33 14.08 10.61	? ?	3.18 1.78 2.00 2.30	40'66 34'57 38'87 32'55	?	Panki. Latehar. Nagaruntari.		Chota	
1	0.01	0.04 0.09 0.01	0.02	0'46 4'28 0'11 2'40	0.48 0.09 1.10	0.83 0.53 0.13	0°30 0°40 0°30	0°05 0°94 0°55	0.30	0°30 0°01 0°17 0°20	12 9 15	16.65 17.04 15.18	4:17	13°15 11°96 13°90	8 32 4 28 0 94 2 40	39·02 40°24 31°40 36°18	9 37:83 37:74	Ranka. Chatterpore. Puruiia Gobindpur.	Manbhum.		
-	0.10	0.40	1.70	0.07	1°20 0°27 0°17 0°40	0.30	0°05 0°47 0°51 0°53	0.53	0.53	0.07	12 10 14 7	15.73 15.82 17.36	6:16 9:08 1:92	11.40 15.66 13.43	1.36 1.80 0.21	39*35 35*21 27:63	38.82 35.73 39.05 30.95	Raghunathpur. Barabhum. Jhalda. Chas.			
		0.25	1.38	0.63	0.98 1.55	1°52 0°11	0.14	0.20	0.08	1°81 0°23	14 13	16.84	9.49	13.04	3.38 1.80	34.95 31.30 31.30	37:46 35:83	Pandra. Chaibassa Chakradhar- pur.	Singhbhum.		
	0.08	1·25 1·20	1.00	0*30 1.60	0.32 0.60 2.40	1740	0.10	0.24	0 25	0.14	11 8 17 8	9	7:45 13:31 11:72	14.86	1'80 3'35 3'70 3'99	39.58 38.52 31.47 45.01	40°57 36°38 ?	Ghatsila. Baharagura. Gailkura. Kalikapur.			
1	0.02	4*46 0*58 4*35	1'19	0.14	1.09	0.41 0.86	0.20	0.64	0°24	0.25	20 12		7·80 9·45	6*89 9 10:43	1.14	59.71 29.82	22°16	Monahorpur. Keonjhar Anandpur.	Orissa, Tribu- tary Mahals.		
1	0.15	0.01 0.28 0.10	0.09	0,12	0.30	0°36 0°37	0°30 0°48 0°43	0.02		0.21	13 9	15.50 14.21 16.57	8°52 5°29 4°54	8'63 10'16 12'17	4.35 1.95 1.19 2.30	35°28 21°81 28°54	35°21 29°51 33°49 39:03	Talchar. Narsingpur. Angul. Dhenkanal.			
	0.06	2.62	1.00	0.55		0.50	0.40	0°03 0°22	0.04		12 9	16.57 14.93	12.83 3.97	9166	2.62 1.18	34°51 18°79	35'87 32'24 ?	Bishpara. Kunjabongarli Baramba, Baisinga.			

# SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1899.

Weather conditions during August were not to any great extent different from what prevailed in July. No disturbance of any importance occurred over the Bay, and such depressions as formed ultimately filled up in the north of the province. The result of the course taken by the two depressions, one about the middle and the other towards the end of

the month, was a continuance of the heavy rainfall in the north of the province.

The influence of these disturbances, however, was different so far as Lower Bengal was concerned. Instead of moving northwards across the south of the province, they first moved westward towards Central India and then recurving entered the province from the west crossing Bihar and North Bengal in an easterly direction. They caused heavy general rainfall in the northern districts during their passage eastward, but while moving westward across Orissa, the falls were not nearly so heavy as usual under these circumstances. In consequence the heavy rainfall is shown chiefly in the northern districts. North Bengal received, on an

the heavy rainfall is shown chiefly in the northern districts. North Bengal received, on an average, 4.84 inches in excess of the normal; Bihar 3.31 owing to the heavy falls in north of the division; and East Bengal 2.2. In the other divisions there was defect, in South-West Bengal 1.83, Orissa 2.3 and Chota Nagpur 6.2 inches.

The depression, which formed over the north of the Bay about the beginning of the second week, moved in an almost due westerly direction towards the Orissa coast, and, before crossing the coast, became fairly well defined with a rather steep gradient towards the south and east. Weather was never seriously disturbed at any of the coast stations, as the highest wind velocity at Diamond Island was 19 miles an hour on the 10th, and on the Orissa coast 24 miles on the 12th. But at sea squally weather obtained over a wide area between the 10th and 12th. A few days afterwards when the depression had recurved and was over the north of the province, the highest velocity, viz., 28 miles an hour, was recorded was over the north of the province, the highest velocity, viz., 28 miles an hour, was recorded

at Saugor Island.

A notable feature of this distribunce was the distribution of rainfall in the north of the province. Between the 15th and 18th the depression moved slowly eastwards, and throughout those days, with the exception of the last, the heavy falls of rain occurred to the north of the centre of the depression. South Bihar and the north of Chota Nagpur received much less rain than North Bihar, and even in North Bengal the contrast was well marked till the distrubance broke up, when, as usually happens, thunder-storms became more general with numerous

Except during the above two periods of disturbed weather, the rainfall during the month was not heavy or general, but there was no well-defined break. While the first depression was developing in the north of the Bay, northerly winds prevailed over the province, and only scattered showers fell, the partial break extending from about the 5th to the 9th in the court western districts and to the 19th in Bibar. During a ground rootial break extending from about the 5th to the 9th in the

south-western districts and to the 12th in Bihar. During a second partial break which occurred about the 20th, light showers were of fairly general occurrence daily.

At the beginning of the month, the distribution differed from what prevails at that time At the beginning of the month, the distribution differed from what prevails at that time of the year only in the gradient being less steep than usual. Readings were considerably in excess both at the coast and inland stations, and uniformity of the distribution was due to the area of greatest excess being over Lower Bengal, Orissa and the north of the Bay. Pressure, however, was falling, and after a rapid fall on the 2nd the excess had to a great extent disappeared, and there was little change till the 4th, when a brisk rise in the west caused a slight depression to form over the north of the province. This was attended by a cyclonic circulation of light winds and heavy showers, first in North Bihar and afterwards in North Bengal. It continued to affect weather in the northern districts till the 6th, when the falling pressure over Burma caused an indraught towards that area, and rainfall almost ceased over the province.

On the 6th when the depression in Burma began, to appear readings were considerably in

On the 6th when the depression in Burma began to appear, readings were below the normal at all stations, but by only small amounts except in the south-east. The continued fall on the 7th resulted in a diffused low pressure area over the province and the north and east of the Bay with no well-defined centre. Over the south-west of the Bay, however, the gradient was moderately steep with strong westerly winds. The greatest defect had increased to 2 inch at the Burma stations. The low pressure area altered slightly on the following day, and appeared to be concentrating off the Arakan coast, after which it drifted westward, and became a well-defined, though not a deep, depression on the 10th with following day, and appeared to be concentrating off the Arakan coast, after which it drifted westward, and became a well-defined, though not a deep, depression on the 10th with its centre not far from the Orissa coast, about east from Gopalpur and south-east from False Point. At that time defect at its centre was about 2 inch and a fairly steep gradient with moderately strong cyclonic winds extended over the whole Bay area. On the 11th the central area had crossed Orissa, and ordinary weather prevailed over the Bay. Rainfall had been general, though not heavy, in Lower Bengal; but as the moist winds were deflected westward towards the depression, they were not at that time penetrating to the northern districts where comparatively dry weather continued.

There was little further change over the province during the three following days. On the 14th pressure was again falling, and was lowest in the west of Bihar, and on the 15th the central area was entering Bihar. As it moved eastward, the depression deepened somewhat, and heavy rainfall became general in the east and north, and showers in the south-west.

On the 16th a well-defined depression was shown over the east of Bihar with a regular cyclonic circulation of winds. On the 17th the centre was in the east of the province, where it slowly filled up during the two following days with general heavy rainfall in North and East Bengal.

An important feature of this disturbance was its recurving, a feature which has been persistent throughout the present monsoon season. It may also be noted that while moving westward, it was rather quickly filling up, and that after turning towards the east, it again developed and remained well defined till it reached the Assam hills. But for the passage of this shallow depression eastward, a very exceptional occurrence at that time of the year, the rainfall in North Bihar, North Bengal and East Bengal for August would most probably have been less by one-half.

have been less by one-half.

Pressure rose rapidly on the 19th, and by the 20th the distribution differed very little from the normal, there being a small excess over the west of the province and a small defect in the south and east of the Bay. Light irregular winds, with a tendency to become northerly on the Orissa coast, showed that a depression was forming in the north of the Bay. It became somewhat more definite on the 22nd, but it was not till the 25th that there was any well-defined central area. Even then the irregular changes of pressure displaced the area of lowest pressure in an uncertain manner, and readings remained lowest on the Orissa coast till the 28th when the depression moved towards the north-west. As on the Orissa coast till the 28th when the depression moved towards the north-west. As in the previous case, it recurved, and on the 30th was again over the province with its centre between Naya Dumka and Bhagalpur. On the 31st it had moved into North-Bengal, where it was filling up. This second depression remained shallow throughout. It caused no squally weather over the north of the Bay; and though rainfall was fairly general over the province during its existence, there were no heavy falls except in North Bengal on the last day of the month when the disturbance was breaking up.

Pressure changes were never more than moderate at any time during the month, as the cyclonic disturbances were of a mild type; but readings were relatively low except in the early days when there was a fairly large excess. Mean defect was small in Chota Nagpur, and from there increased towards the east and north, the greatest being '04 inch in East

Temperature.—Though no well-marked break occurred, rainfall was lighter than usual in the south western districts, and temperature was relatively high. Even in the north and east of the province where there was heavy rainfall, both maximum and minimum temperatures were above the normal, though by amounts considerably smaller than in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal. The mean excess in these latter divisions was 1°.5 to 2°, while in other parts of the province it was a little under 1°.

The difference from the normal in maximum temperature varied from a small defect in the extreme north to excess of 3° in Orissa. In minimum temperature there was a fairly

uniform excess of 1° over the whole province.

Rainfall.—As stated above, the cyclonic disturbances, to which a great part of the rainfall of the month was due, began in the north of the Bay. From there they moved westward, and afterwards recurving crossed the north of the province in an easterly direction. The distribution of rainfall shows clearly the effect of these movements. With the exception of a narrow strip close to the north coast of the Bay where heavy rain fell during the formation of the deprecions the total fall for the month was below the normal over a great part of tion of the depressions, the total fall for the month was below the normal over a great part of the south of the province. In the north, on the other hand, there was heavy rainfall for days consecutively, while the first depression was moving eastward; and at the same time the monsoon current was moving northwards over the extreme eastern districts, giving heavy rainfall in that region. This heavy rain was more marked in East Bengal after the depression filed an sion filled up.

The area of excess rainfall in the north of the province includes the whole of Bihar to the north of the Ganges, all North Bengal and the adjoining part of East Bengal. In the south there was a small excess in the Sunderbans and a considerable excess in Chittagong and Noakhali. Over the remaining parts of the province rainfall was deficient, but not by very large amounts, except in Chota Nagpur, over a great part of which defect was between 5 and 7 in the

7 inches.

In the north excess was generally between 5 and 10 inches, except in the west of North

Bihar, where it was generally more than 10 inches.

On an everage for the whole division Chota Nagpur received only 54 per cent. of the normal, Orissa 81 per cent. and South-West Bengal 85 per cent. In East Bengal excess was 14, in Bhar 27 and in North Bengal 33 per cent. of the normal.

The total fall since the beginning of the year is practically normal in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, 20 per cent. in excess in Bengal Proper, and 44 per cent in excess in Bihar.

The comparison of the actual rainfall in the various large divisions of the province with the normal is most accurately and conveniently shown in the form of a percentage. The figures representing the rainfall for the month, calculated in this way, are included in the table below under the heading of August. This table really gives a condensed summary of the rainfall statistics of the present year up to date for each meteorological division, the first eight columns giving the actual average rainfalls in each division in each month expressed as a percentage of the normal, while the ninth column gives the total rainfall for the first eight months expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall for that period.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Actual rainfall of first eight months of 1899 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal North Bengal East Bihar Orissa Chota Nagpur	230	52	17	135	118	122	154	85	117
	270	49	112	93	85	127	123	133	120
	300	169	51	155	137	104	125	114	120
	224	56	17	283	101	143.	167	127	144
	49	38	19	357	144	93	99	81	100
	164	24	Nil	255	85	154	- 110	54	97

The following table gives full data for comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of August in all districts of the province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording stations in each district, due allowance or weight being made for the area which each station represents. This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the monthly meteorological tables. The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the passed 25 years: the second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in each district: the third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall of the past month to the normal rainfall as a percentage: the fourth column states as a percentage how much the district rainfall of the month varied from the normal:—

Percentage Table for August 1899.

DIVIGION	•	Distri	HCT.		Normal district rainfall for August,	Actual district rainfall for August 1899.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentare, excess (+), defect (-).
		Burdwan			11.86	8.60	73	- 27
		Birbhum	***		12.52	6:44	61	- 49
		Bankura	***		12 90	7.01	54	- 46
		Midnapore	•••		12.85	11:43	89	- 11
		Hooghly Howrah	•••	•••	12.21	7.61	61	- 39
South-West Be	engal }	24-Parganas	***		12.38	12:79	103	+ 3
		Calcutta	•••	***	13.06	11.79	90	10
		Nadia	•••		12.95	8 90	69	- 31
		Murshidabad		***	11.22	8.64	77	23
		Jessore	••		10.91	12.35	111	+ 11
	i	Khulna			11:78	9:44.	87	- 13
	ì	Rajshahi			11.87	12:70	94	- 6
		Dinajpur			12.56	31.27	107	+ 7
		Jalpaiguri			25.82	29.69	115	+149
North Bengal		Darjeeling			25.52	24.74	97	<b>-</b> 3
- torten Dongar	)	Cooch Behar			21.90	24.77	113	+ 13
		Rangpur	•••		12:37	20.39	165	+ 65
		Bogra	•••		11:90	18:50	155	+ 55
	Ļ	Pabna	***		11.17	13.18	118	+ 18
	- 1	Dacca	•••	***	12.26	14.10	115	+ 15
		Mymensingh	•••		15.20	18.74	123	+ 23
		Faridpur	***		11.70	9.57	82	18
East Bengal		Backergunge		***	16.30	18:04	118	+ 18
		Tippera Noakhali	•••	***	16.03	Acceptance of		
	i i	Chittagong	Electric and	***	24.20	31.59	130	+ 30
		Chittagong Hills Tr	ata		22.25	22.81	103	+ 3
	7	Patna Patna		•••	18:03	15.28	85	- 15
		Gaya	•••		11.10	11.45	103	+ 3
		Shahabad			12:08	9.80	80	- 20
		Saran	***	***	10.85	20:12	91	- 9
		Champaran		""	13.97	16.65	185	+ 95
lihar		Muzaffarpur			10.95	10 00	119	+ 19
mar	1	Darbhanga			12:30	22:03	171	+ 71
		Monghyr	***		11.80	14.00	118	+ 18
Service Control		Bhagalpur	•••		11.67	15.79	135	+ 35
		Purnea	•••	•••	15.29		200	7 30
		Malda	•••		10.53	12.71	121	+ 21
	Ų	Sonthal Parganas	***		12.15	9.95	82	- 18
rissa	1	Cuttack		***	12'45	no comment		
LADRA	5	Balasore	***		11.18	10.56	94	- 6
	1	Puri Hazaribash	aldto de		11.71	9.09	77	- 23
are eathern	11	Hazaribagh Ranchi	***		13.13	6.10	46	- 54
hota Nagpur		Palamau	•••	•••	13.20	5 20	39	- 61
- ABP-II		Manbhum	***	•••	13.21	2.2	Per of the last	
		Singhbhum		•••	13.00	6.61	. 51	- 49
	1000	Barraum	EPENOVEG.	•••	13.22	10.04	76	- 24

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 13, 1899. 1621

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of August 1899:—

				TEMP	BRATU	TRE.		6			RAINI	FALL.			
		g month.	month.	A	mont.		f month above mean of month.		Of mo	onth.	R	ainy d	ays.		e 16t1 y <b>1</b> 899
METROROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.		tighest observed during month	Lowestobserved during month	Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average mean of month or below normal mean of r	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month,	Normal average num- ber in month.	Variation.	Average,	Normal average,
outh-West Bengal		95.7	73'9	90:3	79.5	84'9	+1.2	10.02	11.90	-1.83	11.02	100	100		8 AH 74 8 AH 3 S
Vorth Bengal		97.2	72.1	88.3	78.5	83.4	+0.6				15.07	15.35	-0.58	50 1904	37.76
last ,,	785	95:3	73.8	87.4		0.00000		19:37	14.53	+4'84	17.38	15-58	+1.80	68.04	54.34
ther described design are	127		6.000		78.0	82.8	+0.8	17.96	15.76	+2.20	19.24	17:78	+1'46	68.72	55.65
CONTRACTOR ACCOMMENDED TO PROPERTY OF THE	6.40	97.4	71'6	89.9	79.0	84'4	+0*7	15:39	12.08	+3.31	14.79	13.91	+0 88	49.93	34.73
rissa	***	98.5	75'6	90.2	79.3	84'9	+2.0	9.68	11:98	-2:30	14.15	15.11	-0.96	99:16	35:95
hota Nagpur*		94'9	72.4	87.4	75'4	81'4	+2.0	7.15	13*35	-6.50	12:43	16.00		200	
ssam		100.6	75.0	88.0	77'8	82.9	-0.1					10.00	-3 57	35.99	37:12

<sup>\*</sup> Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal, The 12th September 1899.

C. Little,
Meteorological Reporter to the Gott. of Bengal.

#### Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 3rd to 9th September 1899.

		*	lo s	barometer		Темре	RATURE		. 1	Ivgrom	ETRY.		WIND.			
Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours bright sunshine.	Mean pressure baro at 32° Fahr,	Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	WEATHER.
1899.		, 0		Inches.	0	0		0	0	Inches	9 1	%			Inches.	
Sept.	3rd	152.4	5.0	29.695	86.0	94.0	15.6	78.4	81.2	1.002	79.4	81	W by S and calm	42	Nil	Chiefly cloudy,
	4th	141.4	0.4	*697	86.5	91:7	9.7	82.0	81.8	1.026	80.0	82	WSW, WNW and calm.	43	,,	Chiefly cloudy, o
"	5th	128.4	Nil	•786	86.7	91•4	8.4	83.0	82.8	1.071	81.3	85	WSW and calm	49	,,	Cloudy, o,
n	6th	146.4	7.0	•763	87.1	93.6	12.8	80.8	82.4	1.047	80.6	82	SW and calm	72	. "	Day partial cloudy, nig
	7th	146.4	7.4	•724	86.4	93•4	12.4	81:0	81.8	1.027	80.0	82	SW and calm	77	, ,,	Partially cloudy
"	8th	148-3	5.9	•708	86.6	93•4	12.2	81.2	81.7	1.015	79.7	81	SW and calm	44	"	Partially cloud
	9th	153-6	3.1	-737	87.2	94.6	14.4	80.2	81.7	1.010	79.5	7.8	E by S, N by E and calm.	31	υ	Chiefly cloud
																Inches.
				of the sure of				ling	perio	d for	24 3	year	s, Surveyor-Gen	eral'	. 2	29.723
	e av							ling	perio	d for	24	year 	rs, Surveyor-Gen	eral'	. 2 s	29·723 29·649
Th	e av	erage Office al nur	pres	sure of of hour	the	corre	spon 	shine			24 3	•	:		. 2 8 . 2	29·723 29·649 Heurs, 28·8
Th	e av	erage Office al nur	pres	sure of	the	corre	spon 	shine			•				. 2 s . 2	29·723 29·649 Hours,
Th Th	e tota e ma e me e av	erage Office al nur ximu an ter erage	mber m pos	sure of of hour ssible nature of peratur	the sof lumber	bright r of h	t suns	shine of sw	nshin	0	:	•	 		. 2	29·723 29·649 Hours, 28·8
Th Th Th	e av (e totae ma e me e av	erage Office al nur ximu an ter erage Gener	mber m pos m pos mpera tem	of hour esible nature of peratur	the sof lumber the s	bright r of h	t suns days corre	shine of sw	nshin	0	:		 		. 2	29·723 29·649 Hours, 28·8 87·1 86·6 83·3
Th Th Th Th	e av e tota e ma e me e av	erage Office al nur ximu an ter erage Gener creme	mber m pos mpera tem cal's (	of hour ssible nature of peratur Office tion of	the so of lumber the se of temp	bright r of h	t suns days corre	shine of sw	nshin	0	 		  4 years, Surve	eyor-	. 2 s . 2	29·723 29·649 Hours, 28·8 87·1 86·6 83·3 16·2
Th Th Th Th	e av e tota e ma e me e av e ext e ma	erage Office al nur ximu an ter erage Gener creme ximu	mber of m post tem cal's (varia m ten	of hour estible nature of peratur Office ation of aperatur	the sof lumber the se of tempre	bright r of h even the	t suns days corre	shine of sur	nshin	0	 		4 years, Surve	  еуог-	. 2 s . 2	29·723 29·649 Hours, 28·8 87·1 86·6 83·3
Th Th Th Th	e av e tota e ma e me e av e ext e ma	erage Office al nur ximu an ter erage Gener creme ximu	mber of m post tem cal's (varia m ten	of hour ssible nature of peratur Office tion of	the sof lumber the se of tempre	bright r of h even the	t suns days corre	shine of sur	nshin	0	 		4 years, Surve	eyor-	. 2	29·723 29·649 Hours, 28·8 87·1 86·6 83·3 16·2 94·6 Millos, 8
Th Th Th Th Th	e totale male mee av	erage Office al nur ximu an ter erage Gener creme ximu hest	mber m pos mpera tem al's ( varia m ten	of hour still not the still no	the se of tempre	bright r of h even the	t suns days corre	shine of sur	nshin	θ	l for	. 2	4 years, Surve	eyor-	. 2	89·649 Hours, 28·8 87·1 86·6 83·3 16·2 94·6 Miles, 8
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The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the surveyor-General and based on Regneralt's medifications of Avgust's formula.

the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; a, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA, Calcutta, the 11th September 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER, For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

	Pengal.
I.S., F.R.C.S.,	Commissioner for Pe
ON, Major, I.M.S.,	Sanitary Com
H. J. DYSON,	

	DIVISIONS.	-	Burdwan	Presidency		Rajshahi	Dacea	Chittsgong	Patna	Bhagalpur	Orissa	Chots Nag.		-	I
	Districts.	o3	Burdwan Brbhum Bankura Midnapore Bankura Bankura Bankura Boogaly, including Seram-	Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta	1111		11111	Noakhali Chittagong South Lushai Hills	1111111	Monghyr Bhagalpur Purnea Malda	Cuttack	Hazaribagh Ranchi Paleman Manbhum	Total	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	Difference + or
	Population under regis- tration.	8	1,391,880 798,254 1,069,668 2,631,516 1,084,296	1,892 681, 681,	1,250,946 1,888,827 1,177,652 1,457,460	์ ต์	1,861,223 2,395,602 3,472,186 1,823,543 2,153,665	1,290,167	1,772,852 2,138,331 2,060,579 2,466,065 1,859,405 2,712,857 2,801,955	2,036,021 2,032,696 1,944,658 814,919	1,758,775 1,987,671 994,625 944,998	1,164,821 1,128,885 596,770 1,193,328 545,488	71,069,617	1	"
	Aumber registered.	4	4,098 2,809 3,919 8,405 1,867	1,880 4,010 718 5,028	28,88,89,84,89,84,89,84,89,84,89,84,84,84,84,84,84,84,84,84,84,84,84,84,	1,532 187.4 86.78 80.92	2,154 5,059 7,523 8,725 5,464	2,998 5,523	5,424 8,002 6,429 7,561 7,561 8,128 8,231 8,231	6,930 6,771 3,414 2,195	6,154 7,878 3,913 3,099	6,110 5,205 2,257 5,186 1,873	203,628	170,612	+33,016
norte	Eatle per 1,000 of popule	ю	35.28 42.19 43.59 37.59 91.48	29.52 26.33 12.60 36.60	27.39 20.64 33.94 91.36	87.75 39.75 38.75 38.75	18-96 25-39 24-48 30-36	35.58 51.36	36.78 34.88 35.78 36.00 36.00	40.80 39.96 31.00 52.28	48.73 47.16 39.24	59.56 55.32 45.36 52.08	34.32	28.80	+6.69
Сног	Mumber register-	9	45 18 209 22	25 24 141 31	100 88	102 103 19	8 17 18	1 77	390 340 340 23 105	49 19 9	39 1,481 804 2,234	the second of the second product and personnel	6,542	14,532	-7,990
Сногия.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per sunum.	7	. 25.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	.48 .94 .94 .10	800. 90. 20.	1.68	9000	.01	264 736 1999 119 36	100	9.60 9.60 9.83	1 : 13	1	3.40	-1.39
SMALL	Number register- ed.	80	11 1	1 1	111	n no		1 00	408-428-41	18	472 25 290 290	10816	1,059	168	+165 Ea
CL-POX.	•unuu*	6	1 99 1	CONTRACTOR OF THE					.00 .004 .001 .001	600	888		-	-	Ronal
FRVER	Number register- ed, Ratio per 1,000 of	10	1,731 1,126 1,147 1,147 1,147 1,486 1,486				2,310 26 2,310 16 2,219 16 2,385 23 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 1	721 358 721 358 518 283	2,589 17 3,985 23 2,384 11 2,488 16 3,533 16 4,132 17		824 15 874 11 882 10 467 5	-	-	19	107
	bobundan per	n	14.88 16.99 14.59 14.59				20.28 16.56 18.00 22.20 16.48	88	55 96 96 96 96 96 96	888	15.84 11.52 10.56 5.88		00	. *	
DYSENTERY	Ed. de la contra del contra de la contra del la contra del la contra del la contra del la contra del la contra de la contra del l	18	50 83 107 90				165 4 46 88 88 88 88 88		52 88 52 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	12 × 4 ×	30 182 309 309	1000	Ļ		1
	Annum.	13 1	.36 .94 .94 .96				200.00		1.80 .78 .78 .78 .78 .78 .78 .78		3.24 3.24 3.84	6.74	14	1 *	19
INJURY.	Eatio per 1,000 of population per	14 15	68 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60				72 748 67 748 1118 36 118 36		135 .84 1113 .60 257 1.90 256 1.44 386 1.64	-	20 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	ay Sarrie Zi	1		
Отнев	sunuus.	16	251 00 559 00 559 657 00 1.196 9	400			872 872 872 872 872 872 872 1.116		1,406 1,386 1,035 2,679 1,012 1,027		464 1,746 994 134	•	125	22	. 10
ER CAUSES.	Hatio per L.000 of population per Rannua.	11	6.48 6.48 6.48 8.40 8.88				20000000000000000000000000000000000000		7:33 7:33 6:00 12:96 7:08 4:33	toto t	3.18 10.80 11.76	90000	10	*	
	Although the second control of the	18	2,650 1,777 1,900 4,863 1,912				8,508 6,280 4,084 4,084	*	2,809 5,508 5,508 5,708 5,718 5,718 5,718	4,328	2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2,685 2,164 1,400 2,409	156,539	163,078	-6 K80
TOTAL OF ALL	to 000,1 req oitast a req noitainqoq ammas	19	29.80 26.64 29.94 29.08				286.40 28.08 21.84 21.60 26.76		39.53 31.20 32.04 37.00 24.36 25.56	25.20 25.44 25.20	19.93 38.53 36.53	27.36 28.08 24.18	82 0x	87.48	100
CORRESPONDING MONTH OF	Vumber register-	20	2,831 1,805 2,364 5,176 2,109	1,453 2,848 1,525	2,554 3,838 2,116 3,039	3,337 1,886 1,886 944 4,315	2,319 3,439 5,862 8,065	2,783 2,194 3,731	5,962 8,072 5,978 7,041 5,584 7,005	5,341 4,738 3,645	2,44,475 2,981	2,893 1,894 1,894 3,380	163 078	and the second	-
ONDING H OF	Ratio per 1,000 of San per per per per per per per per per per	Ħ	94.36 96.59 95.59	29.80 18.00 26.76	94.00 91.19 91.48	33.94	20.40 17.16 20.16 20.16	18.79 26.04 34.68	440 345 355 355 355 355 355 355 355 355 355	31'44 97'96 39'44	27.68	40.08 30.84 37.04	20 02		
									Not under registration		Auri San Sa	Not under			
	Remarres.	22							registr			under registration			

FFICE OF BANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BRIGAL,
The 9th September 1899.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of July 1899.

OF CONTROL	RE- BARS.	bet sunum.	22	22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	85-6	96.00	
AVERAGE OF	MONTH OF PRE- VIOUS FIVE YBARS.	Vumber re- gistered,	20	25.55		980'9	1
	II	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	61	200.000	94.79	00 00	96.00
	TOTAL OF A	Wumber re- gistered.	18	25	T (1988) 1 (1988)		1
	CAUSES.	Ratio per I,000 of population per annum.	17	888 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	8.16	90	0000
	OTHER	Number re- gistered.	16	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	1080	1 188	1000
	URY.	Ratio per I,000 of population per annum.	15	48.50 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8 , 8	09.	- Louis
	INJURK	Number re- gistered.	14	1   *   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	2   SE	193	1
DEATHS	DYSENTERY AND DIARRHURA.	Eatio per 1,000 of population per annum.	13	1.88 1.80 1.90 1.90 1.90 1.90 1.90 1.90 1.90 1.9	2.48		140
	DYSENTE	Number re- gistered.	13	0 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	3: 8	\$69	187
		Ratio per I,000 of population per annum.	п	111.10.00 100	15.36	14.76	1.50
	FEVER	Number re- gistered.	10	28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2	The state of the s	2,809	- 888
	SMALL-POX.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	6		80.1	.12	10
	SMAL	Number re- gistered.	ø ,		18	53	17
	CHOLERA.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	1	1.80 1.80 1.80 1.60 1.60 1.60 1.60 1.60 1.60 1.60 1.6	29.9	3.20	18.58
1	Сис	Number re-gistered.	9	: II I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1,072	646	+427
rHS.		Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	2	24.50 10	96.87	19.89	+8.04
BIRTHS,		Number re- gistered.	•	25	83	8,783	+379
gisti	ler re	Population und	80	34, 477 35, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 2	2,273,167	1	
		Тотке.	2	1. Burdwan 2. Midnapore 3. Hoophy and Chinsura 4. Serampore 5. Howrah 6. Cossipore-Chipur 7. Manktala 8. Barnagore 10. Garden Reach 11. South Suburban 10. Garden Reach 11. South Barnachore, 11. South Barnachore, 12. Nafnati 13. Ositotta 14. Krishnagar 15. Berhampore 16. Berhampore 17. Rampur Boslis 18. Ersigani 19. Dacca 19. Patna City 19. Patna Cit	S7. Ranchi Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	Difference + or -
		DISTRICTS.	1	Burdwan  Booghly  Booghly  Bowrah  Bowrah  And John  Murchidabad  Rajshahl  Rajshahl  Rajshahl  Rajshahl  Rajshahl  Rajshahl  Rajshahl  Rajshahl  Rajshahl  Rajshahl  Rajshahl  Rajshahl  Rajshahl  Rajshahl  Patna  Champaran  Stana  Stana  Shahabad  Baran  Darbhangar  Muraffarpur  Baran  Darbhangar  Shegalpur  Shegalpur  Balssore  Salshasore  Salshasore  Balssore  Salshasore  Balssore		4	H

H. J. DYSON, Major, I.M.S., F.R.C.S., Samitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, The 9th September 1899.

Supplementary Vital Statistics for June 1899, received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 11th August 1899.

	A*************************************		BIR	BIRTHS,	,						DEATHS.	HS.				REOT tonfar	.600		
DIVISIONS.	Districts.	Population under registra-		Ratio per		CHOLERA,	SMALL-POX,	ox.	FBVBB,	100	DYSENTERY AND DIABEHGA.	TAND	INSURE.	0	Отитья	-	1	AVERAGE SPONDIN OF PR	AVERAGE OF CORRE- SPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS
		tion.	Number registered.	pol		noi noi	000	uo	00	-  - u	1	1			A CAUSES.		CAUSES.	FIVE	PIVE YEARS.
				Annum.	Vamber re tered.	I 19q oltal taluqoq to nunna 19q	umber reg	mnuus 196	amber reg ered, tio per 1,0	populatio	mber regis red,	io per 1,000 population sunum.	per 1,000 por 1,000	dannum,	per 1,000 pulation	-sixer re	per 1,000 pulation anum,	-sigor re	oer 1,000 ulation
-	. 2	80		.		H	H -		Ra	od In	ina .	nn N	Itag	704	oitatio of po		lod I	nmpered	dod 1
					0	1	80	6	10	п	10	-	1		33	N	0	ıN.	0
Presidency	Jegsore	1.888.897	0 000				-	-	-	-		13 14	4 15	16	11	18	19	20	21
	Total for the		9,000	88.68	69	10.	-	-	8,599	16.44	•			-	1				
	Average of comments. 71,069,617	71,069,617	181,508	20.60	2,099	76.	1.949	1 61.	1	1	0	103	107	.60 257	1.56	2,971	18.84	3,262	30.64
	month of previous five years.	1	168,974	28.44	20,003	3.36	1	-	11,218	18-72	2,831	·36 4,138				132,632	83.28	162,450	87.36
	Difference + or		+12,534	7 9.16	100 45	1	1			4		-		22,363	3.78	162,450	92.28	1	-
				- II, 399 -3.	11,894	13	- 569	- 18	-14,937	82.6-	-687	100	1	1					
OFFICE OF S.	UPPIOR OF SANITARY COMMISSIONED BOT D.	D. D.						-	-	-		1000	S Equal.	1. +3,676	09.+	-29,818	-6.04		
	TO LIATORY TO THE PARTY OF THE	FOR JORN	GAT									1		-	-	Sales and the sales	Section 1		

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BRIGAL, The 9th September 1899.

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal. H. J. DYSON, Major, I.M.S., F.B.C.S.,

Scop, to the Gort, of Bengal A. H. C. MAOCARTHY,

The 12th September CALCUTEA,

# IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900. IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of July 1899.

			arge	i e		ini i	di			DET	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.	REAS LEA	SED.			0	5		_	(18.7) 16.71
		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	qiacp	cparg	*pəzi	rea o fo ga to pu	n uoi	'80			Season	Season leases.				1899-1900,	900.	Kainfall, 1898-99.		
OTBOLE.	District,	Canal,	Retimated full	Average dis	Discharge util	Approximate a irrigate duri to the cap to the cap in irrigate cap.	Approximate a missistivity of the sense of t	Long-term leas	Kharit.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadol.	.төйтвөж-тоН	.IstoI	GRAND TOTAL.	During month. 1	Up to D end of month, m	During em month. mo	Up to end of month.	REMARKS.
-	61	6	*	10	9	7	s	6	10	п	12	13	14	15	16	n	18	19	08	21
			O. ft.	C. ft.	0	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acree	Acres	Aoros	Agree	-	-	-	-	
		Ditto, 2nd ,,	200		\$ 189	14,101	16,931	13,944	2,3%			deles.	ACTOS.	2.396	16.340	o-o7	nenes. I	frenes, In	Inches,	j-qr-A
		Machgaon	776	347	320	28,510	28,278	21,129	5,378	-				5.378	28.507	00-1 5	26.23		-	unsar. alis.
		Kendrapara	1,067	556	485	49.843	40 630	41.965	K 469								23.48	8 10.	-	Jagatsingpur.
	Cuttack			_		0.00	200'04	21,000	5,463		1	1		5,463	49,828	88.8	39-32	17.6	23.36 K	Kendupatna,
	1 注 图 2	Do. Extension	648	Mal	6 6	1 507	2,889	0,484	178	1		1		178	3,662	9-11	30.83	14:06	-	Kendrapara,
ORISSA					162	9,170	8,902	12,347	11	11	11		H	1	3,255	10.43	29.72	7.87	15.43 Ie	Ichapur.
		High Level, Range I			205	20,883	19,361	50,289	895	-	-		11	906	21,195	8.05	31.35	-		Jananur.
	Balasore	Jajpur Canal High Level, Range III	727	126	7.6	2,659 9,120 26,587	2,973 9,273 28,803	2,995 9,003	40		59		15	114	9,117	6.97	No gan		567 (417)	Jajpur.
		Total	1		-	165,023	169,602	161,538			900		100	200	20,101	1.80	30.30	1		choyapada.
		Total of the corresponding		1	la constant	1			1		Culz		208	19,787	176,380		1			
		period of last year			1			166,646	10,939		338	I I	188	11,465	1118,111	1 600	9 1		9 8 8 9	
,	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	69 90	48.45	6,950	4,788	61,862					1 0 W	1	61,863	18-99	98-19	12.49	81-18	23 days discharging
BOUTH-WEST.		Panchkura	525	4.09	4.02		200	F02 6									1		-	0
eko.	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I &					145	1 80	ı	:	1	1		-	6,507	08.13	47-55	9-81	24.09 2	
		Total	1			6.000	1	-	-						1,397				1	
		Total of the compound.				0,590	5,519	69,766	The same		1 2 mm	-	4		69,766	-				
	+	period of last year	1			7 III	1	68,596	1	6. (42)(14)	i pri		NO.8	prilli	68.596					Lup
`	Shahabad }	Western Main	4,342	1,078	112	11,480	17,588	11,352	693	l l	30 8		357	1,050	12,409		1	1.	1	
<u>.</u>	Patna and C	Arrah Me.	2,000		457	135,765	146,641	117,575	13,683	1		-	12 804	9,610	71,325	\$ 20.23	32.40	1	14.89	
	Gaya.	SERVICE COLOR	1,466	605	305	{ 61,721	2,213	1,491	8,998	11			2,329	456	1,947	18.94	32.29	14.52	19-32	
luck College		Total		1		277,632	311,286	244,556	816,72				22,009	49,922	294,478	İ	1	1	1	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year		201.0		10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		121 000	12 844									1	1	
		Grand Total		1	1	440 POR	45.0 400	1111000	00,000				22,160	37,905	326,076				:1	
	1	Grand Total of the corre-	1	1	188	000000	Intinos.	ele,ola	42,203	-	203		28,243	64,709	540,624		11	-		
		sponding period of last				The last											, trans			
				I	1		1	523,413	26,684		338		22,348	49,370	572,783	-	-			

### IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of July 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

	r	OLL.	AGE	, 1899-19	00.			Tol	LAG	в, 1898-99	).	
Canals,	Duri	ng t		To end			46 4500000000000000000000000000000000000	g t	he	To end	d of	
1	glassia.	2		* 3			4	ŧ		1 1	5	
Orissa Circle.	Rs.	Α.	P.	Rs.	<b>A</b> .	. Р.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	Α.	P
Taldanda Canal System Kendrapara ditto	7,184	. 1	6	21,170	18		2,228 7,432	15	0	9,675 23,738	14 8	6 2
High Level Canal, Range I Ditto, "II Ditto, "III	2,145 624 513	6	6 0	-,	7	5 0	1,685 305 94	13	3 9	1 9000	2	3 6
Jajpur Canal	38		3	157	13	3	16	5	0		4	0
Total Orissa Circle	11,440	2	3	31,824	1	. 8	11,763	15	7	41,346	7	8
South-Western Circle.	Tu +1,74			Care San.		4 4	25.5			(33)	173	
Midnapore Canal Hijili Tidal Canal	7,040 5,103		9		5		7,269 7,151	6 3	3	31,151 33,803	2	0
Total South-Western Circle	12,143	0	9	52,779	11	6	14,420	9	3	64,954	2	0
Sone Circle. Patna Canal System	2,901	0	9	15,960	2		3,938	3	0	12,644	13	6
Arrah ditto Buxar ditto	1,597 1,109	6	9	11,384 5,139	5 11	6 9	3,906 1,330	3	3	17,089 3,425	14	6
Total Sone Circle	5,607	10	3	32,484	3	9		7	9	33,159	3	0
GRAND TOTAL	29,190	13	3	1,17,088	0	11	35,359	0	7		12	8

### Government Transport Service.

	100	diese in	TOLLAG	в, 1899-1	1900.				TOLLA	GE, 1898	-99.	
CANAL.	D	uring t	he month.	To	end of t	he month.	1	ouring t	he month.	To	end of the	ne month.
	Passen- gers.	Goods,	Total re- ceipts.	Passen- gers,	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passen. gers.	Goods.	Total re-	Passen- gers.	Goods.	Total re-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No. 15,844	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No. 25,503	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. 1
Cotal Orissa Circle	15,844	332	15,156 11 0	25,503	2,515	23,090 0 6	3,541	479	2,782 12 0	13,416		10,406 14 1

### Assessed Tollage Receipts.

	E	RNI	NGS	, 1899-190	0.		1	CARI	NIN	gs, 1898-9	9.	
CANALS.	Durin		10	To end	10.20		Durin	ng tl	ne	To end	_	the
1	2	2		3			4	ı		1	5	
Orissa Canals Midnapore Canal Hijili Tidal Canal Sone Canals	 Rs. 26,596 7,040 5,103 5,607	13 0 0 10	P. 3 9 0 3	54,914 31,810 20,969 32,484	A. 2 5 6 3	P. 2 3 3 9	Rs. 14,546 7,269 7,151 9,174	11 6 3 7	P. 7 3 0 9	51,753 31,151 33,803 33,159		P. 6 0 0 0
Total	 44,347	8	3	1,40,178	1	5	38,141	12	7	1,49,866	11	6

CALCUTTA,
The 12th September 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY, Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

# IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of July 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

		1	OLL.	AGE	, 1899-190	00.			Tol	LAG	ве, 1898-9	9.	
Canals.		Durin	ng th		To end			Duri	ng tl		To end	l of nth.	the
. 1			2		8	(8)			4			5	66.2
6-1		Rs.	۸.	Р.	Rs.	Α.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.
Canals Tolly's Nala	stern 	18,997 6,528		0	80,020 22,878	8 5	6 9	13,01 <b>2</b> 4,737		0 6	61,075 13,976	7 8	9 0
Total		25,526	5	0	1,02,898	14	3	17,749	6	6	75,051	15	9
Orissa Coast Canal		4,394	7	3	15,873	12	0	5,121	0	9			6
Nadia Rivers		15,820	11	6	29,589	13	0	10,159	6	0	20,210	50/15	0
GRAND TOTAL		45,741	7	9	1,48,362	7	3	33,029	13	3	1,22,436	3200	3

CALCUTTA,
The 12th September 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY, Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

# CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 9th September 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATUR	OF CARGO.		WEEK ET	SEPTEMBER 1	0AY. THE 899.	WEEK EN 10TH S	DING SATURD SEPTEMBER 189	AY, THE
	or value.		Number of boats,	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats,	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
Rice and paddy Jute Firewood Other articles			No. 1,108 82	Mds.	Rs.	No. 672	Mds. 98,290	Rs.
	•	=	49 788	40,200 29,550 1,87,215	576 444 2,295	53 52 686	15,175 33,900 1,56,825	262 500 1,983
	Total		2,027	3,84,955	5,131	1,463	3,04,190	4,402

### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in staples carried during the four weeks and one day ending 29th July 1899 as compared with the same period of 1898.

STAPLES.	18:	98.	18:	99.	INCR	EASE.	DECR	EASE.
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight,	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
Coal & Cobs servind for the public and foreign	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	80,45,078	11,50,806	76,77,688	9,89,816			3,70,390	
Cotton, raw	45,436	22,345	27,368	14,122			18,068	1,60,99
1Twist & Yarn, European	12,820	7,883	11,052	5,302		444	1 700	and the said
2.— Ditto, Indian 3.—Piece-goods—European	46,379 80,854	21,003 93,992	48,964 56,950	23,466 65,774	2,585	2,463	1,768	2,58
4.— Ditto —Indian	17,079	8,357	12,144	6,056			23,904 4,935	28,21 2,30
Drugs and Chemicals— 1.—Intoxicating, other than opium	1 (0)	890	Ove	071		110 mg 110 mg 110 mg		
2.—Non-intoxicating	1,621 11,580	9,213	655 12,304	9,922	724	709	966	519
Dyes and Tans-		0.						
1.—Indigo	2,057 6,814	1,591 1,665	5,969	245 1,638		*****	1,663 845	1,34
3Cutch 4Turmeric	2,007 16,960	13,192	2,145 12,987	1,184 10,464	138	339	******	2
5.—Alizarine and aniline dyes 6.—Al (Morinda citrifolia)	161 141	137 55	203 487	199 214	42 346	62	4,873	2,72
7.—Others	1,847	1,073	792	214		159	1,055	85
Grain and Pulse-	5,06,733	1,37,299	9,89,637	2,25,953	4 00 000		Test Sing	
2.—Rice in the husk	69,967	6,916	43,094	4,844	4,82,904	88,654	26,873	2,07
3.—Rice not in the husk 4.—Jowar and bajra	4,37,528 10,445	72,751 1,546	4,21,281 19,081	84,303 3,755	8,636	11,552 2,209	16,247	******
5.—Gram & pulse	3,59,714 60,441	90,439 14,763	3,44,190 59,913	74,947 9,809			15,524	15,49
Hides and Skins-							528	4,95
1.—Hides of cattle 2.—Skins of sheep, &c	40,767 14,181	22,634 6,618	47,838 19,466	23,669 7,693	7,071	1,035	*******	
Iorns	871 71,399	487 14,234	1,296 7,482	744	5,335 425	1,075 257		*****
fute —			1,402	1,646			63,917	12,58
1.—Raw	16,082 83,258	3,356	21,823	4,180	5,741	824		
ac—	3	45,362	84,381	41,348	1,123			4,01
1.—Stick	24,285	9,681	32,885	13,360	8,600	3,679		
eather, manufactured	14,142 3,931	11,090 3,873	20,226 3,230	16,275 3,686	6,084	4,185	701	******
liquors—					100		701	187
1.—Ale and Beer 2.—Spirits of all kinds, including country	10,583	3,625	10,992	5,013	409	1,388		
spirit	1,245 2,476	1,956 3,126	3,514 2,432	2,400 2,972	2,269	414		
4.—All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and			2,402	2,012		*****	44	15
beer	21	25	195	32	174	7		
1.—Copper, unwrought	1,162	1 409						
2.—Brass, ditto	1,834	1,468	109 296	95 156			1,053 1,538	1,37
4.—Brass, ditto	1,057 13,862	6,669	12,511	5,104		******	583	17- 22:
(a) Cast	31,529	7,089	29,091	5,860			1,351	1,568
(b) Unwrought (c) Wrought	7,560 79,881	261 38,182	3,466 71,164	331 34,855		70	2,438 4,094	1,229
6.—Zine and spelter	27,717	13,963 2,422	33,034	17,756	5,317	3,793	8,717	8,327
7.—Others	8,178	7,134	1,632 7,070	1,037 4,721			1,988	1,385 2,418
1.—Kerosine	1,29,882	46,800	3 00 000					
2.—Castor	4,533 5,081	997	1,38,316 3,676	48,836 1,046	8,434	2,036	857	
4.—Mustard and rape	6,044	2,027	3,108 8,501	1,153 2,694	2,457	600	1,973	874
ilseeds—	7,422	3,742	4,040	1,985			3,382	1,757
1.—Linseed	11,23,289	2,82,239	5,93,839	1,57,623			E 90 450	
S.—Til or jinjili	4,39,832	1,08,317	2,62,343 7,522	73,553			5,29,450 1,77,489	1,24,616 34,76
4.—Poppy	1,02,626	27,217	52,289	16,233		*****	2,591 50,387	10,984
#.—Castor	81,371 8,154	18,565 2,011	- 44,957	12,207	*****	*****	36,414	6,358
pium	1,064	936	1,736	10,356	33,904 672	8,345		*****
aper and pasteboard	18,496	9,007	17,351	10,361		1,354	1,145	
rovisions—	91 740	0						
t.—Dried fruits and nuts	31,149 5,299	25,199 3,503	32,379	26,623 837	1,230	1,424		
4.—Others	62,599 1,13,996	19,185	9,344	20,485 36,303		1,350	53,255	2,666
silvey plant & rolling-stock carried for the				30,000			6,389	3,071
nublic & foreign railways— 1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts								
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	10,583 3,110	2,072 659	957	30			9,626	2,049
(a) Steel rails & fish-plates			682	99			2,428	560
(b) Bleepers and keys of steel and	45,228	7,326	10,908	2,516			34,320	4,810
alt (c) Other sorts	91,811	13,672	9,554 58,848	2,023 8,134	9,554	2,023	*** ** *** **	*****
	4,20,313	82,996	3,29,947	70,446	*****	Same.	32,963	5,538

## 1630 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 13, 1899.

	0					18	98.	18	399.	INCR	EASE.	DECI	EASE.
	BIA	PLES.				Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
Voltantus for						Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1.—Saltpetre 2.—Other salin	ne sul	ostances			:	07 000	13,199 11,144		10,438 10,836	1,186		10,204	2,76
Silk, raw- 1.—Foreign 2.—Indian							551	46 604	2 357	46	2	<b></b>	
Silk piece-goods -								00.	991			44	19
1.—Foreign 2.—Indian	:::	::			:		181	45	47		<b></b>	62	
Spices-													A trade to but
1.—Betel-nuts 2.—Pepper		***	***	***		4 2000	23,357 1,401	15,744 1,452	15,606	******	6	5,627 141	7,75
3.—Ginger 4.—Chillies	***	***	***	***	***	1,168	313	1,578	825	410	512		******
5 Cardamom	8	***		***	***		15,405 * 643	7,036 641	2,908			9,269	12,49
6.—Others					***	Committee of the commit	567	678	347			175 279	7 22
Stone and lime	•••				••	5,69,787	96,621	4,06,489	41,959	*****		1,63,298	54,66
1Refined			***	***	***	8,420	3,561	5,093	1,154		Marie de la constante de la co	8,327	0.40
2.—Unrefined	***	***	***	***	•••	1,65,426	31,602	1,43,190	24,591			22,236	2,40
Tea-				1				1 28 - 28					NECTOR A
1.—Foreign 2.—Indian	***		***			3,237	1,820	4,885	7.400	*****			
limber	***				***	92,071	22,022	1,05,788	1,428 23,246	1,648	1,224	******	39
l'obacco	***	***	•••	***	***	1,26,889	51,219	77,963	23,604		*****	48,926	27,61
Vool-													
(a) Raw (b) Manufactur			***		•••	2,364	1,459	1,162	638			1,202	821
I.—Carpet			***	***	***	720	908	645	845			75	65
III.—Piece-	1273	India	n	***	***	1,909	312 1,489	1,292	573	1,050	261		******
IV.—Other	sorts	of man	ufac	tures		******	1,400	2,970 42	1,568	1,061	79 21		
Il other articles of	mer	chandis	n-					etanistis. Ta	1000		-		*****
1.—Bones	***	***		***		42,946	10,181	36,978	7,350			F 000	
2,-Firewood 8Indigo seed	***	***	***	***	***	37,802	2,083	50,293	4,056	12,491	1,973	5,968	2,83
4,—Oil-cake		***	***		***	10,058 95,462	3,739 14,904	7,158 60,748	2,374			2,900	1,36
6 Paints & col	ours	***			***	12,680	3,782	3,470	9,939 2,189	******		34,714	4,963
6.—Seeds other		oilseed	8	***	***	32,633	20,563	33,571	13,161	938		9,210	1,593 7,401
7.—Wooden art 8.—Others	icres	***	***	***	***	11,509	4,344	11,485	5,229		885	24	1,30
						3,57,463	1,12,408	5,19,776	1,27,545	1,62,313	15,137		
				[otal		1,46,01,159	30,10,690	1,34,60,248	25,65,227			11,40,911	4,45,463
ilitary stores				***		13,422	21,753	10,047	16,607	ge le le	1000	Market St.	
oal for railway ailway materials	***	***	***	***		9,94,145	77,452	10,24,085	67,238	29,940		3,375	5,146
ive-stock						12,04,824	61,316 3,162	13,94,041	47,625 9,683	1,89,217			13,691
			3	Cotal		1,68,13,550	31,74,373	1,58,88,421	27,06,380		6,521	*****	•••
					Total		2.31.43010	2,00,00,421	21,00,000	******	******	9,25,129	4,67,993

C. W. CLARKE, Assistant Auditor.

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, the 7th September 1899.

# Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways. EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Keturn of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd September 1899 on 834 miles open.

		NG TRAFF	ic.	MERCHAN	DIS	BAND MI	NERA	Other earnings			TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILE	S RUN.
	Number of passengers.	Coach		Weight carr	ied	Recei	pts.	including ferry	Total	arnin	Coaching.	1	Total
		Rs.	A. P.	Mps.	в.	Re.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A. 1			
or previous 8 weeks of half-	202,360 243	86,830 104	0 0	11,20,470 1,343	0	2,57,100 308	0 0	10,170 0 0	3,54,10		0 34,900	43,630	78,53
year	1,585,570	7,42,060	-	66,42,750	0	12,95,010	0 0	1,20,620 0 0	21,57,69			293,332	579,11
Total for 9 weeks	1,787,930	8,28,890	0 0	77,63,220	0	15,52,110	0 0	1,30,790 0 0	25,11,79	0 0	0 320,678	336,962	657,64
comparison.													
of previous year mile of railway correspond-	156,091	64,809		7,68,257	0	1,43,571	0 0	6,672 0 0	2,15,055	0 (	34,478	27,378	61,85
ing week of previous year tal to corresponding date of previous year	1,666,071		0 0	939	0		0 0	1 0 0	256	0 (			01,00
previous year	1,000,071	6,97,266	0 0	72,63,574	0	12,84,912	0.0	1,27,358 0 0	21,09,536	0 0	3,13,236	304,152	617,38

Excluding steamer earnings.
 Note.—Increase is chiefly due to Jute traffic.

### DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd September 1899 on 86 miles open.

Number of passengers.		COACHING	TRAFF	ic.		MERCHANI	DISE 'RAI	AND MIN	VER	AL	Othe		1 .			TRAFFI	C TRAIN-MI	LES RUN
tal traffic for the week 40,710								Receip	ots.		earnin	gra.	enry			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
Total for 9 weeks 2,19,540 66,920 0 0 110,980 0 1,050 0 0 1,030 0 0 23,958 12,008  COMPARISON.  11,470 0 0 22,000 0 1,950 0 0 50 0 0 13,470 0 0 2,680 1,314 0 0 0 157 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			Rs.	۸.	P.	MDs.	8.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs		A. P			1
Total for 9 weeks 2,19,540 66,920 0 0 110,980 0 10,640 0 0 1,030 0 0 65,120 0 0 21,278 10,694  Comparison.  In this of previous year 19,214 5,740 0 0 26,018 0 1,402 0 0 64 0 0 7,215 0 0 1,480 2,352 in the late of previous year 223 67 0 0 303 0 16 0 0 14 0 0 84 0 0 84 0 0 1,480 2,352 in the late of previous year 223 67 0 0 303 0 16 0 0 14 0 0 84 0 0 84 0 0 84 0 0 1,480 2,352 in the late of previous year 223 67 0 0 303 0 16 0 0 14 0 0 84 0 0	per mile of railway											0 0	13,47	0	0 (	2,680	1,314	3,994
COMPARISON.    2,19,530   66,920   0   0   110,980   0   10,640   0   0   1,030   0   0   78,590   0   0   23,958   12,008				-	-	88,980	0	8,690	0	0								31,979
tal for corresponding week of previous year 19,214 5,749 0 0 26,018 0 1,402 0 0 64 0 0 7,215 0 0 1,480 2,352 ing week of previous year 223 67 0 0 303 0 16 0 0 1 0 0 84 0 0	Total for 9 weeks	2,19,540	66,920	0	0	110,980	0	10,640	0	0	1,030	0 0	78,59	0	0 (	-		35,966
Previous year 2,13,042 62,526 0 0 197,473 0 13,419 0 0 1,746 0 0 77 601 0 0	otal for corresponding week of previous year	223	67	0	0	303	0	16	0	0			0 538 miles		1	4,200	2,352	3,832

# · MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd September 1899 on 33 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRAF	PIC.	Other earnings		TRAFFI	C TRAIN-MII	ES RUN.
	Number of passengers,	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	including ferry.	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
traffic for the week er mile of railway previous 8 weeks of half- ar  Total for 9 weeks COMPARISON.	3,130 95 23,010 26,140	Rs. A. P. 730 0 0 22 0 0 5,460 0 0, 6,190 0 0	MDS. 8.  1,960 0 59 0  11,020 0  12,980 0	Rs. A, P.  330 0 0 10 0 0 1,200 0 0 1,530 0 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.  1,060 0 0 33 0 0 6,670 0 0 7,730 0 0	280  2,384 2,664	1,192  6,796 7,988	9,180 10,655
for corresponding week crevious year sile of railway correspond- week of previous year to corresponding date of vious year									-

### BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd September 1899 on 24.75 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE . TRAF		Other earnings (including	Total	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	ES RUN
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	ferry).	earnings,	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
	TE SAN SAN AND NAME TO SAN	Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	eric en estato		
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 8 weeks of half-	1,140 46	320 0 0 13 0 0	11,690 0 472 0	280 0 0 11 0 0	60 0 0 3 0 0	660 0 0 27 0 0	180	*650	83
year	10,940	2,940 0 0	45,290 0	3,350 0 0	530 0 0	6,820 0 0	1,653	8,283	9,93
Total for 9 weeks	12,080	3,260 0 0	56,980 0	3,630 0 0	590 0 0	7,480 0 0	1,833	8,933	10,76
COMPARISON.	1000	200							
Total for corresponding week of previous year Per mile of railway corresponding					* ****				-
Total to corresponding date of previous year						••••			-

<sup>\*</sup> Includes ballast train-miles 480.

### COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd September 1899 on 33.73 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHAND		AND MIN	BRAI	AND THE STATE OF	or ear	nings.	Tota		TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILE	s RUN.
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.		Receip	ts.		iclud ferry		earnin		Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	MDS.	s.	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	1		
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	1,550 46	520 0 0 15 0 0	7,110 211	0	870 26	0 0		20	0 0	1,410 *41	0 0		1,024	1,334
For previous 8 weeks of half- year	14,200	5,710 0 0	48,850	0	5,750	0 0		390	0 0	11,850	0 0	2,759	6,804	9,56
Total for 9 weeks	15,750	6,230 0 0	55,960	0	6,620	0 0		410	0 0	13,260	0 0	3,059	7,828	10,887
COMPARISON.	in the second		Ago a different a company species											
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,063	346 0 0	2,976	0	287	0 0		65	0 0	698	.0 0	140	448	585
ing week of previous year	48	16 0 0	135	0	13	0 0				. 29	0 0			******
Total to corresponding date of previous year	10,955	3,760 0 0	28,755	0	2,743	0 0		909	0 0	7,412	0 0	1,392	5,843	7,232
	N . W. C. C. J. J. C. C. C. T.		THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE	252.10			CONTRACTOR AND		De			(6) Lance State and Address 1997/90	TOX / GLEANERS NO 1200	THE CHARLES GOVERN

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding Coaching ferry. † Includes ballast train-miles 576.

### BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 139 miles open.

	COACHIN	COACHING TRAFFIC.			AND MINI	BRAL					TRAPPIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.		Receip	ts.	Other ea	rnings.	Total ear	rnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
	Personal Parties of Tal	Rs. A. P.	MDs.	8.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs,	A. P.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 7 weeks of half-	28,210 217	12,844 0 0 195 0 0	89,423 643	0	11,190 81	0 0 0 0	2,904 21	0 0	26,438 197		4,642	3,280	7,0
year*	241,557	92,087 0 0	4,16,221	0	39,611	0 0	8,127	0 0	1,39,825	0 0	34,786	21,600	56,
Total for 8 weeks	269,767	1,04,431 0 0	5,05,644	0	50,801	0 0	11,031	0 0	1,60,263	0 0	39,428	24,880	61,
COMPARISON.			7.7										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,884	10,241 0 0	60,119	0	5,082	0 0	331	0 0	15,654	0 0	4,201	2,591	6,7
ing week of previous year Total to corresponding date	215	82 0 0	481	0	41	0 0	2	0 0	125	0 0			
of previous year	268,894	92,111 0 0	5,38,040	0	28,250	0 0	2,314	0 0	1,22,675	0 0	35,310	22,915	58,

<sup>\*</sup> Audited up to 15th July 1899. † Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

# BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 2nd September 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

			Muschandise Trai	AND MINERAL	Other earnings		TRAPPIC TRAIN-MILES RUN			
1802	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Caching.	Merchan-	7908545	
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	129,230 119'11 1,086,660 1,215,890	Rs. 46,770 43'10 4,20',190 4,66,960	MDs. 4,60,050 424*01 43,02,690 47,62,740	Rs. 57,060 52:59 5,04,090 5,61,150	Rs. 13,670 12'60 1,27,370	Rs (a)1,17,500 108*29 10,51,650	26,251  2,09,271	(b)23,367 2,20,772	49,61	
COMPARISON.  Cotal for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open er mile of railway corresponding week of previous year otal to corresponding date of previous year	111,692 120°75 1,028,054	45,970 49*70 3,80,607	3,61,774 391'11 43,71,085	43,678 47-22 5,44,084	10,915 11'80 1,26,569	1,00,563 108'72 10,51,260	23,168  2,00,789	2,44,139 (c)21,355  2,31,892	44,52	

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(b) Includes 6,620 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) 4,152 ",""

# SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(WORKED BY THE B.-N.-W. RAILWAY.)

Audited Return of Traffic for last 6 days of June 1899 on 18 miles open.

	COACHIN	COACHING TRAFFIC.		E AND MINERAL	Other earnings	Total	TRAPPIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Passengers carried.	, Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	earnings,	Coaching.	Merchan-	Total
Total traffic for the period on 18	No.	Rs. A. P.	M Ds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Territoria de la compansión de la compan		
miles open Or per mile of railway For previous 16‡ period of half- year	684 38*00	96 0 6 5 5 4 [3,891 14 5	2,365 131°39	278 5 0 15 7 5	7 ± 0 0 6 4	381 7 6 21 3 1	149	67	31
Total for the half year COMPARISON.	17,675	3,987 14 11	1,55,500	4,413 2 0	93 3 0	8,391 1 5 8,772 8 11	6,168	2,920	9,08
otalifor corresponding period of					A	1000 A 1	5,017	2,987	9,30
er mile of railway correspond- ing period of previous year tal to corresponding date of previous year			•••••	***	*****				
- protious year									•••

Note-The line has been closed for traffic from 29th June 1899-vide Agent and Chief Eng.neer's No. 8657 of 5th July 1899

### ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Keturn of Traffic for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 28 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRAF	AND MINERAL	Otherson		TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan-	Total.
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway for previous 7 weeks of half- Jear Total for 8 weeks COMPARISON.	19,353 48'87 153,237 172,590	Rs. A. P.  10,903 0 0  27.54  87,063 0 0  97,966 0 0	MDS. 8. 2,37,084 0 559'16 18,64,512 0 21,01,596 0	Rs. A. P.  13,202 0 0  31'14  384,394 0 0  97,596 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2,018 0 0 4'76 4,033 0 0 6,051 6 0	Rs. A. F. 26,123 0 0 63'44  1,75,490 0 0  2,01,613 0 0	3,290 8'31 25,072	7,471 17.62 52,354 59,825	10,76 25°90 77,420 88,187
al for corresponding week previous year mile of railway correspond- week of previous year al to corresponding date of swious year	15,811 55'67 155,709	8,444 0 0 29.73 82,928 0 0	2,54,730 0 869:39 20,90,588 0	9,731 0 0 33°21 93,173 0 0	2,217 0 0 7·57 5,328 0 0	20,392 0 0 70°51 1,81,429 0 0	2,647 9°32 23,790	4,646 15°86 40,426	7,295 25·18 64,216

### FINANCIAL YEAR.

### Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

	TS FOR WEEK		RECEIPT 27T		FOR WERK ENDING AUGUST 1898.  TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 18T APRIL 1899 TO 26TH AUGUST 1899.		APRIL 1899 TO 26TH		APRIL 1899 TO 26TH		APRIL 1899 TO 26TH		PRIL 1899 TO 26TH		O 26TH APRIL 1		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1898 TO 27TH AUGUST 1898.			Total	Total
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.		Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.		Per mile worked per week.		decrease in 1899.								
424	Rs. 26,125	Rs. 63'44	293	Re. 20,392	Rs. 70'51	424	Rs. 5,83,532		293	Rs. 5,20,356		Rs. 63,176									

### DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate earnings for the week ending 2nd Septemb Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	er 1899	:::	100 <u>ii</u>	Rs. 12,532 10,528	U	P. 0 0
Increase				2,004	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 2nd September Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	1899	:	<u></u> .	245 206		7 11
Increase	••			39	4	8
Receipts from 1st July to 2nd September 1899 Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898		:::	=	1,10,452 1,15,257		8430.0
Decrease		•••		4,805	0	0



# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1899.

### OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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# RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

### No. 1809 Marine.

### GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL-MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 14th September 1899.

### RESOLUTION.

#### READ-

The Administration Report of the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong for the year 1898-99.

The financial position of the Chittagong Port Fund for the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

		1897-	98.	1	1898-	99.	
1		2			3		
Opening balance of the year Receipts during the year	:::	Rs. 8,709 1,09,785	1	8 6	Rs. 13,510 77,355	14	1
Total		1,18,494	13	2	90,866	13	2
Expenditure during the year Balance at the close of the year		1,04,983 13,510	15 14	1	59,157 31,708	14 14	11 3
Total		1,18,494	13	2	90,866	13	2

2. The subjoined table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels which visited the port during the year, as compared with the figures of the two previous years:—

	18	96-97.	189	7-98.	189	8-99.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage,	Number.	Tonnage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	. 7
European ves- (Entered .	11	21,317	24	40,334	16	26,646
with foreign Cleared British Indian Entered	TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	20,915 361	17	29,146	15 3	28,040 434
ing with foreign ports Cleared Vessels trading Entered with Home	PPA	1,79,505	578	1,76,121	484	1,71,604
ports. Cleared	548	1,75,944	593	1,87,402	486	1,69,990

- 3. The total value of the foreign trade during the year is stated to be Foreign trade.

  Rs. 68,25,931, of which Rs. 10,24,135 is under imports. There is a decrease of Rs. 13,24,418 in the value of the trade as compared with that of the previous year. The largest decrease was in the importation of oils, railway material, and salt, and in the export of jute. The only marked increase was in the exportation of rice to Trinidad, the Mauritius, and Rio de Janeiro.
- 4. The total value of the coasting trade is given at Rs. 1,46,36,197 against

  Coasting trade.

  Rs. 1,59,76,695 of the previous year, showing a
  decrease of Rs. 13,40,498. The decrease is due
  partly to the import of smaller quantities of rice, owing to a good local
  crop in the past year, but mainly to increased export of jute from Chandpur to
  Calcutta; to a smaller importation of spices from Calcutta in consequence of
  the local crop in the past year having been good-and as regards exports,
  mainly to a large decrease in the shipments of specie to Calcutta and Rangoon,
  and partly to smaller shipments of cotton, due to a full local crop.

5. The principal articles of trade are shown in the following state-Principal articles of trade. ment:—

				1897-98.	1898-99.
Tr	Jute		Tons	36,613	31,354
Exports	Grain	***	,,,	5,206	16,272
	Tea	***	fbs.	8,99,590	8,90,525
Imports	 Salt	•••	Tons	24,141	12,198
	Mineral oil	***	Gals.	13,39,050	9,30,985

6. The appliances of the port and the light-houses are reported to have been kept in good order during the year.

The new third order dioptric light ordered from England, arrived on the 26th November 1898. It was first exhibited on the 24th January 1899. It gives a clear and powerful flash, and is clearly visible in clear weather 18 or 19 miles from the deck of an ordinary vessel.

7. The earnings of the steam-tug Gekko, maintained by the port, amounted to Rs. 14,296-12, while the expenditure on maintaining to Rs. 6,000, being the estimated value of the services performed for the port, for which no charge was made. Deducting this amount from the expenditure, a balance of Rs. 10,936-13-7 is left, which, deducted from the earnings, leaves the net earnings on account of the vessel at Rs. 3,359-14-5.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 20, 1899. 1637

8. The general health of the shipping in the port was good. Sixty-seven seamen were admitted into hospital against 88 of the previous year of whom 53 were cured, were still under treatment, and 12 discharged after receiving treatment.

9. The state of the Pilotage Fund is shown in the subjoined table:—

epicker cold to a part of the cold of			1897-98.	* 1898-99.
1			2	3
Opening balance of the year Receipts during the year			Rs. A. P. 21,934 14 34 16,411 12 0	
	Total		38,346 10 3	43,259 7 21
Expenditure during the year Balance at the close of the year	* ···	100 mm	8,659 3 1 29,687 7 21	
has any officer and the	Total		38,346 10 31	43,259 7 21

10. The working of the Pilot Service during the year was satisfactory.

There was only one accident to a vessel in pilotage charge during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. B. BUCKLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

### WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 18th September 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 20, Kalna 86, Katwa 98, Raniganj 89. Weather fair and hot. Harvesting of aus going on. More rain wanted for aman and the standing crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa decreasing. Common rice selling as follows:—

				ors.	
Sadar				16	per rupee.
Kalna		•••		$14\frac{1}{3}$	10.00
Katwa	•••		F	1511	per rupee.
Raniganj		•••		15	)

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar '77, Rampur Hât '52. Weather hot. More rain wanted. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 28, Vishnupur 67. Weather hot and generally cloudy with occasional drizzling rain. A copious shower is seriously wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Rice selling at Bankura 15 seers and Vishnupur 164 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 20, Contai 3.07, Tamluk 3.50, Ghatal 45. Reaping of aus paddy finished. Transplanting of winter paddy nearly finished. Weeding going on. Grass-hoppers appeared in some places in Gopiballavpur and Debra police-stations. Cattle-disease reported from Binpur and Salboni police-stations. Common rice sells as follows:—

				DIS.	CH.	
Sadar		•••	•••	15	0 1	
Contai	•••	500000		15	0	
Tamluk		•••		14	31	per rupee.
Ghatal	•••	•••	•••	17	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 4.45, Serampore 2.21, Jahanabad .47. Reaping of aus continues. Cutting of jute commenced. State of winter rice good. Common rice sells at 14 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.79, Ulubaria 3.02. Weather hot and cloudy at times. Transplantation of aman still going on. Jute and sugarcane doing well. Harvesting of aus continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13\frac{3}{4} seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 3.27, Barasat 2.11, Basirhat 1.31, Diamond Harbour 2.88. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. The recent rainfall has done good. Prospects of transplanted aman fair everywhere. Transplantation of aman nearly at an end. Cutting of aus and steeping of jute going on briskly. Cattle-disease reported from Sadar station. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	•••			14	1
Barasat			September 18	15	Live marry
Basirhat	•••	· · ·		16	per rupee.
Diamond Harb	our		•••	137	]

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 89, Kushtia 1.35, Meherpur 69, Chuadanga 36, Ranaghat 94. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of aus almost over. Aman doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	•••	 		16	)
Kushtia				16	
Meherpu				15	per rupee.
Chuadang		 		143	1 American
Ranaghat		 •••	•••	131	

Murshidabad.—Harvesting of bhadoi still continues. Paddy plants, mulberry and jute doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				DIS.	
Sadar	F. H. S.		***	14	)
Jangipur Kandi	•••	•••		15	}per rupee.
Kandi	•••	•••		18	]

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.46, Narail 3.92, Bangaon 1.24. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of aus paddy and jute continues. Prospects of crops favourable. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.72, Bagerhat 1.80, Satkhira .97. Weather hot with scanty rainfall. Transplantation of aman and harvesting of aus still going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.96, Nator 1.79, Naugaon 1.15. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of bhadoi continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 4.93. Weather cloudy. Standing crops fair. Cattle-disease in some thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at Sadar 16 seers and Thakurgaon 18 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 3.69, Alipur Duars 12.13. Weather cloudy and cool-Harvesting of bhadoi paddy completed. Transplantation of haimanti paddy nearly finished. Cutting and steeping of jute going on. Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 9.93, Siliguri 3.67. Weather seasonable. Hills—Haimanti and bhadoi paddy, chota and bara marua, phaphar and kalai doing well. Terai—Bhadoi and jute completely reaped; transplanting of haimanti paddy nearly finished; sugarcane doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

Hills ... ...  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per rupee.

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 25 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 6.08, Nilphamari 8.75, Kurigram 7.20, Gaibanda 2.27. Weather cloudy and rainy. Transplantation of winter rice and steeping of jute still going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 3.95. Steeping of jute and transplantation of a man nearly finished. Heavy rain has caused some damage to aman in low lands. Common rice selling at  $17\frac{1}{2}$  seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.46, Sirajganj 3.56. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers 5½ chitaks per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.95, Manikganj 1.95, Munshiganj 3.28, Narainganj 3.11. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice stationary.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 7.62, Netrokona 2.55, Jamalpur 1.45, Kishorganj 6.24. Weather warmer. Prospects of crops good. Condition of people and cattle good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at Sadar 19 seers, Kishorganj 18 seers, Tangail and Netrokona 17 seers, and Jamalpur 14½ seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.31, Goalundo .62, Madaripur 1.75. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.51. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells at  $14\frac{1}{2}$  seers (aman) and  $17\frac{1}{2}$  seers (aus) per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·15, Brahmanbaria 4·85, Chandpur 4·23. Weather seasonable. Aus harvest completed. Jute cutting in progress. Prospects of aman continue favourable. Average price of common rice 17½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 4.69, Feni 2.91. Prospects of crops less good owing to excessive rain. Harvesting of aus and transplantation of aman continue. Veterinary assistant treating cattle-disease at Chagalnaya. Some disease (damka) appeared in Lakhipur also. Water-supply good. Fodder less good than usual. Common rice (aman) 15 seers and (aus) 18 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 2.53. Cultivation of aman crop nearly finished. Prospects good. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 15 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.66, Barh 1.86, Dinapore 3.26, Bihar 1.40, Hilsa 2.75. The rain during the week has benefited paddy and prospects are now favourable, but more rain is needed. Fields are being prepared in places for rabi sowings. Condition of cattle good. Green fodder and water-supply for cattle plentiful. Common rice in Patna sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.72, Jahanabad 1.20, Aurangabad 2.66, Nawada 38. Paddy doing well. Bhadoi harvest approaching completion. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 4.72, Buxar 1.06, Bhabua 2.92, Sasaram 3.44. Paddy prosperous. Fodder and water abundant.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.93, Siwan 62. Weather cloudy. Both the finer weather and the recent rain have been beneficial to the paddy crop. Average price of common rice 13.2 seers and of makai 17.3 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 6.07, Bettiah 2.18, Barharwa 4.34, Bagaha 2.00, Ramnagar 56. Harvesting of bhadoi crops going on. Rain beneficial to aghani paddy. Preparation of lands for rabi has begun. Price of common rice 14½ seers and of maize 20½ seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 4.78, Hajipur 3.40, Sitamarhi 2.70, Paru 3.62. Bhadoi crops being harvested. Rice crop doing well. Retransplantation still in progress where practicable. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 15 seers, barley 19 seers, makai 19 seers, gram 17 seers, rahar 19 seers, and marua 22 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·17, Samastipur 3·8, Madhubani 3·15. Weather cloudy and rainy. Transplantation of winter rice almost completed. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	•••	•••		12	)
Samastipur Madhubani	•••			$13\frac{1}{9}$	} per rupee.
Madhubahi	***	•••	***	12	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 1.33, Begusarai 10. Weather hot with occasional showers. Lands being prepared for rabi. Prospects of paddy and sugarcane good. Common rice sells as follows:—

		ors. Ch.	
Monghyr Begusarai	 •••	 11 9	1
Begusarai	 	 12 10	per rupee.

Bhagalpur.—Weather cloudy with showers at intervals. Rainfall at Sadar 3.86, Banka .65, Madhipura .14, Supaul .85. Harvesting of marua in North Bhagalpur nearly over and that of bhader paddy all over the district in full swing. Prospects of aghani paddy continue good. Stray cases of cattle-disease continue. Price of common rice going down.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.98, Kishanganj 12.13, Araria 2.87. Weather seasonable. Prospects of aghani paddy good. Harvesting of bhadoi approaching completion. Cutting and steeping of jute still continue. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

~ .				Srs.	
Sadar				18	)
Kishanganj Araria	***	•••		21	per rupee.
Araria			•••	21	) •

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 80, Gajol 1.80, Chanchal 2.05, Shibganj 2.58. Weather hot, cloudy and rainy. Prospects of winter rice continue good. Kalai being sown in some places. Cattle-pox reported. Coarse rice sells at 17 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather cloudy with passing showers. Average rainfall 1-29. More rain wanted for high land paddy, but recent rain has done much good. Indian-corn being reaped; outturn about six annas. Ploughing for rabi crops progressing. Some cattle-disease in Rajmahal subdivision. Fodder and water ample. Average price of common rice 13\frac{3}{4} seers and of Indian-corn 17 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.81, Jajpur 3.16, Kendrapara 2.30, Banki 2.29, False Point 1.72. Weather hot and cloudy. Sarad, jute, haldia cotton, arhar and sugarcane growing. Beali being harvested. Sarad being damaged by insects in places. Rain wanted. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Cuttack				8.	Ch.	
	•••			15	1	1
Jajpur Kendrapara		•••		17 21	1	1
Banki	***	••• 955	•••	21	0	per rupee.
Danki	146 1.00		55 St.	15	12	)

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.88. Weeding of sarad continues. Aus being reaped in places. Sugarcane thriving well. Prospects of sarad good in Sadar subdivision. More rain wanted in Bhadrak subdivision. Rice sells at 18½ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from places. Fodder sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.91, Bisipara 1.80. There has been rain everywhere. More rain wanted. Prospects of paddy improved. Harvesting of bhadoi crops and sowing of rabi in progress. Rice sells at 18 seers per rupee in Angul and 12 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.37, Khurda 1.49. Weather hot with light showers. Beali and mandia being cut. Weeding and transplanting of sarad continue. More rain wanted. Prospects of sugarcane and other miscellaneous crops good. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease continues in some parts. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar					Ch.	
Interior of district	***	•••		15	121	
interior of district	***	***	•••	15	13 5	per rupee.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·36, Giridih ·27. Weather hot. Slight showers. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 1.90. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of winter paddy much improved by the rain which fell during the week. Goradhan is being harvested; outturn 10 to 12 annas. Rice sells at Ranchi 13 seers, and in the interior 20 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from some places. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall 69. Weather cloudy. Rain general throughout the district. Reports vary from 50 to 1.94. More rain is wanted for crops as well as for ploughing operation. Upland paddy is suffering. Bhadoi being harvested. Cattle-disease reported from a few places. Rice sells at Sadar 13 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.78, Gobindpur 1.61. Weather hot. Bhadoi crops fair. Winter rice suffers from want of rain in some places. An average crop is expected. Cattle-disease reported from police-stations Gobindpur, Tundi, Topchanchi, Nirsa, and Para. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers 9 chitaks and Gobindpur 13 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 1.34. Reaping of bhadoi crop commencing; outturn about 75 per cent. Common rice sells at 16 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—The general rain during the week has been very beneficial to the winter rice crop. The winter rice crop in all the Divisions except Orissa and Chota Nagpur is reported to be good, and if only there are good hathiya rains, the crop in Bihar will be very satisfactory. The reports from Orissa and Chota Nagpur are better, but more rain is still required there and in the west of the Burdwan Division. The harvesting of the autumn crops is almost at an end. The cutting and steeping of jute is still going on. No important change in the price of common rice is reported. There is some cattle disease in a few districts. Fodder is everywhere sufficient.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, The 19th September 1899.

## PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

						WI	HEAT	ı.		'	BARLEY	•		Ric	в, в	EST	SORT	r.		Ric	E, C	OMN	ION		JOWAL (Sorgi	ROR CH	lgare
Number.		DISTRIC	rs.		Present return.	Naxt preceding	return.	Corresponding return	of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return,	Corresponding return of last year.		l'resent return.		Next preceding	('orresponding return	of last year.		Present return,	Next preceding	ırn.	Corresponding raturn	of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding reture
		BENGAL.		s.	Ch	s.	Ch	8. (	Ch	S. Ch	s. Ch.	S. Ch	5.	Ob	3.	Ch	8.	Ct.	8.	Oi.	s.	Ch.	. 3.	Ch.	s. Ch	s. Ch.	s. c
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DIVISI	8	Bankura		12	8	13	12	12	0				10	0	12	8	11	4	15	0	17	8	15	0			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	4	Midnapore		13	0	17	8	10	8				12	8	12	0	10	0	17	0	18	0	12	0	-		×.
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1	19	Pabna	-	18	0	18	0	12	12	35 0	35 0	22 8	7	0	7	0	6	0	19	8	19	2	16	14			
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DACCA DIVISION.	22	Faridpur		24	0	25	0	12	0	47 0	46 0	16 0	6	0	6	0	5	8	18	0	19	0	16	0			
2	23	Backergunge					.				_		12	0	13	0	11	85	12	8 aus	13 rice 16	8	12 17	0	}	_	

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga) and 11 seers 7 chittacks (karkatch)

Ratwa 11 seers 6 chittacks; Raniganj 10 seers 8 chittacks.

At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai return not received; Tamluk 10½ seers; Ghatal 11 seers 7 chittacks.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10½ seers.

F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10½ chittacks per rupee.

G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10½ seers; Barasat 11½ seers; Baduria

H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 11 seers (panga);

Meherpur 10 seers (crushed); Ranaghat 12 seers (karkatch).

I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers (karkatch); Jangipur 10 seers; Kandi return not received

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(8	etaria	Italica	.)		GRA HO (Cic	er	irie		AGA.				
Present return.	Next preceding re	Corresponding re	turn of last year.		Present return.	Nowt percention	turn,		turn of last wear				
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### quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th September 1899.

			PRICES OF 40												
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Number.		DISTRICTS.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Present return,	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Present return.		Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Present return.
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BIRDWAN	4	Midnapore.	3 9 0	8 0	8 8 0	10 8	11 4 1			12 0	8	12		-	
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J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Magura 9½ seers; Narail 10 seers; Baugaon 10 seers 10 chittacks; Jhenida 10 seers.

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bagerhat 10 seers; Satkhira 11½ seers.

L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nator 14 seers; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.

M. Retail prices of salt (panga) at Kurseong 8 seers; and Siliguri 9 seers per rupee.

N. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kurigram 8 seers; Gaibanda 10 seers; Nilphamari 10 seers.

O. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11 seers 6 chittacks per rupee.

P. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madanganj 11 seers 10 chittacks

Manikganj 9 seers; Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chittacks.

Q. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishorganj 10 seers; Jamalpur 10 seers; Kagmari 8 seers; Netrokona 8 seers.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Goalundo 10 seers; Madaripur 10½ seers.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are —Pirojpur 8 seers; Patuakhali 9 seers; Bhola 9 seers.

# PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

						1	in dox	Closi ⊈ J SBU	T				1	•	QUANTI	TIES PER	RUPEE
				WHEAT	*		BARLI		Rı	CE, B	est s	ORT.	Ri	CE, COM	MON.	Jowan (	OR CHOLUM n Vulgare).
Namber	Number,	DISTRICTS.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding	Ë	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	rn. pond st yes
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	28	Gaya	14 0	15 0	15 8	22 0	25 0	25 0	9 (	1		9 4	14 0	13 0	15 0	18 0 18	0 19 0
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	32	Muzaffarpur	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	8 0	7	0 7	0	12 8	13 0	14 0		-
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la	16 8	Singhbhum	12 0	16 0	8 0			14	0	15 0	13	0 17	0 1	8 0 1	15 0 .		

CALCUTTA,

<sup>\*</sup> Present return not received.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Brahmanbaria 10 seers; Chandpur 9 seers.

U. At Foni Hat the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

UI. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Barh 10½ seers; Bihar 9½ seers; Dinapore 10½ seers.

V. In the Nawada, Jahanabad and Aurangabad subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Siwan 11 seers 3 chittacks; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12½ seers.

X. At Bettiah the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Hajipur 10 seers; Sitamarhi return not received.

Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madhubani 10½ seers; Samastipur 10 seers.

Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Begusarai 11 seers; Jamui 10½ seers.

BAJRA	or Cistum ti	ombu. yphord-	MAR!	DA OR	RAGI.
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
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# Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th September 1899-(concluded).

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Number	s.	DISTRICT	Corresponding return of last year,	Corresponding return		return.		resent return.		Corresponding return of last year,		Next preceding return.		Present return.		of last year,	Corresponding	return, preceding	Nort	Present return.	of last year,	Corresponding return	return.	Next recording	December
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a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Banka 10 seers; Madhipura 10 seers; Supaul 10 seers.
b. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
c. At Balia Nawabganj the retail prices of salt (karkatch) 9½ seers and (panga) 10 seers per rupee.
d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10 seers; Godda 10 seers; Jamtara 11 seers;
Pakaur 11 seers; Rajmahal return not received.
In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are:—Jajpur 10 seers; Kendrapara 9 seers.
d. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
f. At Raghunathpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chitacks per rupee.

# PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

					R	CE (	BEST	80	RT).			(	Con	смо	N RI	CE (	moto	a che	ul)			Wн	EAT	(Tr	iticu	m s	ativ	um)	•		BAR	LEY	(He	rde	um 1	nulgare
Number.	MARTS.			Present return.			Next preceding return.	Te all		Corresponding return of	Jack year.		Present return.	· 10-		Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of			Present return.			Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of
1	2			3		1	4			5			6			7			8			9	10	3	10			11			12			18		14
			Rs.				Α.			Δ.	P.	Rs.				Δ.		3950	۸.		150	Δ.		33	A.	2.73		A.		90	Α.	41.44		۸.	146	Rs. A.
1	Calcutta		. 5	0	0	4	12	0	5	8	0	8	8	0	8	4	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	2 4
2	Burdwan		3	2	0	3	2	0	4	8	0	2	14	0	2	14	0	2	14	0	3	4	0	2	10	0										-
.8	Midnapore		8	4	0.	3	4	0	3	12	0	2	6	0	2	4	0	2	12	0																
4	Pabna		5	11	8	5	11	3	6	10	0	2	0	9	2	1	3	2	5	0	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3							-
6	Rangpur		4	8	0	4	8	0	5	12	0	2	12	0	2	10	0	3	6	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	4	0	0							
6	Dacca		3	2	0	3	2	0	3	14	0	2	5	0	2	2	0	8	0	0	3	2	0	3	.0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1 8
7	Chittagong		4	0	0	8	4	0	4	4	0	2	8	0	2	10	0	8	4	0																
8	Patna		3	4	0	8	4	0	8	4	0	2	10	0	2	8	0	2	6	6	2	10	0	2	7	0	2	2	0	1	15	0	1	13	0	1 4
9	Muzaffarpur		4	7	0	5	0	0	5	11	6	3	1	8	3	0	8	2	13	3	2	10	6	2	10	6	2	3	6	1	14	6	2	0	0	1 10
10	Bhagalpur	-	3	11	6	3	10	3	8	5	8	2	10	0	3	0	8	2	10	0	2	14	0	2	9	3	2	6	9	1	15	6	1	13	9	1 9
11	Cuttack		3	6	3	3	6	8	3	12	0	2	7	3	2	5	6	2	5	6	3	9	0	3	2	6	3	8	0							-
12	Ranchi		3	5	3	4	0	0	5	0	0	2	12	0	2	6	9	3	10	0	$\int_3$	5 to	3	3	3 to	8	3	10 to	0	)						

CALCUTTA,
The 19th September 1899.

JUAR OI	RC	HC	)LU gar	м ( е).	Son	gh	rem		1	Вајі	A O	R Ct	JMB loide	v (F	en:	nise	tun	12	Ма		or ragi (		sine			G	CAD	ALA'	r, 01	RST	NAG	Α,	
Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of	last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of	last year.		Present return.	の 日本の 一名の 中の名 しゅう	Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.	•		Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year,	
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# PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

					Ric	E (B	EST	BOI	RT).			C	юм	MON	RIC	E (n	ota	cha	ul).		V	VHE	TAS	(Tri	ticu	m sa	tivu	m).		В	ARI	LRY	(Hora	lerem :	vulgan
Number.	MARTS.		Control of the contro	Present return.			Next preceding return.	AL AL		Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.	An and a second		Next preceding return.		100	last year.			Present return.		10	Next preceding return.		Action of the section of	last year,			Present return.		Newt reconding raturn.		Corresponding return of
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			Rs.	۸.	Р.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	Δ.	P.	Rs.	Α.	P.	Rs.	Δ.	P.	Rs.	۸,	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs. A	. P.	Rs.
1	Calcutta		. 5	0	0	4	12	0	5	8	0	8	8	0	3	4	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	4	0	2	4 0	2
2	Burdwan	-	3	2	0	3	2	0	4	8	0	2	14	0	2	14	0	2	14	0	3	4	0	2	10	0							•	•	•
3	Midnapore		3	4	0	3	4	0	3	12	0	2	6	0	2	4	0	2	12	0													•	•	
4	Pabna		5	11	8	5	11	3	6	10	0	2	0	9	2	1	3	2	5	0	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3				•	•	
5	Rangpur		4	8	0	4	8	0	5	12	0	2	12	0	2	10	0	3	6	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	4	0	0						
6	Dacca		3	2	0	3	2	0	3	14	0	2	5	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	3	.0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0 0	1
7	Chittagong		4	0	0	8	4	0	4	4	0	2	8	0	2	10	0	3	4	0	0.7													•	
8	Patna		3	4	0	8	4	0	8	4	0	2	10	0	2	8	0	2	6	6	2	10	0	2	7	0	2	2	0	1	15	0	11	3 0	1
9	Muzaffarpur		4	7	0	5	0	0	5	11	6	8	1	8	3	0	8	2	13	3	2	10	6	2	10	6	2	3	6	1	14	6	2	0 0	11
10	Bhagalpur		3	11	6	8	10	3	8	5	8	2	10	0	3	0	8	2	10	0	2	14	0	2	9	3	2	6	9	1	15	6	1 1	3 9	1
11	Cuttack		3	6	3	3	6	8	3	12	0	2	7	3	2	5	6	2	5	6	3	9	0	3		6	3		0	1					.
12	Ranchi		3	5	3	4	0	0	5	0	0	2	12	0	2	6	9	3	10	0	\\ \{ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 5 \end{array} \end{array}	to 8	3	5	to	8		10 to 10		1					١.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th September 1899.

JUAR (	vulgare).	(Sorghum	Bajra	OR CUMBU (. typhoideum	Pennisetum ).	MART	corocana)	(Eleusine	KAI	M, CHANA, DALAY, OR S Cicer arietin	UNAGA
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return,	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year,
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
2 8 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 0 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 4 0				3 0 0	2 4 0	2 8 0
-	•	-	-			-	-		2 8 0	2 2 0	3 5 0
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 10 0
-	••	-	-			-	-		2 12 0	2 9 0	2 8 0
-	-		-			-	-	-	3 4 0	2 12 0	3 4 0
	1 12 0	180	-	-	-		-	-	2 5 0	1 13 0	1 12 0
-		-		- /		1 13 0	-	1 9 6	2 3 6	2 1 6	1 14 6
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# PRICES PER MAUND OF

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	Present return,			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of			Present return,			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return,			Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of	last year,
	27			28			29			80			31			32			33			34			35			36			37			38
Rs	. A.	P.	Rs.	Δ.	P.	Rs	. Δ.	P.	Rs.	Δ.	P.	Rs	. Δ.	P.	Rs	Δ.	Р.	Rs.	Α,	Р,	Rs,	Δ.	Р.	Rs.	Δ.	P.	Rs	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.,	Rs.	Δ.
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1	15	6	2	1	9	1	2	9	3	8	6	3	5	3	1	13	9	4	6	0	4	3	0	4	7	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	4	0
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16466

STANDARD SEERS.	STAND	ARD	SEERS.
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	IL OR JINJ			SUGAR (RA	w).	Co	OTTON, CLEA	ANED.		JUTE.	
Present return.	Next preceding return,	Corresponding return of	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year,	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
2 0				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. F
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	-	-	$\begin{cases} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ & \text{to} \\ 5 & 11 & 0 \end{cases}$	4 7 0 5 11 0	5 0 0 1			20 0 0	-	-	_ {

	GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER). TOBACCO LEAF.													Hides (cow),								Grass.										
Present return.		***	Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.			Present roturn.			S. Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			S Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.			9 Present return.			9 Next preceding return.				
			52														57															
Rs.	A. 0	P. 0	Rs.	A. 0	P. 0	Rs. 35		P. 0	Rs.	A. 0		Rs.	A. 0	P. 0	Rs.	0	P. 0	10000		P	er 10	A. P. 0 piece 0 0	es-		P. 0	100	. A. 12	P. 3	Rs.		P. 8	1
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